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英華字典

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,

WITH THE

PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

BY

THE REV. W. LOBSCHEID,

KNIGHT OF FRANCIS JOSEPH; C.M.I.R.G.S.A; M.Z.B.S.V., &c., &c., &c.

Willst du in das Heiligthum eines Volkes dringen, so lerne dessen Sprache.

矣已而達辭曰子

PART I.

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The struggle of races has from that time been incessant in the south of China. Cruelties of the most savage nature have been perpetrated on both sides, but the nation at large has made little impression on the aborigines in the mountain fastnesses, whose habits are the same as they were 2,000 years ago. The latter are, therefore, called the 生 shang (green or raw) aborigines, whilst those living along the plains and having partly submitted to Chinese rule, are called the 熟 shuk (ripe or civilized) aborigines.

We have not as yet been able to ascertain, whether the language of the Miautsz is monosyllabic or polysyllabic. The few words we have seen of their own language incline us to believe, that it is monosyllabic, like the Tibetan. Ritter, Windischmann and Feldhoff, who consider these tribes to be of the same race with the Tibetans, base their opinion chiefly upon the probable route of their migration, and hence conclude, that the language of the Miautsz belongs to the monosyllabic class.

The history of the 100 families, so far as we accept it as authentic, constitutes the history of China. Their superior intellect and civilization impressed upon the conquered tribes their own character. Their institutions became the laws of the empire; and though founded on the patriarchal system, the Hamitic element, or the more democratic form of government, had sufficient weight in their councils to assert the right of the conquered and to make the supreme powers acknowledge the *vox populi* to be the *vox Dei.*

That the Chinese belong to the Mongolian stock is proved by their complexion, by the pyramidal shape of their skull, by their oblique eyes, and by their prominent cheek-bones. Whether the hundred families were Shemites or Japhetites, matters little, for their number appears to have been too small to produce a new race approaching nearer to the Caucasian type, than to that of their immediate neighbours.

Once established in their present locality and surrounded by wandering hords, they felt little inclination to go abroad or to mix with their less civilized neighbours. There was little to tempt them to conquest; hence their whole warfare with their neighbours was defensive.

The great extent of their country gave to the population of almost each province a peculiar character, which after being once established, appears in the form of small nationalities, as we meet them in Germany, Japan, and recently in an incipient state in the U. S. of America.

The difference of climate has also produced great difference in their physical form, the inhabitants of the central and northern provinces being on the average taller and the women more corpulent than those of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and other southern provinces. The physical aspect of the country has in the same manner induced them to pursue different avocations. The inhabitants along the flats of Pechili, of the south of Shantung and Kiangsu are less enterprising than those of Chikiang, Fukien and Kwangtung; hence the language of the former is more uniform, whilst from Shanghai downwards along the coast almost each port has its own dialect, differing as much from that of its neighbours as the varieties of the Romanic and Germanic tongues.

Whether the striking difference of features of the Manchu and Japanese is owing to an early intercourse with the Caucasian race, can only be ascertained after a more intimate acquaintance with their language, legends and history. The many Greek and Gothic words in the Manchu language point to their intercourse with those nations, and lead us to conclude, that they formed a considerable contingent of the invaders of the west between the fourth and twelfth centuries of our era.

Before the introduction of Mohammedanism into China, the Chinese appear to have never had direct intercourse with the west. The pottery, snuff-bottles &c. found in Egypt have been carried there by pilgrims to Mecca. Even at this moment we find everywhere Chinese who have visited Mecca, and some under rather precarious circumstances. Those who have not sufficient means to pay their passage from station to station, take with them curiosities, as snuff-bottles or other valuable articles of small compass, which they sell to their fellow pilgrims or to other parties on their route, as opportunities offer. These articles find their way not only to Egypt, but are carried to all the Mohammedan states along the Mediterranean. *

The seclusion of the Chinese as a nation is one of the principal causes of the great uniformity of their physiognomy. We occasionally meet with a person whom a trader has brought from a foreign country, and as these men of mixed origin are chiefly from Java, Singapore, Borneo or the Philippines, they seldom differ much from the Chinese except in having a little darker complexion. The few we have met with were chiefly in Hoklo families, whilst during our short stay in Japan we saw several persons with curly hair, a sufficient evidence of their parents' foreign origin.

Note. The word Miautsz is equivalent with 本地人 Punti jin, both signifying aborigines. The Chinese speak of the Miautsz as we do of uncivilized natives of the soil, whilst Punti jin refers to the civilized natives of the south, i.e., the mixed race, in contradistinction of the later intruders from the north. For further information on the aboriginal tribes see Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Dec. 1859. 廣東新語. 廣東統志.

* The accounts by Julien and others on the snuff-bottles and Chinese pottery have not reached us. The preceding is noted down from personal observation and communications by Chinese pilgrims to Mecca.

We cannot conclude this paragraph without giving the resumé of Dr. Prichard's * observations on the Chinese or Mongolian race in general. "The stature is nearly similar in all these tribes; the Chinese being, perhaps, a little taller, and the Malays lower, than the others. In all it is below the European standard; the average height of the Siamese is five feet three inches. The complexion in all this group of nations is lighter than that of most Asiatics on this side of the Ganges, by far the greater number being of a yellow colour. . . . . The texture of the skin is remarkably smooth, soft, and shining."

"The whole race displays a remarkable tendency to obesity. The nutritious fluids of the body are directed towards the surface, distending and overloading the cellular tissues with an inordinate quantity of fat. The muscular textures are in general soft, lax, and flabby, rarely exhibiting that strength or development of outline which marks the finer forms of the human body. In labourers and mechanics, particularly among the Chinese, the muscular parts occasionally attain considerable volume, but very rarely that hardness and elasticity developed by exercise in Europeans. A first aspect gives a false estimate of their physical power. In some the limbs often equal those of Europeans, and particularly the thighs; they may be said to form a squat race."

"The face is remarkably broad and flat; the cheek-bones prominent, large, spreading, and gently rounded; the glabellum is flat and unusually large; the eyes are in general small; the aperture of the eyelids moderately linear in the Indo-Chinese nations and the Malays, is acutely so in the Chinese, bending upwards at its outer end; the lower jaw is long, and remarkably full under the zygoma, so as to give to the countenance a square appearance; the nose is rather small than flat, the alae not being distended in any uncommon degree; in a great number of Malays it is largest towards its point; the mouth is large, and the lips [moderately] thick; the beard is remarkably scanty †, consisting only of a few straggling hairs; the forehead, though broad in a lateral direction, is in general narrow, and the hairy scalp comes down very low. The head is peculiar; the antero-posterior diameter being uncommonly short, the general form is rather cylindrical; the occipital foramen is often placed so far back that from the crown to the nape of the neck is nearly a straight line. . . . . The hair is thick, coarse, and lank; its colour is always black. The limbs are thick, short, and stout, and the arms rather out of proportion (?) to the trunk. . . . . The foot is in general small; but the hand is much longer than that of the Bengalese. The trunk is rather square, being nearly as broad at the loins as over the pectoral muscles. There is in this respect the greatest difference between them and the inhabitants of India, who are in general remarkable for small waists. The diameter of the pelvis is particularly large, and the dimensions of the cavity would appear to be somewhat greater than in other races."

"They appear to be calculated for toilsome and laborious exertions; but they have not the energy of European labourers; the greater number are distinguished for mechanical skill and patience rather than for mental capacity; others are equally remarkable for indolence and aversion to labour."

The population of China is another subject of interest; for since the days of Marco Polo, people at home are accustomed to look upon everything Chinese as being counted by millions. The best and most carefully written work on the population of China is that by Sacharoff, whose long residence in Peking had made him acquainted with the most authentic sources, as also with the value we may attach to Chinese documents of that kind.

Sacharoff, whilst admitting that China is densely populated, cannot help entertaining serious doubts as to the number of 412 millions as given by the Imperial government. His doubts are chiefly based upon the fact, that (1) for 1,600 years the population fluctuated between 7 and 75 millions; that (2) the population continued to increase after the amount of taxes and the quantum of crown service had been fixed in perpetuity, on which account the mandarins added to the number of the people *ad libitum;* and that (3) no census is taken though the increase and decrease of the population is regularly recorded and presented to H. I. Majesty.

In accepting, however, a certain number of inhabitants at a certain date, it does not necessarily follow, that that number must be doubled every hundred years. Where, we ask, is such a normal state of peace and prosperity to be found, as to constitute an argument pro or contra the number of a population at a given time? Not a single nation has had peace for a hundred years; hence the accepted rule has never been tested but on paper.

The increase of a nation is intimately related to the average age the people attain. Both proceed from the same source, the relative strength of the constitution, as can be proved from the examples quoted by careful observers. Derham mentions the case of a lady, who died at the age of 93, and had

* Natural History of Man.

† There is, however, as much difference among the Chinese as among the Europeans, some of them having a full beard and hair all over the body.

given birth to 16 children, of whom 11 married. Upon her death she had 114 grandchildren, 228 great-grandchildren, and 900 great-great-grandchildren. If we take the age of the lady upon her first marriage at 17, then she had within 76 years 1,258 descendants. Such parents could within 100 years increase 800 fold.

The convulsions that have now and then distracted the Chinese empire for a period of from 50 to 80 years, set all our European rules of computation at defiance, as may be seen from the table giving the census for the last 1800 years. For whilst A. D. 2 the population of China is given at 59,594,978 individuals, we have 200 years later only 7,632,881; and whilst the census of A. D. 1712 gives only 24,621,334 individuals, the one published in 1749 gives the population at 177,495,339, or seven times the number of the one published 38 years previously.

We here give the table of the population of China as published by Sacharoff:—

Table showing the Population of China during the various Dynasties from A. D. 2 to 1578, compiled from historical accounts.

Dynasty.	A. D.	Families.	Individuals.	Dynasty.	A. D.	Families.	Individuals.
Han,.....	2	12,233,062	59,594,978		1,075	15,684,529	23,807,165
	57	4,279,634	21,007,820		1,080	14,852,684	33,303,889
	75	5,860,173	34,125,021		1,091	18,655,093	41,492,311
	88	7,456,784	43,356,367		1,099	19,715,555	43,411,606
	105	9,237,112	53,256,229		1,102	20,019,050	43,820,769
	125	9,647,838	48,690,789		1,160	11,375,733	19,229,008
	144	9,946,919	49,730,550		1,166	12,335,450	25,378,684
	145	9,937,680	49,524,183		1,193	12,302,873	27,845,085
	146	9,348,227	47,566,772		1,223	12,670,801	28,320,085
	157	10,677,960	56,486,856		1,264	5,696,989	13,026,532
San kwo or three States.	220-242	1,363,000	7,632,881	Tsin or Kin,.....	1,187	6,789,449	44,705,086
Tsin,.....	280	2,459,804	16,163,863		1,190	6,939,000	45,447,900
Sui,.....	580	3,590,000	9,009,604		1,195	7,223,400	48,490,400
	606	8,907,536	46,019,956		1,207	7,684,838	45,816,079
Tang,.....	627	3,000,000	.....	Yuen,.....	1,290	13,196,206	58,834,710
	650	3,800,000	.....		1,330	13,400,699	.....
	705	6,356,141	.....	Ming,.....	1,381	10,654,362	59,872,305
	726	7,069,565	.....		1,393	10,652,870	60,545,812
	732	7,861,236	45,431,265		1,402	10,626,779	56,301,026
	742	8,348,395	45,311,272		1,403	11,415,829	66,598,337
	754	9,069,154	.....		1,404	9,685,020	50,950,470
	755	8,919,309	52,919,309		1,411	9,533,692	51,446,834
	756	8,018,701	.....		1,412	10,922,436	65,377,630
	760	1,933,174	16,990,386		1,413	9,684,916	50,950,244
	764	2,933,125	.....		1,454	9,466,288	54,338,476
	780	3,805,076	.....		1,462	9,385,012	56,370,250
	806-820	2,473,963	.....		1,463	9,107,205	60,479,330
	821-824	3,944,595	.....		1,466	9,202,718	60,653,724
	825-826	3,978,983	.....		1,486	.....	65,442,680
	839	4,996,753	.....		1,487	.....	50,207,134
	841-846	4,955,151	.....		1,491	9,113,446	53,281,158
Sung,.....	976	3,090,504	.....		1,504	.....	60,105,835
	997	4,132,576	.....		1,505	12,972,974	.....
	1,021	8,677,677	19,930,320		1,506	9,151,773	46,802,005
	1,029	10,162,689	26,054,238		1,513	.....	63,300,000
	1,048	10,723,695	21,830,064		1,522	9,721,652	60,861,273
	1,063	12,462,317	26,421,651		1,578	10,621,436	60,792,856
	1,066	12,917,221	29,092,185				

Those who have travelled through the mountainous part of the empire entertain grave doubts respecting the enormous population as given by Lord Macartney and since accepted by the nations of Europe and America. Considering the superficial area, the population can hardly exceed 200 millions, and may at present, in consequence of the rebellion, be even less. The population must continue decreasing, so long as the convulsions in the interior last, trade and industry will constantly be paralized or fluctuate with the fortune of war.

Before we commenced the present Dictionary, we intended to add a short paragraph on the value we may place on the authenticity of Chinese chronology as accepted by western writers; for we observed with deep regret, that there were men even among the promoters of the Christian Religion, who were led astray by the smooth gloss which certain later writers have cast over the ancient records of China. This duty belonging more to the province of historians, has been ably discharged by the Rev. Dr. Legge in his Prolegommena to the Historical Classic. To him and to the Rev. J. Chalmers, the present and future students are greatly indebted for the unwearying zeal and perseverance displayed in their investigation.

Dr. Prichard in referring to this subject says:— "The Chinese have long been the most numerous and powerful of the Indo-Chinese races. Originally, according to their own historians, a small herd of roving barbarians, who wandered about the forest of Shensi, at the foot of the high mountains of the Tibetan border of China, without settled dwellings, clothed in skins, ignorant even of the use of fire (of which no human race has been discovered to be really ignorant,) feeding on insects and roots, more destitute even than the Bushmen or the Australian savages, it was only, if we might credit the childish simplicity of their sacred legends, by listening to the counsels of their emperors or patriarchs, that they gradually emerged from this state of barbarism and, by repeated victories, extended their power over the petty states which now constitute the empire."

Dr. Legge after having waded through their "childish legends" concludes his researches with the following words:— "For myself, I had adopted the chronology of the Septuagint as nearer the truth than that of our present Hebrew Bible, more than five-and-twenty years ago, before it was definitely in my plan of life to come to China as a missionary; but the history of China need not seriously embarrass any one who follows the shortest chronology of Sripture. Writers like Bunsen, who follow the Will-o-the-wisps of their own imagination, may launch their shafts against the intolerance of churches, and narrow-mindedness of missionaries. On Chinese ground we can afford to laugh at their intolerance, each bolt they discharge is mere *brutum fulmen*; each shaft, *imbelle telum*."

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

The Chinese language belongs to the monosyllabic tongues and is to the nations of eastern Asia what Sanscrit is to the Aryan or Indo-Germanic, and Hebrew or Chaldee to the Shemitic races.

The monosyllabic tongues are peculiar to those nations, whom we regard as descendants of Ham. Only recently specimens of monosyllabic tongues spoken by nations on the white River in Africa have been published in Dr. Petermann's Geographischen Mittheilungen, of which we give an extract below.

In Eastern Asia we have the Burmese, the Siamese, the Anamese and the Loas, whose original language appears to belong to the same stock as the Chinese.

Der Missionär A. Kaufman, welcher volle drei Jahre am Weissen Fluss gelebt hat, giebt in seinem kürzlich erschienenen Buche: "Das Gebiet des Weissen Flusses und dessen Bewohner" (Brixen 1861) einige Notizen über die Dinka-Spache, welche zur Erläuterung des obigen Vokabulars hier am Platze sein möchten. Er sagt:

Die Sprache dieser Neger-Stämme ist eine ganz eigenthümliche. Die Worte derselben sind einsilbig, wie z. B. ran = Mensch, tik = Weib, duk = wiederkehren, lo = gehen, allein mit vielen Diphthongen und Triphthongen, wie moic = der Mann, Gemahl, kuac = der Tiger, uéi = der Hauch, Athem, neu = das Zeug. Diese Sprache entbehrt aller Zischlaute, wie s, sch, z, was wohl auch daher kommen mag, weil sich die Dinka, wie alle anderen Neger des Weissen Flusses, die vorderen Schneidezähne im Unterkiefer ausreissen und somit beinahe unfähig werden, Zischlaute auszusprechen. Eben so fehlen die Aspirationslaute, wie h und ch; dafür aber haben sie zwei Laute, welche unsere Europäischen Sprachen nicht gemein haben. So hat diese Sprache, und alle Sprachen nach Osten und Westen des Flusses, so viel wir kennen lernten, den Laut ng, wie er als Endlaut im Worte "Ding" vorkommt, und dieses sowohl am Anfang wie am Ende, z. B. ngai = befreien, erlösen, leng = die Trommel, nyang = das Krokodil, ngo! = nimm an! Ferner hat die Dinka Sprache einen Kehllaut ähnlich dem Arabischen ع; wir bezeichnen ihn mit gh, z. B. ghen = ich, ghog = wir, ghok = Kühe, ghet = bis; tsch schreiben wir immer mit c, während dj gleich dsch ausgesprochen wird.

Die Hauptwörter dieser Sprache haben kein Geschlecht, keine Kasus, keinen Artikel und bei vielen ist einfache und vielfache Zahl gleich, man muss Alles nur aus der Zusammensetzung abnehmen. Doch findet sich weiter bei den Nennwörtern die Eigenthümlichkeit, dass bei Zusammenstellung mehrerer derselben und in Verbindung mit den zueignenden Fürwörtern der letzte Buchstabe geändert wird, und zwar in ein n oder ng. Z. B. ut heisst Haus; un-dia, mein Haus; pai heisst Dorf, Land, pad-e-beng das Dorf des Häuptlings, pan-dia * = meine Heimath, mein Vaterland; lec = Zahn, leng-cia = meine Zähne. Nur l, m, n, p, r bleiben unverändert. Auffallend ist die Veränderung, welche die Namen der Familienglieder in possessiver Bedeutung annehmen, z. B. mein Vater va, dein Vater ur, sein Vater un, unser Vater va-da, euer Vater ur-duen; ihr Vater un-den; eben so bei Mutter: meine Mutter ma; deine Mutter mor, seine Mutter mann, unsere Mutter ma-da, eure Mutter mor-dun, ihre Mutter mann-den.

Von Beiwörtern giebt es sehr wenige, denn die meisten derselben sind auch Zeitwörter. Es fehlt dabei wieder jede Änderung, selbst bei Vergleichungen. Das Beiwort steht immer nach dem Hauptworte: z. B. tim adid = ein grosser Baum, yen abi did = er wird gross werden, ran col = ein schwarzer Mensch, koic-gér = weisse Leute.

Bei den Zahlwörtern fehlen die Ordnungszahlen gänzlich, mit Ausnahme der Wörter der Erste und Letzte. Sie stehen nach dem Hauptworte und heissen: 1 tok, 2 rou, 3 dyak, 4 ungvan, 5 dyee, 6 detem, 7 derou, 8 bet, 9 deungvan, 10 tyer, 11 tyer ko tok, 12 tyer ko rou, 20 tyer rou, 30 tyer dyak, 100 tyer nyein, 1000 tyer buot, der Erste tueng der Letzte cyeng.

Wie in allen Sprachen sind auch in der Dinka-Sprache die Fürwörter der schwierigste Theil. Die persönlichen sind: ghen oder an = ich, yin = du, yen = er, sie, sie, ghog = wir, uek = ihr, kek = sie. Die Kasus der Fürwörter drücken sie durch Suffixe aus, die dem Zeitworte angehängt werden, welche sowohl im Dativ als Akkusativ gleich sind. Solche Suffixe sind: a mir, mich; i dir, dich; e ihm, ihn; a uns; o euch; ke sie. Z. B. yek heisst geben, yek-a = gieb mir oder uns, yek-e = gieb ihm u. s. w. Die zueignenden Fürwörter werden ebenfalls durch Suffixe ausgedrückt, und zwar:

Singular		Plural	
mein	= dia	meine	= cia
dein	= du	deine	= ku
seine / ihr	= de	seine / ihre	= ke
unser	= da	unsere	= kwa
euer	= dun / = duon	euere	= kun / kuon
ihr	= den	ihre	= ken

Z. B. rap-dia = mein Getreide, guop-du = dein Leib, buong-da = unser Kleid, ghok-cia = meine Kühe, nir-kwa = unsere Mädchen, bain-kun = euere Häuptlinge. "Es ist mein" heisst ye-ke-dia, "es ist dein" ye-ke-du u. s. w. Wie die Hauptwörter kein Geschlecht haben, so fehlt es natürlich auch bei den Fürwörtern.

Die Zeitwörter leiden je nach Zeit und Bedeutung eine Änderung, doch nur in den Vokalen, und selbe bleiben thätig und leidend meistens gleich. Die Dinka haben drei verschiedene Zeiten, sie unterscheiden bloss Vergangenheit, Gegenwart und Zukunft. In der gegenwärtigen setzen sie der Wurzel ein a vor, z. B. a-nin = er schläft, a-luoi = er arbeitet. Die vergangene und künftige Zeit zeigen sie durch ein Hülfszeitwort an, das in der vergangenen ci und in der künftigen bi oder ba lautet. Z. B. ba lo = ich werde gehen, wir werden gehen; yen aci duk = er ist zurückgekommen. Ist aber die Rede verneinend, so steht in der gegenwärtigen Zeit cye, in der vergangenen akei und in der künftigen ci-bi vor dem Zeitworte. Z. B. ghog akei dek = wir haben nicht getrunken, kek aci bi cam = sie werden nicht essen. cye ring = er läuft nicht.

Ferner war uns Deutschen sehr auffallen der deutsche Satzbau in den einfachen Sätzen, z. B. ghen aci ring cam = ich habe Fleich gegessen. In den zusammengesetzten Sätzen ist er jedoch etwas verschieden.

Um ein Muster dieser Sprache zu geben, so folge das Pater Noster, Ave Maria und Credo.

Pater Noster. — Va-da yin ato nyal, ghog atyédj, rin-ku abi ledj, pan-du abi ben, puon-du abi loi pin-ic acit nyal-ic. Yeke ghog mid-kwa akal atong-ghog: pal ghog kerac-da, acit ghog ya apal koic ci kerac loi eton ghog, ko dune pal bi ghog, kvat ko-rac-ic, lonne ngai ghog eton ke-rac. Amen.

Ave Maria. — Maddo Maria, yin atyang uei Den-did akuryee. Den-did ke yin, yin acól angwéin dyar-ic eben, ko acol apuat ared dauyin-du Yesu. Maria afuat ared mann Den-did cor ton ghog arac yemane ko acol tou ghog. Amen.

Credo. — An agam eton † Den-did un aleu eben aceng nyal ko pin. ko eton Yesu Krist man-de tok-rir beng-did-da; yen aci lyac eton uei Den-did, ko aci dyet eton Maria ager; yen aci rem, na Pilat e Ponti beng-did, yen aci pyat ager-kou, aci tou, ko aci tyok rang-ic. Yen aci yed pin-tar, ko acol call-ic yen aci rat-djot eton, ko yen aci yid nyal, ko arer eton cuée Den-did un aleu eben, ko ton tutui abi ben bi ting apuat ko bi ryop koic pir ko koic ci tou. An agam eton uei Den-did ko Ecclesia catolica apuat ared, koic puat eben mat-ic, kerac puol, djorot gup, ko pir akuryee. Amen.

A. P.

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* 本地 pán tí in the Chinese expresses the same.

† Den = 天 Tien, Den, heaven, or God.

All these nations, so far as they are unmixed with Indians, speak a language, which we designate monosyllabic. In Siam, China and other states we can apply this term only to the written language; and even in this we find a great tendency towards the polysyllabic, in the same degree as the style inclines to the popular idiom. Speaking, therefore, of the language in general, the term syllabic is more appropriate and expresses its character more forcibly than the word monosyllabic.

The Chinese being the leaders in civilization in the north, east and north-east of the Himalaya mountains, have by their literature, higher state of civilization and greater originality given to their northern neighbours a syllabary in the form of an alphabet, whilst those nations who were nearer to India, adopted with the Buddhist doctrine an alphabet approaching nearer to that of Hindustan.

The syllabic system which extends from China to Japan, and from Japan across the Pacific to Central America and the western territory, now included in the U. S. of America, seems to be intimately connected with the hieroglyphics or ideographic characters, in which the ideas of the people petrefied and thus became true symbols of their stationary character.

The language of these nations may be divided into three classes:—

I. Alphabetic languages with a system of spelling similar to western tongues. Among these we class:—

1. The Tibetan, the Burmese, and the Siamese. The intercourse of these nations with India through the medium of their religion appears to have made them anxious to adopt an orthography of clear, articulated sounds. Hence we not only find in those languages the R immediately following other consonants, but it also seems that they dropped short vowels in words now written with a remarkable accumulation of consonants. This is a prominent feature in the Tibetan language, as will be seen from the following examples: brdsun, bsdams, bszgrags &c.; which words Professor Lepsius thinks may formerly have been written bardsún, basdáms, basgrágas. *

2. The Siamese. In this language we find nearly all the letters of the English Alphabet. The combinations of the consonants resemble those of the western tongues; and there are, as in Chinese, many synonyms (now mere particles) used in the formation of dissyllabic words †. We have also in the Siamese, Burmese, Anamese, and the Shan languages a system of intonation similar to the Chinese, which is another proof of their common origin with the latter race and of their probable migration from the north or north-west of the countries they now inhabit. The changes in their language, religion and race were gradual, because the influx from India during the political convulsions and the religious persecutions never threw at once so large a number of people among them as to destroy their nationality or the character of their language. What the changes of the language were, it is difficult to say. Was it a falling back from a richer, polysyllabic language towards the monosyllabic, as Professor Lepsius supposes, or are the present languages the result of a clumsy effort at imitating the Aryan and Shemitic languages? In the Tibetan language we incline to the views held by Professor Lepsius; but are at a loss to account for the existence of other monosyllabic tongues among nations of the same origin, as well as for the combinations of consonants in Siamese, because before the introduction of Buddhism they not only used the Chinese characters, but must also have had sounds more similar to that tongue, unless we discover a language among the aborigines in the south of China with a monosyllabic tongue and with all the consonants of western languages. If such a tribe still exist, that would give us the key to the changes the Punti and other southern dialects have undergone subsequent to their intermixture with their conquerors from the north.

II. The second class of syllabic languages are the Mongolian, the Manchu, the Corean, the Japanese, and most of the languages of the American Indians.

1. The Mongolian and Manchu languages differ from the Tibetan in their combination of consonants. The R never combines with another consonant either at the commencement or at the end of a syllable. Even in such words as bear great resemblance to the Gothic or Greek, and which it would appear they retained after their expulsion from the west, they have dropped the first consonant, when two followed each other, as e. g. in Manchu cholo, Greek κχολη.

2. The Japanese whose intercourse with foreign nations has been chiefly confined to Corea, China, the Philippines and Siam, have retained a more purely syllabic language than the Mongols and Manchu. They find great difficulty in spelling western words, because in their own language, as in northern Chinese and in the languages of most of the American Indians not a single consonant terminates a syllable but the N. In all other respects their language is as characteristically Tartar as their own features;

* Lepsius: Über Chinesische and Tibetische Lautverhältnisse, &c.

† The orthography of the Romanized Siamese, as introduced and partly clung to by the American missionaries is truly pitiable and defies even the most ancient German we meet with in books and manuscripts of earlier days. If we can write "Prince Somdeth Choufa chulalon Kom," why should we write Sŏmdĕt P'ra Ramësó-ðàn?" The latter system of orthography is truly formidable and reminds us of the darkest ages, when the art of writing was quite a novelty.

and bears already marks of a transition as met with among the tribes inhabiting the Sandwich and other Islands of the Pacific. For whilst the Chinese cannot pronounce a pure R, the Japanese always substitute an R for an L at the commencement of a word. They read 里 rí instead of lí, as the Chinese, and ro, instead of lo. The Sandwich Islanders distinguish with great difficulty between the L and R.

Whatever intercourse the Indians of America may have had with Europeans, the number of the latter has never been large enough to deprive their language of the syllabic character. The Japanese words that have recently been discovered in the Californian Indian Dialect, and the fact that the written characters of Central America have been found to be composed on the same principle as the Chinese, i. e. that they are hieroglyphic ideographs with radicals, relatives or determinatives, points to a western origin and a connection and relationsship with the Japanese and Chinese. This leads us back to the nation whose language we have endeavoured to bring to the knowledge of the foreigners in the present work.

III. The third class of syllabic languages and still using the hieroglyphic ideographs, is the Chinese. It is divided into as many dialects as the Romanic and Germanic tongues. By far the greater portion of the people speak the 官話 kwan hwa or Mandarin dialect, which may in importance be compared to the high German, as at present spoken by the greater portion of the educated people of Germany. The Mandarin tongue is the language of the empire except in Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Fukien, Ningpo and Shanghai. The information we have received from the various parts of the empire, leads us to the conclusion, that fully three fourths of the population speak the Mandarin dialect, or that the subordinate dialects stand in relation to the language of the empire as Dutch, Swedish, and Danish to high German.

The great diversity of dialects in the south and along the coast as far as Shanghai are, with the exception of the Punti and Fukien, spoken by a comparatively small number of people.

The Punti is the dominant dialect of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and yet fully one third of the population of Kwangtung speak either Hakka, a dialect nearly allied to the southern Mandarin, or Tie chiú, a sister dialect of the Fukien, noted for the large number of its nasal sounds.

If we deduct the dialects which are only spoken by a few hundred thousands or a million of people, such as the Shanghai and Ningpo dialects, then we have :—

1. The Punti, which in sound may be compared to high German;
2. The Hakka, which in sound resembles the Swedish and Danish;
3. The Fukien or Hoklo, which we would call the Chinese French; and
4. The southern and northern Mandarin dialects, which, with their large number of gutturals or fricative sounds resemble more the Dutch of the Germanic language.

The Punti or Canton dialect is that spoken by the race, who according to Chinese accounts, is the result of the intermarriage of the aborigenes with the invaders of their territory, which is put down as between B. C. 220-250. The dialect of this race is the best articulated of all the dialects we have heard. It has eight distinct tones, only a few diphthongs, and besides the nasal Ng there is not a single sound that occasions any difficulty of pronunciation to a foreigner. The number of words or syllables of this dialect is 700 in Dr. Williams' Tonic Dictionary, and are represented in the following table : —

SYLLABARY OF THE CANTON DIALECT.

1	Á	吖	15	Au	區	29	Ch'ám	攙	43	Chau	周	57	Chím	占	71	Chong	莊
2	Ai	嗌	16	Áu	拗	30	Chan	真	44	Ch'au	抽	58	Ch'ím	諂	72	Ch'ong	創
3	Ái	挨	17	Chá	渣	31	Ch'an	嗔	45	Cháu	嘲	59	Chín	旃	73	Chü	諸
4	Ak	握	18	Ch'á	差	32	Chán	盞	46	Ch'áu	抄	60	Ch'ín	塵	74	Ch'ü	蜍
5	Ák	鈪	19	Chai	擠	33	Ch'án	產	47	Ché	遮	61	Ching	正	75	Chui	追
6	Am	唵	20	Chái	齋	34	Chang	爭	48	Ch'é	奢	62	Ch'ing	稱	76	Ch'ui	吹
7	Ám	菴	21	Ch'ái	差	35	Cháng	爭	49	Chéuk	着	63	Chíp	摺	77	Chuk	竹
8	Án	晏	22	Chak	仄	36	Ch'áng	撐	50	Ch'éuk	卓	64	Chít	折	78	Ch'uk	畜
9	Ang	鶯	23	Ch'ak	測	37	Chap	執	51	Chéung	張	65	Ch'ít	設	79	Chun	惇
10	Áng	鞅	24	Chák	責	38	Cháp	劄	52	Ch'éung	昌	66	Chiú	朝	80	Ch'un	春
11	Ap	洽	25	Ch'ák	策	39	Ch'áp	插	53	Chí	知	67	Ch'iú	昭	81	Chün	專
12	Áp	鴨	26	Cham	針	40	Chat	郅	54	Ch'í	痴	68	Cho	俎	82	Ch'ün	川
13	At	遏	27	Ch'am	沉	41	Chát	扎	55	Chik	職	69	Ch'o	初	83	Chung	中
14	Át	遏	28	Chám	斬	42	Ch'át	察	56	Ch'ik	赤	70	Chok	濯	83a	Ch'ung	充

Syllabary of the Canton Dialect.—Continued.

84 Chut 黜
85 Ch'ut 出
86 Chüt 拙
87 É 喉
88 Fá 花
89 Fai 揮
90 Fái 快
91 Fan 熏
92 Fán 番
93 Fat 弗
94 Fát 發
95 Fau 缶
96 Fí 非
97 Fik *
98 Fing 擠
99 Fo 科
100 Fok 擴
101 Fong 方
102 Fú 夫
103 Fúi 魁
104 Fuk 輻
105 Fún 寬
106 Fung 風
107 Fút 闊
108 Há 蝦
109 Hai 奚
110 Hái 楷
111 Hak 黑
112 Hák 客
113 Hám 咸
114 Han 痕
115 Hán 慳
116 Hang 亨
117 Háng 坑
118 Hap 恰
119 Háp 呷
120 Hat 乞
121 Hau 吼
122 Háu 敲
123 Hé *
124 Héung 香
125 Hí 欺
126 Hím 謙
127 Hín 牽
128 Hing 典
129 Híp 脅
130 Hít 歇
131 Hiú 囂
132 Ho 哥
133 Hò 蒿
134 Hoi 開
135 Hok 殼
136 Hòm 堪
137 Hon 看
138 Hong 康
139 Hòp 合
140 Hot 曷
141 Hü 虛
142 Hù 靴
143 Huk 曲
144 Hün 喧
145 Hung 空
146 Hüt 血
147 Hwé *
148 Í 衣
149 Ím 奄
150 Ín 煙
151 Íp 饁
152 Ít 噎
153 Iú 夭
154 Ká 家
155 Kai 鷄
156 K'ai 溪
157 Kái 皆
158 K'ái 楷
159 Kák 革
160 Kam 金
161 K'am 衾
162 Kám 緘
163 Kan 根
164 K'an 芹
165 Kán 間
166 Kang 耕
167 K'ang 揹
168 Káng 逕
169 Kap 急
170 K'ap 伋
171 Káp 甲
172 Kat 吉
173 K'at 咳
174 Kau 溝
175 K'au 摳
176 Káu 交
177 K'áu 靠
178 Ké 嘅
179 K'é 茄
180 Kéuk 脚
181 K'éuk 却
182 Kéung 僵
183 K'éung 强
184 Kí 幾
185 K'í 崎
186 Kik 激
187 K'ik 劇
188 Kím 兼
189 K'ím 拑
190 Kín 堅
191 K'ín 乾
192 King 京
193 K'ing 傾
194 Kíp 刼
195 Kít 潔
196 K'ít 揭
197 Kiú 嬌
198 K'iú 橋
199 Ko 歌
200 Kò 高
201 Koi 該
202 K'oi 蓋
203 Kok 各
204 K'ok 確
205 Kòm 甘
206 Kon 干
207 Kong 崗
208 K'ong 亢
209 Kòp 合
210 Kot 割
211 Kú 孤
212 Kü 居
213 K'ü 拘
214 Kù *
215 Kúi 儈
216 Kuk 谷
217 Kün 娟
218 K'ün 拳
219 Kún 官
220 Kung 公
221 K'ung 窮
222 Küt 决
223 Kút 佸
224 Kwá 瓜
225 Kw'á 夸
226 Kwai 歸
227 Kw'ai 規
228 Kwái 乖
229 Kwák 摑
230 Kwan 君
231 Kw'an 坤
232 Kwán 關
233 Kwang 轟
234 Kwáng 逛
235 Kwat 骨
236 Kwát 刮
237 Kwik 隙
238 Kwing 扃
239 Kwít *
240 Kwo 戈
241 Kwok 國
242 Kwong 光
243 Kw'ong 狂
244 Lá 喇
245 Lai 犂
246 Lái 孋
247 Lak 肋
248 Lák 喀
249 Lam 啉
250 Lám 婪
251 Lan 嘧
252 Lán 欄
253 Lang 豁
254 Láng 冷
255 Lap 笠
256 Láp 揷
257 Lat 角
258 Lát 辣
259 Lau 蒟
260 Láu 撈
261 Lé 哩
262 Léuk 掠
263 Léung 梁
264 Lí 喇
265 Lik 櫟
266 Lím 廉
267 Lín 連
268 Ling 豁
Leng 靚
269 Líp 獵
270 Lít 縄
271 Liú 躊
272 Lo 囉
173 Lò 擄
Lú 魯
274 Loi 來
275 Lok 咯
276 Long 郎
277 Lü 廬
278 Lù *
279 Lui 彙
280 Lúi 蟠
281 Luk 碌
282 Lun 啊
283 Lün 孿
284 Lung 籠
285 Lut 嘩
286 Lüt 劣
287 M 唔
288 Má 孖
289 Mai 呣
290 Mái 埋
291 Mak 麥
292 Mák 擘
293 Man 蚊
294 Mán 攣
295 Mang 嘛
296 Máng 繃
297 Mat 乜
298 Mát 抹
299 Mau 蹶
300 Máu 矛
301 Mé 貯
302 Mek 擘
303 Meng *
304 Mí 嘛
305 Mik 覓
306 Mín 眠
307 Ming 明
308 Mít 摵
309 Miú 苗
310 Mo 麼
311 Mò 巫
312 Mok 摸
313 Mong 梱
314 Múi 妹
315 Muk 木
316 Mún 捫
317 Mung 懞
318 Mút 抹
319 Ná 摩
320 Nai 泥
321 Nái 奶
322 Nak 齷
323 Nam 脸
324 Nám 男
325 Nan 奶
326 Nán 難
327 Nang 能
328 Nap 粒
329 Náp 納
330 Nat 嫩
331 Nát 鈉
332 Nau 嬲
333 Náu 橈
334 Né 嚫
335 Neng *
336 Néung 娘
337 Ng 吾
338 Ngá 牙
339 Ngai 嗚
340 Ngái 涯
341 Ngak 阨
342 Ngák 額
343 Ngam 唅
344 Ngám 啱
345 Ngan 奸
346 Ngán 顏
347 Ngáng 硬
348 Ngap 吸
349 Ngáp 狹
350 Ngat 兀
351 Ngát
352 Ngau 鈎
353 Ngáu 晈
354 Ngí *
355 Ngít 齧
356 Ngo 俄
357 Ngò 翱
358 Ngoi 呆
359 Ngok 樂
360 Ngon 岸
361 Ngong 卬
362 Ní 閻
363 Nik 匿
364 Ním 拈
365 Nín 年
366 Ning 擰
367 Níp 揑
368 Nít *
369 Niú 杳
370 No 儺
371 Nò 奴
372 Noi 內
373 Nok 諾
374 Nong 囊
375 Nü 女
376 Nuk 忸
377 Nün 煖
378 Nung 烘
379 Nut 訥
380 O 阿
381 Ò 慪
382 Oi 哀
383 Ok 惡
384 Òm 庵
385 On 安
386 Ong 盎
387 Pá 巴
388 P'á 跁
389 Pai 批
390 P'ai 擺
391 Pái 排
392 P'ái 北
393 Pak 百
394 Pák 拍
395 P'ák 賓
396 Pan 貧
397 P'an 般
398 Pán 攀
399 P'án 崩
400 Pang 烹
401 P'ang 棒
402 Páng 彭
403 P'áng 不
404 Pat 疋
405 P'at 八
406 Pát 哀
407 Pau 剖
408 P'au 包
409 Páu 拋
410 P'áu 啤
411 Pé 卑
412 Pí 丕
413 P'í 碧
414 Pik 辟
415 P'ik 闢
P'ek 邊
416 Pín

* Sounds without characters.

Syllabary of the Canton Dialect.—Continued.

417 P'ín 偏
418 Ping 兵
Peng 餅
419 P'ing 抨
P'eng 駢
420 Pít 必
421 P'ít 橄
422 Piú 標
423 P'iú 飄
424 Po 波
425 P'o 龠
426 Pò 哺
427 P'ò 鋪
428 Pok 博
429 P'ok 撲
430 Pòm *
431 Pong 邦
431 P'ong 旁
432 Púi 杯
433 P'úi 豚
434 Puk 卜
435 Pún 般
436 P'ún 番
437 Pung 嘭
438 P'ung 逢
439 Pút 鉢
440 P'út 潑
441 Sá 卅
442 Sai 西
443 Sái 徙
444 Sak 塞
445 Sam 心
446 Sám 三
447 San 新
448 Sán 橄
449 Sang 僧
450 Sap 咂
451 Sáp 颯
452 Sat 膝
453 Sát 撒
454 Sau 羞
455 Sé 些
456 Seng *
457 Séuk 削
458 Séung 襄
459 Shá 沙
460 Shai 篩
461 Shái 舐
462 Shák 索
463 Sham 深

464 Shám 勿
465 Shan 身
466 Shán 山
467 Shang 生
468 Sháng 省
469 Shap 濕
470 Sháp 篋
471 Shat 失
472 Shát 殺
473 Shau 收
474 Sháu 稍
475 Shé 賒
476 Sheng 聲
377 Shéuk 汋
478 Shéung 商
479 Shí 詩
480 Shek 石
481 Shik 色
482 Shám 蟾
483 Shín 揷
484 Shing 升
485 Shíp 涉
486 Shít 舌
487 Shiú 燒
488 Sho 疎
489 Shò 數
489 Shok 數
490 Shong 爽
491 Shü 舒
492 Shui 衰
493 Shuk 叔
494 Shun 純
495 Shün 舜
496 Shung 崇
497 Shut 朮
498 Shüt 說
499 Sik 昔
Sek 錫
500 Sín 先
Seng 醒
501 Sing 星
502 Síp 楯
503 Sít 屑
504 Siú 消
505 So 梭
506 Sò 騷
507 Soi 顯
508 Sok 索
509 Song 喪

510 Sú 穌
511 Sü 胥
512 Sù *
513 Sui 雖
514 Suk 宿
515 Sun 峋
516 Sün 孫
517 Sung 嵩
518 Sut 恤
519 Süt 雪
520 Sz 師
521 Tá 打
522 T'á 他
523 Tai 低
524 T'ai 梯
525 Tái 獃
526 T'ái 艜
527 Tak 德
528 Tam 泰
529 T'am 嚥
530 Tám 擔
531 T'ám 貪
532 Tan 墩
533 T'an 吞
534 Tán 丹
535 T'án 攤
536 Tang 登
537 T'ang 騰
538 Tap *
539 Táp 荅
540 T'áp 塔
541 Tat 突
542 Tát 達
543 T'át 撻
544 Tau 兜
545 T'au 偷
546 Té 爹
547 Téung 啄
548 Téuk 啄
549 Tí 地
550 Tik 的
Tek 糴
551 T'ik 剔
552 Tím 點
553 T'ím 添
554 Tín 顛
555 T'ín 天
556 Ting 丁
Teng 釘

557 T'ing 廳
T'eng 艇
558 Típ 疊
559 T'íp 帖
560 Tít 跌
561 T'ít 鐵
562 Tiú 刁
563 T'iú 佻
564 To 多
565 T'o 拖
566 Tò 刀
567 T'ò 滔
568 Toi 代
569 T'oi 胎
570 Tok 度
571 T'ok 托
572 Tom 窗
573 Tong 當
574 T'ong 湯
575 Tsá 咱
576 Tsai 劑
577 Ts'ai 妻
578 Tsak 則
579 Ts'ak 賊
580 Tsam 怎
581 Ts'am 侵
582 Tsám 簪
583 Ts'ám 參
584 Ts'an 親
585 Tsán 儹
586 Ts'án 餐
587 Tsang 曾
588 Ts'ang 曾
589 Tsap 執
590 Ts'ap 戢
591 Tsáp 雜
592 Tsat 疾
593 Ts'at 七
594 Ts'át 擦
595 Tsau 謅
596 Ts'au 秋
597 Tsé 嗟
598 Ts'é 邪
599 Tséuk 雀
600 Ts'éuk 鵲
601 Tséung 將
602 Ts'éung 搶
603 Tsik 即
Tsek 脊

604 Ts'ik 戚
605 Tsím 尖
606 Ts'ím 僉
607 Tsín 煎
608 Ts'ín 千
609 Tsing 旌
610 Ts'eng 青
611 Tsíp 楫
612 Ts'íp 妾
613 Tsít 節
614 Ts'ít 切
615 Tsiú 椒
616 Ts'iú 樵
617 Tso 左
618 Ts'o 傞
619 Tsò 租
620 Ts'ò 操
621 Tsoi 哉
622 Ts'oi 哾
623 Tsok 作
624 Ts'ok 錯
625 Tsong 臧
626 Ts'ong 倉
627 Tsü 且
628 Ts'ü 趨
629 Tsui 嘴
630 Ts'ui 隨
631 Tsúi 罪
632 Ts'úi 崔
633 Tsuk 足
634 Ts'uk 速
635 Tsun 津
636 Ts'un 循
637 Tsün 尊
638 Ts'ün 村
639 Tsung 宗
940 Ts'ung 聰
641 Tsut 卒
642 Tsüt 啐
643 Ts'üt 撮
644 Tsz 茲
645 Ts'z 雌
646 Tui 帨
647 Túi 堆
648 T'úi 推
649 Tuk 督
650 T'uk 禿
651 Tun 敦
652 T'un 湍

653 Tün 端
654 T'ün 團
655 Tung 東
656 T'ung 通
657 Tüt 奪
658 T'üt 脫
659 Ú 烏
660 Ù 於
661 Úi 椳
662 Uk 屋
663 Ún 垣
664 Ùn 寃
665 Ung 壅
666 Út 活
667 Ùt 乙
668 Wá 呱
669 Wai 威
670 Wái 歪
671 Wák 畫
672 Wan 溫
673 Wán 彎
674 Wang 宏
675 Wáng 橫
676 Wat 屈
677 Wát 兀
678 Wík 域
579 Wing 榮
980 Wít *
681 Wo 堝
682 Wok 獲
683 Wong 汪
684 Yá 吔
685 Yai 哎
686 Yák 陰
687 Yam 因
688 Yan 泣
689 Yap 一
690 Yat 憂
691 Yau 耶
692 Yé 約
693 Yéuk 央
694 Yéung 益
695 Yik 贏
Yeng 英
696 Ying 桜
697 Yui 郁
698 Yuk 潤
699 Yun 雍
700 Yung

* Sounds without characters.

If we add to these the syllables terminating in *eng* instead of *ing*, under which head they are at present placed, then we have 729 syllables or words representing the whole material for oral communication. Among these there are for the first three tones 384; for the fourth 187; and aspirated words 158.

In subdividing the aspirated words and by adding them to the first two classes, we get 498 syllables for the first three tones, and 231 for the second. 498 multiplied by 6 (three upper and three lower tones) give 2,988 syllables; the 231 multiplied by 2 (the higher and lower fourth tone) give 462 syllables, and the two together a total of 3,450 different sounds.

Upon closer examination we find, however, a different result; for not half the syllables assume all the 6 tones of the first class, nor the two of the second, as will be seen from the following table:—

Table shewing the Exact Number of Words

IN THE

CANTON DIALECT.

ˏÁ	...	ˋá	...	á'	...	...	...	Total, 3
ˏAi	...	ˋai	...	ai'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏÁi	...	...	...	ái'	...	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	ak,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	ák,	...	„ 1
...	...	ˋam	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
...	...	ˋám	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	án'	...	...	...	„ 1
ˏAng	...	ˋang	...	ang'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏÁng	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	ap,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	áp,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	at,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	át,	...	„ 1
ˏAu	...	ˋau	...	au'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏÁu	...	ˋáu	...	áu'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏChá	...	ˋchá	...	chá'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏCh'á	ˏch'á	...	...	ch'á'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏChai	...	...	...	chai'	chai²	...	...	„ 3
ˏChái	...	...	...	chái'	chái²	...	...	„ 3
ˏCh'ái	ˏch'ái	ˋch'ái	...	ch'ái'	...	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	chak,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	ch'ak,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	chák,	chák₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	ch'ák,	...	„ 1
ˏCham	...	ˋcham	...	cham'	cham²	...	...	„ 4
...	ˏch'am	ˋch'am	...	ch'am'	...	...	...	„ 3
...	...	ˋchám	...	chám'	chám²	...	...	„ 3
...	ˏch'ám	...	...	ch'ám'	...	...	...	„ 2
ˏChan	...	...	...	chan'	chan²	...	...	„ 3
ˏCh'an	ˏch'an	ˋch'an	...	ch'an'	...	...	...	„ 4
...	...	ˋchán	...	...	chán²	...	...	„ 2
...	...	ˋch'án	ˋch'án	...	...	...	...	„ 2
ˏChang	...	...	...	chang'	...	...	...	„ 2
ˏCháng	...	...	...	...	cháng²	...	...	„ 2
ˏCh'áng	ˏch'áng	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	chap,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	cháp,	cháp₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	ch'áp,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	chat,	chat₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	chát,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	ch'át,	...	„ 1
ˏCh'au	...	ˋchau	...	chau'	chau²	...	...	„ 4
ˏCh'au	ˏch'au	ˋch'au	ˋch'au	ch'au'	...	...	...	„ 5
ˏCháu	...	ˋcháu	...	cháu'	...	...	...	„ 3

Table shewing the Exact Number of Words in the Canton Dialect.—Continued.

ˏCh'áu	ˏch'áu	ˋch'áu	...	ch'áu'	...	...	...	Total, 4
ˏChé	...	ˋché	...	ché'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏCh'e	...	ˋch'é	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	chéuk,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	ch'éuk,	...	„ 1
ˏChéung	...	ˋchéung	...	chéung'	chéung²	...	...	„ 4
ˏCh'eung	ˏch'éung	...	...	ch'éung'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏChí	...	ˋchí	...	chí'	chí²	...	...	„ 4
ˏCh'í	ˏch'í	ˋch'í	...	ch'í'	...	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	chik,	chik₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	ch'ik,	ch'ik₂	„ 2
ˏChím	...	...	...	chím'	...	...	...	„ 2
...	...	ˋch'ím	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
ˏChín	...	ˋchín	...	chín'	...	...	...	„ 3
...	ˏch'ín	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
ˏChing	...	ˋching	...	ching'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏCh'ing	ˏch'ing	ˋch'ing	...	ch'ing'	ch'ing²	...	...	„ 5
...	...	...	...	...	...	chíp,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	chít,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	ch'ít,	...	„ 1
ˏChiú	...	ˋchiú	...	chiú'	chiú²	...	...	„ 4
ˏCh'iú	ˏch'iú	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2
...	...	ˋcho	...	cho'	chò'	...	...	„ 3
ˏCh'o	ˏch'o	ˋch'o	...	...	...	...	...	„ 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	chok₂	„ 1
ˏChong	ˏchong	...	...	chong'	chong²	...	...	„ 4
ˏCh'ong	ˏch'ong	ˋch'ong	...	ch'ong'	...	...	...	„ 4
ˏChü	...	ˋchü	...	chü'	chü²	...	...	„ 4
...	ˏch'ü	ˋch'ü	ˋch'ü	ch'ü'	...	...	...	„ 4
ˏChui	...	...	...	...	chui²	...	...	„ 2
ˏCh'ui	...	ˋch'ui	...	...	...	...	...	„ 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	chuk,	chuk₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	ch'uk,	...	„ 1
ˏChun	...	ˋchun	...	chun'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏCh'un	...	ˋch'un	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2
ˏChün	...	ˋchün	...	...	chün²	...	...	„ 3
ˏCh'ün	ˏch'ün	ˋch'ün	...	ch'ün'	...	...	...	„ 4
ˏChung	...	ˋchung	...	chung'	chung²	...	...	„ 4
ˏCh'ung	ˏch'ung	ˋch'ung	...	ch'ung'	...	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	chut,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	ch'üt,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	chüt,	...	„ 1
ˏÉ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
ˏFá	...	...	...	fá'	...	...	...	„ 2
ˏFai	...	...	...	fai'	fai²	...	...	„ 3
...	...	...	...	f'ái'	...	...	...	„ 1
ˏFan	ˏfan	ˋfan	ˋfan	fan'	...	...	...	„ 5
ˏFán	ˏfán	ˋfán	...	fán'	fan²	...	...	„ 5
...	...	...	...	...	...	fat,	fat₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	fát,	fát₂	„ 2
ˏFau	ˏfau	ˋfau	...	...	fau²	...	...	„ 4
ˏFí	ˏfí	ˋfí	...	...	fí²	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	fik,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	fing²	...	...	„ 1
ˏFo	...	ˋfo	...	fo'	...	...	...	„ 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	fok,	...	„ 1
ˏFong	ˏfong	ˋfong	...	fong'	...	...	...	„ 4

Table shewing the Exact Number of Words in the Canton Dialect.—Continued.

˺Fú	˻fú	˹fú	˹fú	fú˺	fú²	...	...	Total, 6
˺Fúi	...	˹fúi	...	fúi˺	...	...	...	„ 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	fuk˻	fuk˻₂	„ 2
˺Fún	...	˹fún	...	fún˺	...	...	...	„ 3
˺Fung	˻fung	˹fung	...	...	fung²	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	fút˻	...	„ 1
˺Há	˻há	...	˹há	...	há²	...	...	„ 4
...	˻hai	˹hai	...	...	hai²	...	...	„ 3
˺Hái	˻hái	...	˹hái	...	hái²	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	hok˻	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	hák˻	...	„ 1
...	˻hám	...	...	hám˺	hám²	...	...	„ 3
...	˻han	˹han	...	...	han²	...	...	„ 3
˺Hán	˻hán	...	...	...	hán²	...	...	„ 3
˺Hang	˻hang	˹hang	...	...	hang²	...	...	„ 4
˺Háng	˻háng	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	hap˻	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	háp˻	háp˻₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	hat˻	hat˻₂	„ 2
˺Hau	˻hau	˹hau	...	...	hau²	...	...	„ 4
˺Háu	...	˹háu	...	háu˺	háu²	...	...	„ 4
˺Hé	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
˺Héung	...	˹héung	...	héung˺	...	...	...	„ 3
˺Hí	...	˹hí	...	hí˺	...	...	...	„ 3
˺Hing	...	...	...	hing˺	...	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	hít˻	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	hít˻	...	„ 1
˺Hiú	...	˹hiú	...	hiú˺	...	...	...	„ 3
˺Ho	˻ho	˹ho˺	...	...	ho²	...	...	„ 4
˺Hò	˻hò	˹hò	...	hò˺	hò²	...	...	„ 5
˺Hoi	˻hoi	˹hoi	...	...	hoi²	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	hok˻	hok˻₂	„ 2
˺Hòm	˻hòm	˹hòm	˹hòm	hòm˺	hòm²	...	...	„ 6
˺Hon	˻hon	˹hon	˹hon	hon˺	hon²	...	...	„ 6
˺Hong	˻hong	...	...	hong˺	hong²	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	hòp˻₂	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	hot˻	...	„ 1
˺Hü	...	˹hü	...	hü˺	...	...	...	„ 3
˺Hù	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	huk˻	huk˻₂	„ 2
˺Hün	...	˹hün	...	hün˺	...	...	...	„ 3
˺Hung	˻hung	˹hung	...	hung˺	...	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	hüt˻	...	„ 1
Hwé	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
˺Í	˻í	˹í	˹í	í˺	í²	...	...	„ 6
˺Ím	˻ím	˹ím	˹ím	ím˺	ím²	...	...	„ 6
˺Ín	˻ín	˹ín	˹ín	ín˺	ín²	...	...	„ 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	íp˻	íp˻₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	ít˻	ít˻₂	„ 2
˺Iú	˻iú	˹iú	˹iú	iú˺	iú²	...	...	„ 6
˺Ká	...	˹ká	...	ká˺	...	...	...	„ 3
˺Kai	...	˹kai	...	kai˺	kai²	...	...	„ 4
˺K'ai	...	˹k'ai	...	k'ai˺	...	...	...	„ 3
˺Kái	...	˹kái	˹kai	kai˺	...	...	...	„ 4
...	...	˹k'ái	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	kák˻	...	„ 1
˺Kam	...	˹kam	...	kam˺	kam²	...	...	„ 4

Table shewing the Exact Number of Words in the Canton Dialect.—Continued.

ˏK'am	ˍk'am	ˋk'am	ˊk'am	...	...	...	...	Total, 4
ˏKám	...	ˋkám	...	kám'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏKan	...	ˋkan	...	kan'	kan²	...	...	„ 4
...	ˍk'an	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
ˏKán	...	ˋkán	...	kán'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏKang	...	ˋkang	...	kang'	...	...	...	„ 3
...	...	...	...	k'ang'	...	...	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	káng'	...	...	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	kap,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	k'ap,	k'ap₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	káp,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	kat,	kat₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	k'at,	...	„ 1
ˏKau	...	ˋkau	...	kau'	kau²	...	...	„ 4
ˏK'au	ˍk'au	...	ˊk'áu	k'au'	...	...	...	„ 4
ˏKáu	ˍkáu	ˋkáu	...	káu'	...	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	...	k'áu'	...	...	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	ké'	...	...	...	„ 1
...	ˍk'é	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	kéuk,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	k'éuk	...	„ 1
ˏKéung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
...	ˍk'éung	...	ˊk'éung	...	...	...	...	„ 2
ˏKí	...	ˋkí	...	kí'	kí²	...	...	„ 4
ˏK'í	ˍk'í	ˋk'í	ˊk'í	k'í'	...	...	...	„ 5
...	...	...	...	...	...	kik,	kik,	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	kik,	„ 1
ˏKím	...	ˋkím	...	kím'	kím²	...	...	„ 4
...	ˍk'ím	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
ˏKín	...	ˋkín	...	kín'	kín²	...	...	„ 4
...	ˍk'ín	ˋk'ín	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2
ˏKing	...	ˋking	...	king'	king²	...	...	„ 4
ˏK'ing	ˍk'ing	ˋk'ing	...	...	...	...	...	„ 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	kíp,	kíp₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	..	...	kít,	kít₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	k'ít,	...	„ 1
ˏKiú	...	ˋkiú	ˊkiú	kiú'	...	...	...	„ 4
...	ˍk'iú	...	...	k'iú'	...	...	...	„ 2
ˏKo	...	...	...	ko'	...	...	...	„ 2
ˏKò	...	ˋkò	...	kò'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏKoi	...	ˋkoi	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	...	k'oi'	...	...	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	kok,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	k'ok,	...	„ 1
ˏKòm	...	ˋkòm	...	kòm'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏKon	...	ˋkon	...	kon'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏKong	...	ˋkong	...	kong'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏK'ong	...	ˋk'ong	...	k'ong'	...	...	...	„ 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	kòp,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	kot,	...	„ 1
ˏKú	...	ˋkú	...	kú'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏKü	...	ˋkü	...	kü'	kü²	...	...	„ 4
ˏK'ü	ˍk'ü	...	ˊk'ü	...	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏKù	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
...	...	ˋkúi	...	...	kúi²	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	kuk,	kuk₂	„ 2
ˏKün	...	ˋkün	...	kün'	kün²	...	...	„ 4

Table shewing the Exact Number of Words in the Canton Dialect.—Continued.

...	ˏk'ün	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total, 1
ˏKún	...	ˋkún	...	kún'	...	...	...	,, 3
ˏKung	...	ˋkung	...	kung'	kung²	...	...	,, 4
...	ˏk'ung	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	küt,	...	,, 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	kút,	...	,, 1
ˏKwá	...	ˋkwá	...	kwá'	...	...	...	,, 3
ˏK'wá	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, 1
ˏKwai	...	ˋkwai	...	kwai'	kwai²	...	...	,, 4
ˏKw'ai	ˏkw'ai	...	ˋkw'ai	kw'ai'	...	...	...	,, 4
ˏKwái	...	ˋkwái	...	kwái'	...	...	...	,, 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	kwák,	...	,, 1
ˏKwan	...	...	...	kwan'	kwan²	...	...	,, 3
ˏKw'an	ˏkw'an	ˋkw'an	...	kw'an'	...	...	...	,, 4
ˏKwán	...	...	...	kwán'	...	...	...	,, 2
ˏKwang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, 1
...	...	...	...	kwáng'	...	...	...	,, 1
ˏKw'áng	...	ˋkw'áng	...	...	...	...	...	,, 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	kwat,	...	,, 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	kwát,	...	,, 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	kwik,	...	,, 1
ˏKwing	...	ˋkwing	...	...	...	...	...	,, 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	kwít,	...	,, 1
ˏKwo	...	ˋkwo	...	kwo'	...	...	...	,, 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	kwok,	...	,, 1
ˏKwong	...	ˋkwong	...	kwong'	...	...	...	,, 3
...	ˏkw'ong	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, 1
ˏLá	...	ˋlá	...	lá'	...	...	...	,, 3
...	ˏlai	ˋlai	ˋlai	...	lai²	...	...	,, 4
ˏLái	ˏlái	...	...	lái'	lái²	...	...	,, 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	lak,	lak₂	,, 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	lák,	...	,, 1
ˏLam	ˏlam	...	ˋlam	lam'	...	...	...	,, 4
...	ˏlám	ˋlám	ˋlám	...	lám²	...	...	,, 4
ˏLan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, 1
ˏLán	ˏlán	...	ˋlán	...	lán²	...	...	,, 4
ˏLang	...	...	...	lang'	...	...	...	,, 2
...	...	...	ˋláng	...	...	...	...	,, 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	lap,	lap₂	,, 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	láp,	láp₂	,, 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	lat,	...	,, 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lát₂	,, 1
ˏLau	ˏlau	...	ˋlau	lau'	lau²	...	...	,, 5
ˏLáu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, 1
ˏLé	...	...	...	lé'	...	...	...	,, 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	léuk₂	,, 1
...	ˏléung	ˋléung	ˋléung	...	léung²	...	...	,, 4
ˏLí	ˏlí	...	ˋlí	...	li²	...	...	,, 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	lik,	lik,	,, 2
...	ˏlím	...	ˋlím	...	lím²	...	...	,, 3
...	ˏlín	...	ˋlín	...	lín²	...	...	,, 3
ˏLing	ˏling	...	ˏling	...	ling²	...	...	,, 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	líp₂	,, 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	lít,	lít₂	,, 2
ˏLiú	ˏliú	...	ˋliú	...	liú²	...	...	,, 4
ˏLo	ˏlo	ˋlo	...	lo'	lo²	...	...	,, 5
ˏLò	ˏlò	ˋlò	ˋlò	...	lò²	...	...	,, 5

Table shewing the Exact Number of Words in the Canton Dialect.—Continued.

...	ˏloi	...	...	..	loi²	...	...	Total, 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	lok,	lokₓ	„ 2
...	ˏlong	...	ˋlong	...	long²	...	...	„ 3
...	ˏlü	...	ˋlü	...	lü²	...	...	„ 3
ˏLù	...	...	...	lù'	...	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	ˋlui	...	lui²	...	...	„ 2
ˏLúi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	luk,	lukₓ	„ 2
ˏLun	ˏlun	ˋlun	...	...	lun²	...	...	„ 4
ˏLün	ˏlün	...	...	...	lün²	...	...	„ 3
ˏLung	ˏlung	...	ˋlung	...	lung²	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	lut,	lutₓ	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	lüt,	...	„ 1
...	ˏm	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
ˏMá	ˏmá	...	ˋmá	...	má²	...	...	„ 4
ˏMai	ˏmai	...	ˋmai	...	mai²	...	...	„ 4
...	ˏmái	...	ˋmái	...	mái²	...	...	„ 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	makₓ	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	mákₓ	„ 1
ˏMan	ˏman	...	ˋman	man'	man²	...	...	„ 5
ˏMán	ˏmán	...	ˋmán	...	mán²	...	...	„ 4
ˏMang	ˏmang	...	ˋmang	mang'	mang²	...	...	„ 5
ˏMáng	ˏmáng	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	mat,	matₓ	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	mát,	mátₓ	„ 2
ˏMau	ˏmau	...	ˋmau	...	mau²	...	...	„ 4
...	ˏmáu	...	ˋmau	...	mau²	...	...	„ 3
ˏMé	...	ˋmé	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	mekₓ	„ 1
...	ˏmeng	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
ˏMí	ˏmí	...	ˋmí	...	mí²	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	mikₓ	„ 1
...	ˏmín	...	ˋmín	...	mín²	...	...	„ 3
...	ˏming	...	ˋming	...	ming²	...	...	„ 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	mítₓ	mítₓ	„ 2
...	ˏmiú	...	ˋmiú	...	miu²	...	...	„ 3
ˏMo	ˏmo	ˋmo	...	...	mo²	...	...	„ 4
...	ˏmò	...	ˋmò	...	mò²	...	...	„ 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	mok,	mokₓ	„ 2
ˏMong	ˏmong	...	ˋmong	...	mong²	...	...	„ 4
ˏMúi	ˏmúi	...	ˋmúi	...	múi²	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	mukₓ	„ 1
ˏMún	ˏmún	...	ˋmún	...	mún²	...	...	„ 4
ˏMung	ˏmung	...	...	...	mung²	...	...	„ 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	mút,	mútₓ	„ 2
ˏNá	ˏná	ˋná	...	...	ná²	...	...	„ 4
...	ˏnai	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
ˏNái	...	...	ˋnái	nái'	nái²	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	nak,	...	„ 1
...	ˏnam	...	ˋnam	...	nam²	...	...	„ 3
...	ˏnám	ˋnám	...	nám'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏNan	...	ˋnan	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2
...	ˏnán	ˋnán	...	nán'	nán²	...	...	„ 4
...	ˏnang	ˋnang	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	nap,	napₓ	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nápₓ	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	nat,	...	„ 1

Table shewing the Exact Number of Words in the Canton Dialect.—Continued.

...	...	...	...	...	...	nát,	nát₂	Total, 2
ˌNau	...	ˋnau	...	...	nau²	...	...	„ 3
...	ˏnáu	...	ˋnáu	...	náu²	...	...	„ 3
ˌNé	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
...	...	ˋneng	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
...	ˏnáng	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
ˌNg	ˏng	...	ˋng	...	ng²	...	...	„ 4
...	ˏngá	...	ˋngá	...	ngá²	...	...	„ 3
ˌNgai	ˏngai	...	ˋngai	...	ngai²	...	...	„ 4
...	ˏngái	...	...	...	ngái²	...	...	„ 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	ngak,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ngák₂	„ 1
...	ˏngam	...	...	ngam'	...	...	...	„ 2
ˌNgám	ˏngám	...	...	...	ngám²	...	...	„ 3
ˌNgan	ˏngan	...	...	ngan'	ngan²	...	...	„ 4
...	ˏngán	...	ˋngán	...	ngán²	...	...	„ 3
...	...	...	...	...	ngáng²	...	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	ngap,	ngap₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	ngáp,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ngat₂	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	ngát,	ngát₂	„ 2
ˌNgau	ˏngau	...	ˋngau	...	ngau²	...	...	„ 4
ˌNgáu	ˏngáu	...	ˋngáu	...	ngáu²	...	...	„ 4
ˌNgí	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ngít₂	„ 1
...	ˏngo	...	ˋngo	...	ngo²	...	...	„ 3
...	ˏngò	...	...	...	ngò²	...	...	„ 2
...	ˏngoi	...	...	...	ngoi²	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ngok₂	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	ngon²	...	...	„ 1
...	ˏngong	...	...	ngong'	...	...	...	„ 2
ˌNí	ˏní	...	ˋní	...	ní²	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	nik,	nik₂	„ 2
ˌNím	ˏním	...	...	...	ním²	...	...	„ 3
ˌNín	ˏnín	ˋnín	...	...	...	...	...	„ 3
ˌNing	ˏning	...	...	...	ning²	...	...	„ 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	níp₂	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nít₂	„ 1
ˌNiú	...	...	ˋniú	...	niú²	...	...	„ 3
...	ˏno	...	ˋno	...	no²	...	...	„ 3
...	ˏnò	...	ˋnò	...	nò²	...	...	„ 3
...	...	...	...	...	noi²	...	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nok₂	„ 1
...	ˏnong	...	ˋnong	...	...	...	...	„ 2
..	...	...	ˋnü	...	nü²	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	nuk,	nuk₂	„ 2
...	...	...	ˋnün	...	nün²	...	...	„ 2
ˌNung	ˏnung	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nut₂	„ 1
ˌO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
ˌÒ	...	ˋò	...	ò'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˌOi	...	ˋoi	...	oi'	...	...	...	„ 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	ok,	...	„ 1
ˌÒm	...	ˋòm	...	òm'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˌOn	...	...	...	on'	...	...	...	„ 2
ˌOng	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
ˌPá	...	ˋpá	...	pá'	pá²	...	...	„ 4

Table shewing the Exact Number of Words in the Canton Dialect.—Continued.

ˏP'á	ˌp'á	...	...	p'á'	...	...	...	Total, 3
ˏPai	...	...	...	pai'	pai²	...	...	„ 3
ˏP'ai	...	...	ˋp'ai	...	...	...	...	„ 2
...	...	ˋpái	...	pái'	pái²	...	...	„ 3
ˏP'ái	ˌp'ái	...	...	p'ái'	...	...	...	„ 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	pak,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	pák,	pák₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	p'ák,	...	„ 1
ˏPan	...	ˋpan	...	pan'	pan²	...	...	„ 4
...	ˌp'an	...	ˋp'an	...	p'an²	...	...	„ 3
ˏPán	...	ˋpán	...	pán'	pán²	...	...	„ 4
ˏP'án	...	...	...	p'án'	...	...	...	„ 2
ˏPang	...	...	...	...	pang²	...	...	„ 2
ˏP'ang	ˌp'ang	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	ˋpáng	...	páng²	...	...	„ 2
...	ˌp'áng	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	pat,	pat₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	p'at,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	pát,	pát₂	„ 2
ˏPau	...	...	...	...	pau²	...	...	„ 2
...	...	ˋp'au	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
ˏPáu	...	ˋpáu	...	páu'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏP'áu	ˌp'áu	ˋp'áu	...	p'áu'	...	...	...	„ 4
ˏPé	...	...	...	...	pé²	...	...	„ 2
ˏPí	...	ˋpí	...	pí'	pí²	...	...	„ 4
ˏP'í	ˌp'í	ˋp'í	ˋp'í	p'í'	...	...	...	„ 5
...	...	...	...	...	...	pik,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	p'ik,	...	„ 1
ˏPín	...	ˋpín	...	pín'	pín²	...	...	„ 4
ˏP'ín	ˌp'ín	...	...	p'ín'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏPing	...	ˋping	...	ping'	ping²	...	...	„ 4
ˏP'ing	ˌp'ing	...	...	p'ing'	...	...	...	„ 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	pít,	pít₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	p'it,	...	„ 1
ˏPiú	...	ˋpiú	...	...	piú²	...	...	„ 3
ˏP'iú	ˌp'iú	...	ˋp'iú	p'iú'	...	...	...	„ 4
ˏPo	...	...	...	po'	...	...	...	„ 2
ˏP'o	ˌp'o	ˋp'o	...	p'o'	...	...	...	„ 4
ˏPò	...	ˋpò	...	pò'	pò²	...	...	„ 4
ˏP'ò	ˌp'ò	ˋp'ò	ˋp'ò	p'ò'	...	...	...	„ 5
...	...	...	...	...	...	pok,	pok₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	p'ok,	...	„ 1
ˏPòm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
ˏPong	...	ˋpong	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2
...	ˌp'ong	...	ˋp'ong	p'ong'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏPúi	...	...	...	púi'	púi²	...	...	„ 3
ˏP'úi	ˌp'úi	...	ˋp'úi	p'úi'	...	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	puk,	puk₂	„ 2
ˏPún	...	ˋpún	...	pún'	pún²	...	...	„ 4
ˏP'ún	ˌp'ún	...	...	p'ún'	...	...	...	„ 3
...	...	ˋpung	...	pung'	pung²	...	...	„ 3
ˏP'ung	ˌp'ung	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	pút,	pút₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	p'út₂	„ 1
ˏSá	...	ˋsá	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2
ˏSai	...	ˋsai	...	sai'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏSái	...	ˋsái	...	sái'	...	...	...	„ 3

Table shewing the Exact Number of Words in the Canton Dialect.—Continued.

...	...	...	...	...	...	sak,	...	Total, 1
ˌSam	...	...	ˋsam	...	...	...	...	„ 2
ˌSám	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
ˌSan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
...	...	ˋsan	...	san˄	...	...	...	„ 2
ˌSang	...	...	...	sang˄	...	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	sap,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	sáp,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	sat,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	sát,	...	„ 1
ˌSau	...	ˋsau	...	sau˄	...	...	...	„ 3
ˌSé	...	ˋsé	...	sé˄	...	...	...	„ 3
ˌSeng	...	...	...	seng˄	...	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	séuk,	...	„ 1
ˌSéung	...	ˋséung	...	séung˄	...	...	...	„ 3
ˌShá	...	ˋshá	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2
ˌShai	...	ˋshai	...	shai˄	shai˄²	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	ˋshái	shái˄	...	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	sák,	...	„ 1
ˌSham	ˌsham	ˋsham	...	sham	sham²	...	...	„ 5
ˌShám	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
ˌShan	ˌshan	...	ˋshan	shan˄	shan²	...	...	„ 5
ˌShán	ˌshán	...	...	shán˄	...	...	...	„ 3
ˌShang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
...	...	ˋsháng	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	shap,	sháp₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	sháp,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	shat,	shat₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	shat,	...	„ 1
ˌShau	ˌshau	ˋshau	...	shau˄	shau²	...	...	„ 5
ˌSháu	...	ˋsháu	...	sháu˄	...	...	...	„ 3
ˌShé	ˌshé	ˋshé	ˋshé	shé˄	shé²	...	...	„ 6
ˌShéng	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	shéuk,	...	„ 1
ˌShéung	ˌsháng	ˋshéung	ˋshéung	...	shéung²	...	...	„ 5
ˌShí	ˌshí	ˋshí	ˋshí	shí˄	shí²	...	...	„ 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	shik,	shik₂	„ 2
...	ˌshím	ˋshím	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2
ˌShín	ˌshín	...	ˋshín	shín˄	shín²	...	...	„ 5
ˌShing	ˌshing	ˋshing	...	shing˄	shing²	...	...	„ 5
...	...	...	...	...	...	shíp,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	shít₂	„ 1
ˌShiú	...	ˋshiú	...	shiú˄	shiú²	...	...	„ 4
ˌSho	...	ˋsho	...	sho˄	...	...	...	„ 3
...	...	ˋshò	...	shò˄	...	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	shok,	...	„ 1
...	...	ˋshong	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
ˌShü	ˌshü	ˋshü	ˋshü	shü˄	shü²	...	...	„ 6
ˌShui	ˌshui	ˋshui	...	shui˄	shui²	...	...	„ 5
...	...	...	...	...	...	shuk,	shuk₂	„ 2
...	ˌshün	ˋshun	...	...	shun²	...	...	„ 3
...	ˌshün	...	ˋshün	...	...	...	...	„ 2
...	ˌShung	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	shut₂	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	shüt,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	sik,	...	„ 1
ˌSín	...	ˋsín	...	sín˄	sín²	...	...	„ 4

Table shewing the Exact Number of Words in the Canton Dialect.—Continued.

ˏSing	...	ˋsing	...	sing'	...	...	...	Total, 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	síp,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	sít,	...	„ 1
ˏSiú	...	ˋsiú	...	siú'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏSo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2
ˏSò	...	ˋsò	...	sò	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏSoi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	sok,	...	„ 1
ˏSong	...	ˋsong	...	song'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏSú	...	...	...	sú	...	...	...	„ 2
ˏSü	...	...	ˋsü	...	...	...	...	„ 2
...	ˏsú	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
ˏSui	...	ˋsui	...	sui'	sui²	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	suk,	...	„ 1
ˏSun	...	ˋsun	...	sun'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏSün	ˏsün	ˋsún	...	sün'	sün²	...	...	„ 5
ˏSung	...	ˋsung	...	sung'	...	...	...	„ 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	sut,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	Süt,	...	„ 1
ˏSz	...	ˋsz	...	sz'	sz²	...	...	„ 4
...	...	ˋtá	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
ˏT'á	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
ˏTai	...	ˋtai	...	tai'	tai²	...	...	„ 4
ˏT'ai	ˏt'ai	ˋt'ai	ˋt'ai	t'ai'	...	...	...	„ 5
ˏTái	...	ˋtái	...	tái'	tái²	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	ˋt'ái	t'ái'	...	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	tak,	tak₂	„ 2
...	...	ˋtam	...	tam'	tam²	...	...	„ 3
...	ˏt'am	...	ˋt'am	t'am'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏTám	...	ˋtám	ˋtám	tám'	tám²	...	...	„ 5
ˏT'ám	ˏt'ám	...	ˋt'ám	t'ám	...	...	...	„ 4
ˏTan	...	ˋtan	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2
ˏT'an	...	...	...	t'an'	...	...	...	„ 2
ˏTán	...	...	...	tán'	tán²	...	...	„ 3
ˏT'án	ˏt'án	ˋt'án	ˋt'án	tán	...	...	...	„ 5
ˏTang	...	ˋtang	...	tang'	tang²	...	...	„ 4
...	ˏt'ang	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	tap,	tap₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	t'ap,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	táp,	táp₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	t'áp,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	tat₂	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	tát₂	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	t'át,	...	„ 1
ˏTau	...	ˋtau	...	tau'	tau²	...	...	„ 4
ˏT'au	ˏt'áu	ˋtáu	...	t'au'	...	...	...	„ 4
ˏTé	...	ˋté	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2
ˏTéung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	téuk,	...	„ 1
ˏTí	...	...	...	...	tí²	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	tik,	tik₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	t'ik,	...	„ 1
...	...	ˋTím	...	tím'	tím²	...	...	„ 3
ˏT'ím	ˏt'ím	...	ˋt'ím	...	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏTín	...	ˋtín	...	...	tín²	...	...	„ 3
ˏT'ín	ˏt'ín	ˋt'ín	...	...	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏTing	...	ˋting	...	ting'	ting²	...	...	„ 4

Table shewing the Exact Number of Words in the Canton Dialect.—Continued.

ˏT'ing	ˍt'ing	...	ˋt'ing	...	...	...	...	Total, 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	típ₂	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	t'íp,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	tít,	tít,	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	t'ít,	...	„ 1
ˏTiú	...	...	...	tiú'	tiú²	...	...	„ 3
ˏT'iú	ˍt'iù	...	ˋt'iú	t'iú'	...	...	...	„ 4
ˏTo	...	ˋto	...	to'	to²	...	...	„ 4
ˏT'o	ˍt'o	...	ˋt'o	t'o'	...	...	...	„ 4
ˏTò	...	ˋtò	...	tò'	tò²	...	...	„ 4
ˏT'ò	ˍt'ò	ˋt'ò	ˋt'ò	t'ò'	...	...	...	„ 5
...	...	...	...	...	toi²	...	...	„ 1
ˏT'oi	ˍt'oi	...	ˋt'oi	...	...	...	...	„ 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	tok₂	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	t'ok,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	ˋtòm	...	...	...	...	„ 1
ˏTong	...	ˋtong	...	tong'	tong²	...	...	„ 4
ˏT'ong	ˍt'ong	ˋt'ong	...	t'ong'	...	...	...	„ 4
ˏTsá	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
ˏTsai	...	ˋtsai	...	tsai'	tsai²	...	...	„ 4
ˏTs'ai	ˍts'ai	...	ˋts'ai	ts'ai'	...	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	tsak,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ts'ák₂	„ 1
...	...	ˋtsam	...	tsam'	...	...	...	„ 2
ˏTs'am	ˍts'am	ˋts'am	...	...	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏTsám	...	...	ˋtsám	...	tsám²	...	...	„ 3
ˏTs'ám	ˍts'ám	ˋts'ám	...	...	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏTs'an	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
...	...	ˋtsán	...	tsán'	...	...	...	„ 2
ˏTs'án	ˍts'án	...	...	ts'án'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏTsang	...	...	...	tsang'	tsang²	...	...	„ 3
...	ˍts'áng	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	tsap,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	ts'ap,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	tsáp₂	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	tsát₂	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	ts'at,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	ts'át,	ts'át₂	„ 2
ˏTsau	...	ˋtsau	...	tsau'	tsau²	...	...	„ 4
ˏTs'au	ˍts'au	...	...	ts'au'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏTsé	...	...	...	tsé'	tsé²	...	...	„ 3
...	ˍts'é	...	...	ts'é'	...	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	tséuk,	tséuk₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	ts'éuk,	...	„ 1
ˏTséung	...	ˋtséung	...	tséung'	tséung²	...	...	„ 4
ˏTs'éung	ˍts'éung	ˋts'éung	...	...	...	...	...	„ 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	tsik,	tsik₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	ts'ik,	...	„ 1
ˏTsím	...	...	...	...	tsím²	...	...	„ 2
ˏTs'ím	ˍts'ím	...	...	ts'ím'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏTsín	...	ˋtsín	...	tsín'	tsín²	...	...	„ 4
ˏTs'ín	ˍts'ín	ˋts'ín	...	...	...	...	...	„ 3
ˏTsing	...	ˋtsing	...	...	tsing²	...	...	„ 3
ˏTs'ing	ˍts'ing	ˋts'ing	...	...	...	...	...	„ 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	tsíp,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	ts'íp,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	tsít,	tsít₂	„ 2

Table shewing the Exact Number of Words in the Canton Dialect.—Continued.

...	...	...	...	...	...	ts'ít,	...	Total, 1
ˌTsiú	...	ˋtsiú	...	tsiú'	tsiú²	...	...	„ 4
...	ˏts'iú	ˋts'iú	...	ts'iú'	...	...	...	„ 3
...	...	ˋtso	...	...	tso²	...	...	„ 2
ˌTs'o	...	...	...	ts'o'	...	...	...	„ 2
ˌTsò	...	ˋtsò	...	tsò'	tsò²	...	...	„ 4
ˌTs'ò	ˏts'ò	ˋts'ò	ˋts'ò	ts'ò'	...	...	...	„ 5
ˌTsoi	...	ˋtsoi	...	tsoi'	tsoi²	...	...	„ 4
ˌts'oi	ˏts'oi	ˋts'oi	...	ts'oi'	...	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	tsok,	tsok₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	ts'ok,	...	„ 1
ˌTsong	...	...	...	tsong'	tsong²	...	...	„ 3
ˌTs'ong	ˏts'ong	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2
ˌTsü	...	ˋtsü	...	...	tsü²	...	...	„ 3
ˌTs'ü	ˏts'ü	ˋts'ü	...	ts'ü'	...	...	...	„ 4
...	...	ˋtsui	...	tsui'	...	...	...	„ 2
...	ˏts'ui	...	...	ts'ui'	...	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	tsúi²	...	...	„ 1
Ts'úi	ˏts'úi	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	tsuk,	tsuk₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	ts'uk	...	„ 1
ˌTsun	...	ˋtsun	...	tsun'	tsun²	...	...	„ 4
...	ˏts'un	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
ˌTsün	...	ˋtsün	...	tsün'	...	...	...	„ 3
ˌTs'ün	ˏts'ün	ˋts'ün	ˋts'ün	ts'ün'	...	...	...	„ 5
ˌTsung	...	ˋtsung	...	tsung'	tsung²	...	...	„ 4
ˌTs'ung	ˏts'ung	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	tsut,	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	tsüt₂	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	ts'üt,	...	„ 1
ˌTsz	...	ˋtsz	...	...	tsz²	...	...	„ 3
ˌTs'z	ˏts'z	ˋts'z	ˋts'z	ts'z'	...	...	...	„ 5
...	...	...	...	tui'	...	...	...	„ 1
ˌTúi	...	ˋtúi	...	túi'	túi²	...	...	„ 4
ˌT'úi	ˏt'úi	ˋt'úi	...	t'úi'	...	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	tuk,	tuk₂	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	t'uk,	...	„ 1
ˌTun	...	ˋtun	...	tun'	tun²	...	...	„ 4
ˌT'un	...	...	ˋt'un	...	...	...	...	„ 2
ˌTün	...	ˋtün	...	tün'	tün²	...	...	„ 4
...	ˏt'ün	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
ˌTung	...	ˋtung	...	tung'	tung	...	...	„ 4
ˌT'ung	ˏt'ung	ˋt'ung	...	t'ung'	...	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	tüt₂	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	t'üt,	...	„ 1
ˌÚ	ˏú	ˋú	...	ú'	ú²	...	...	„ 5
ˌÜ	ˏü	ˋü	ˋü	ü'	ü²	...	...	„ 6
ˌÚi	ˏúi	...	ˋúi	...	úi²	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	uk,	...	„ 1
...	ˏún	ˋún	...	...	ún²	...	...	„ 3
ˌÜn	ˏün	ˋün	ˋün	ün'	ün²	...	...	„ 6
ˌUng	...	ˋung	...	ung'	...	...	...	„ 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	út₂	„ 1
...	..	...	...	...	...	üt,	üt₂	„ 2
ˌWá	ˏwá	ˋwá	...	...	wá²	...	...	„ 4
ˌWai	ˏwai	ˋwai	...	wai'	wai²	...	...	„ 5
ˌWái	ˏwái	...	...	...	wai²	...	...	„ 3

Table shewing the Exact Number of Words in the Canton Dialect.—Continued.

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	wák$_2$	Total, 1
₍Wan	₍wan	˹wan	˹wan	wan˺	wan˹	...	...	„ 6
₍Wán	₍wán	...	˹wán	...	wán˹	...	...	„ 4
...	₍wang	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
...	₍wáng	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	wat$_1$	wat$_2$	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	wát$_1$	wát$_2$	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	wik$_2$	„ 1
₍Wing	₍wing	...	˹wing	...	wing˹	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	wít$_1$	...	„ 1
₍Wo	₍wo	˹wo	...	...	wo˹	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	wok$_1$	wok$_2$	„ 2
₍Wong	₍wong	...	˹wong	...	wong˹	...	...	„ 4
₍Yá	...	...	˹yá	...	yá˹	...	...	„ 3
...	₍yai	...	...	...	yai˹	...	...	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	yak$_1$	...	„ 1
₍Yam	₍yam	˹yam	˹yam	yam˺	yam˹	...	...	„ 6
₍Yan	₍yan	˹yan	˹yan	yan˺	yan˹	...	...	„ 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	yap$_1$	yap$_2$	„ 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	yat$_1$	yat$_2$	„ 2
₍Yau	₍yau	˹yau	˹yau	yau˺	yau˹	...	...	„ 6
...	₍yé	...	˹yé	...	yé˹	...	...	„ 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	yéuk$_1$	yéuk$_2$	„ 2
₍Yéung	₍yéung	˹yéung	˹yéung	...	yéung˹	...	...	„ 5
...	...	...	...	...	...	yik$_1$	yik$_2$	„ 2
₍Ying	₍ying	˹ying	...	ying˺	ying˹	...	...	„ 5
₍Yui	...	...	˹yui	yui˺	yui˹	...	...	„ 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	yuk$_1$	yuk$_2$	„ 2
...	...	˹yun	...	...	yun˹	...	...	„ 2
₍Yung	₍yung	˹yung	˹yung	...	yung˹	...	...	„ 5

From this table it will be seen that there are only 1755 words in use. If we divide these by 700 or 729, we have only 2½ monosyllabic words for each sound or syllable.

This number would answer all purposes of savages; but not a nation as civilized as the Chinese. We must, therefore, be prepared to meet among the spoken language a large number of compounds forming dissyllabic and trisyllabic words. These are, so far as the uneducated are concerned, almost as unchangeable as the words in western tongues. Hence a person living among the people and learning the language from the women and unlettered, speaks the same with greater accuracy than those who acquire it from a teacher. For the first attempt at learning to read books brings a stranger into the labyrinth of characters of the same meaning and of their constant mutations and combinations. In opening a dictionary he will be quite bewildered when attempting to select the character he wants; for he may rest assured that half the number he chooses are not understood by the illiterate. His difficulties increase as he advances in his study, unless he has a teacher about him to correct every mistake he makes.

On the other hand, should he first learn the colloquial and then apply his material to books written and published without a comma or full stop, and in which he finds different compounds and of a different signification, he then perceives, that he is as far from a knowledge of Chinese as when he commenced his *hic hæc hoc* of Latin. For he will read almost every period as a person would the following English translation of a German rhyme, when printed without interpunction:—

A person wrote upon the sand
Ten fingers have I on each hand
Five and twenty on hands and feet
Let those who doubt with commas read.

The 700 syllables or sounds in the Canton dialect are the result of the combination of the 23 initials with the 53 finals, and given in the following table. We have arranged them alphabetically.

Table of Sounds in the Canton Dialect.

Alphabetically Arranged.

	Finals	1 Au	2 Chí	3 Ch'ut	4 Fá	5 Hoi	6 Kín	7 K'ing	8 Kwai	9 Kw'á	10 Lam	11 Má
1	Ché	é	ché	ch'é	...	hé	ké	k'é	...	...	lé	mé
2	Chéuk	...	chéuk	ch'éuk	...	...	kéuk	k'éuk	...	...	léuk	...
3	Chéung	...	chéung	ch'éung	...	héung	kéung	k'éung	...	...	léung	...
4	Chiú	iú	chiú	ch'iú	...	hiú	kiú	k'iú	...	...	liú	miú
5	Chü	ü	chü	ch'ü	...	hü	kü	k'ü	...	...	lü	...
6	Fán	án	chán	ch'án	fán	hán	kán	...	kwán	...	lán	mán
7	Fát	át	chát	ch'át	fát	...	...	...	kwát	...	lát	mát
8	Fo	o	cho	ch'o	fo	ho	ko	...	kwo	...	lo	mo
9	Fúi	úi	...	...	fúi	...	kúi	...	...	...	lúi	múi
10	Hú	...	...	...	...	hú	kú	...	...	...	lú	...
11	Ká	á	chá	ch'á	fá	há	ká	...	kwá	kw'á	lá	má
12	Kái	ái	chái	ch'ái	fái	hái	kái	k'ái	kwái	...	lái	mái
13	Kam	am	cham	ch'am	...	...	kam	k'am	...	...	lam	...
14	Kám	ám	chám	ch'ám	...	hám	kám	...	...	...	lám	...
15	Kap	ap	chap	...	...	hap	kap	k'ap	...	...	lap	...
16	Káp	áp	cháp	ch'áp	...	háp	káp	...	...	...	láp	...
17	Káu	áu	cháu	ch'áu	...	háu	káu	k'áu	...	...	láu	máu
18	Kek	...	chek	...	...	...	...	k'ek	...	...	lek	mek
19	Keng	...	cheng	...	...	heng	keng	...	...	...	leng	meng
10	Kí	í	chí	ch'í	fí	hí	kí	k'í	...	...	lí	mí
21	Kím	ím	chím	ch'ím	...	hím	kím	k'ím	...	...	lím	...
22	Kok	ok	chok	...	fok	hok	kok	k'ok	kwok	...	lok	mok
23	Kòm	òm	...	...	...	hòm	kòm	...	...	...	...	...
24	Kon	on	...	...	...	hon	kon	...	...	...	...	...
25	Kong	ong	chong	ch'ong	fong	hong	kong	k'ong	kwong	kw'ong	long	mong
26	Kòp	...	...	...	...	hòp	kòp	...	...	...	...	...
27	Kot	...	...	...	...	hot	kot	...	...	...	...	...
28	Kú	ú	...	...	fú	...	kú	...	...	...	...	...
29	Kún	ún	...	...	fún	...	kún	...	...	...	...	mún
30	Kút	út	...	...	fút	...	kút	...	...	...	...	mút
31	Líp	íp	chíp	...	...	híp	kíp	...	...	...	líp	...
32	Lò	ò	...	...	...	hò	kò	...	...	...	lò	mò
33	Ngáng	áng	cháng	ch'áng	...	háng	káng	...	kwáng	kw'áng	láng	máng
34	Ngák	ák	chák	ch'ák	fák	hák	kák	...	kwák	...	lák	mák
35	Pan	...	chan	ch'an	fan	han	kan	k'an	kwan	kw'an	lan	man
36	Pat	at	chat	...	fat	hat	kat	k'at	kwat	...	lat	mat
37	Sau	au	chau	ch'au	fau	hau	kau	k'au	...	...	lau	mau
38	Sín	ín	chín	ch'ín	...	hín	kín	k'ín	...	...	lín	mín
39	Sít	ít	chít	ch'ít	fít	hít	kít	k'ít	kwít	...	lít	mít
40	Sui	...	chui	ch'ui	...	...	...	...	...	...	lui	...
41	Sün	ün	chün	ch'ün	...	hün	kün	k'ün	...	...	lün	...
42	Süt	üt	chüt	...	...	hüt	küt	...	...	...	lüt	...
43	Sz	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Tak	ak	chak	ch'ak	...	hak	kak	...	...	...	lak	mak
45	Tang	ang	chang	...	...	hang	kang	k'ang	kwang	...	lang	mang
46	Tsoi	oi	...	...	...	hoi	koi	k'oi	...	...	loi	...
47	Tsun	...	chun	ch'un	...	...	...	...	...	...	lun	...
48	Tsut	...	chut	ch'ut	...	...	...	...	...	...	lut	...
49	Tuk	uk	chuk	ch'uk	fuk	huk	kuk	k'uk	...	...	luk	muk
50	Tung	ung	chung	ch'ung	fung	hung	kung	k'ung	...	...	lung	mung
51	Wai	ai	chai	...	fai	hai	kai	k'ai	kwai	kw'ai	lai	mai
52	Yik	...	chik	ch'ik	fik	...	kik	k'ik	kwik	...	lik	mik
53	Ying	...	ching	ch'ing	fing	hing	king	k'ing	kwing	...	ling	ming
	Ng	m	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table of Sounds in the Canton Dialects.—Alphabetically Arranged.—Continued.

12 Nám	13 Ngá	14 Pá	15 P'o	16 Sam	17 Shing	18 Tá	19 T'oi	20 Tsing	21 Ts'ái	22 Wá	23 Ying
né	...	pé	...	sé	shé	té	...	tsé	ts'é	...	yé
...	...	...	...	séuk	shéuk	téuk	...	tséuk	ts'éuk	...	yéuk
néung	...	...	...	séung	shéung	téung	...	tséung	ts'éung	...	yéung
niú	...	piú	p'iú	siú	shiú	tiú	t'iú	tsiú	ts'iú	...	...
nü	...	...	...	sü	shü	...	...	tsü	ts'ü	...	...
nán	ngán	pán	p'án	sán	shán	tán	t'án	tsán	ts'án	wán	...
nát	ngát	pát	...	sát	shát	tát	t'át	...	...	wát	...
no	ngo	po	p'o	so	sho	to	t'o	tso	ts'o	wo	...
...	...	púi	p'úi	...	...	túi	t'úi	tsúi	ts'úi	...	...
...	...	...	...	sú	...	tú	...	...	...	...	...
ná	ngá	pá	p'á	sá	shá	tá	t'á	tsá	...	wá	yá
nái	ngái	pái	p'ái	sái	shái	tái	t'ái	...	...	wái	...
nam	ngam	...	...	sam	sham	tam	t'am	tsam	ts'am	...	yam
nám	ngám	...	...	sám	shám	tám	t'ám	tsám	ts'ám	...	yám
nap	ngap	...	...	sap	shap	tap	...	tsap	ts'ap	...	yap
náp	ngáp	...	...	sáp	sháp	táp	t'áp	tsáp	...	...	...
náu	ngáu	páu	p'áu	...	sháu	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	pek	...	sek	shek	...	t'ek	tsek	ts'ek	...	...
neng	...	peng	p'eng	seng	sheng	teng	t'eng	tseng	ts'eng	...	...
ní	ngí	pí	p'í	...	shí	tí	...	...	...	...	...
ním	...	...	...	...	shím	tím	t'ím	tsím	ts'ím	...	...
nok	ngok	pok	p'ok	sok	shok	tok	t'ok	tsok	ts'ok	wok	...
...	...	pòm	...	...	...	tòm	...	...	...	...	...
...	ngon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nong	ngong	pong	p'ong	song	shong	tong	t'ong	tsong	ts'ong	wong	...
...	...	pòp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	sú	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	pún	p'ún	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	pút	p'út	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
níp	...	...	...	síp	shíp	típ	t'íp	tsíp	ts'íp	...	...
nò	ngò	pò	p'ò	sò	shò	tò	t'ò	tsò	ts'ò	...	...
...	ngáng	páng	p'áng	...	sháng	...	...	...	...	wáng	...
...	ngák	pák	p'ák	...	shák	...	...	...	ts'ák	wák	yák
nan	ngan	pan	p'an	san	shan	tan	t'an	...	ts'an	wan	yan
nat	ngat	pat	p'at	sat	shat	tat	...	tsat	ts'at	wat	yat
nau	ngau	pau	p'au	sau	shau	tau	t'au	tsau	ts'au	...	yau
nín	...	pín	p'ín	sín	shín	tín	t'ín	tsín	ts'ín	...	...
nít	ngít	pít	p'ít	sít	shít	tít	t'ít	tsít	ts'ít	wít	...
nui	...	...	...	...	shui	tui	...	tsui	ts'ui	...	yui
nün	...	...	...	sün	shün	tün	t'ün	tsün	ts'ün	...	...
...	...	...	...	süt	shüt	tüt	t'üt	tsüt	ts'üt	...	...
...	...	...	...	sz	...	...	...	tsz	ts'z	...	...
nak	ngak	pak	...	sak	...	tak	...	tsak	...	...	...
nang	...	pang	p'ang	sang	shang	tang	t'ang	tsang	ts'ang	wang	...
noi	ngoi	...	...	soi	...	toi	t'oi	tsoi	ts'oi	...	...
...	...	...	...	sun	shun	tun	t'un	tsun	ts'un	...	yun
...	...	...	...	sut	shut	...	...	tsut	...	...	...
nuk	...	puk	...	suk	shuk	tuk	t'uk	tsuk	ts'uk	...	yuk
nung	...	pung	p'ung	sung	shung	tung	t'ung	tsung	ts'ung	...	yung
nai	ngai	pai	p'ai	sai	shai	tai	t'ai	tsai	ts'ai	wai	yai
nik	...	pik	p'ik	sik	shik	tik	t'ik	tsik	ts'ik	wik	yik
ning	...	ping	p'ing	sing	shing	ting	t'ing	tsing	ts'ing	wing	ying
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

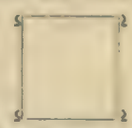
Intonation.

The tones of the Canton or Punti dialect are called

1. 平 聲 ˏp'ing ˎshing,
2. 上 聲 ˊshéung ˎshing,
3. 去 聲 hü' ˎshing, and
4. 入 聲 yap₂ ˎshing.

THE UPPER TONES are marked

1. 上 平 聲 shéung² ˏp'ing ˎshing
2. 上 上 聲 shéung² shéung² ˎshing
3. 上 去 聲 shéung² hü' ˎshing
4. 上 入 聲 shéung² yap₂ ˎshing.

THE LOWER TONES are marked 

1. 下 平 聲 há² ˏp'ing ˎshing
2. 下 上 聲 há² shéung² ˎshing
3. 下 去 聲 há² hü' ˎshing
4. 下 入 聲 há² yap₂ ˎshing.

The ˏp'ing ˎshing is uttered with a peremptory voice, e.g. Go!

The ˊshéung ˎshing or rising tone is uttered with an interogative modulation of the voice, e.g. Is it nice? Is the weather fine?

The hü' ˎshing is the optative or wish form, e.g. Do love me?

The yap₂ ˎshing terminates in the Puntí and Hakka dialects always in p, t or k; hence it is easily distinguished.

THE HIGH TONES.

ˎChín, ˋchín, chín', chít, 氈 屐 戰 折 blanket; to unroll; to fight; to break.
ˎKám, ˋkám, kám', kap, 緘 減 鑒 甲 to seal; to contract; a mirror; armor.

THE LOWER TONES.

ˏLín, ˊlín, lín², lít₂ 連 璉 練 列 to connect; to remove; to select; to arrange.
ˏWan, ˊwan, wan², wát₂ 云 允 運 滑 to say; to grant; to revolve; slippery.

The 平 聲 ˏp'ing ˎshing is called the *even tone*, and the three others 仄 聲 chak₅ ˎshing or deflected tones.

These tones should be carefully learnt; for if in any dialect they are of great importance, they are certainly so in Punti. Former scholars, and particularly Dr. Morrison, have not only themselves neglected this duty, but have also induced others to pay no attention to the same; hence their failure in speaking the Chinese language intelligibly.

How the tones frequently change the meaning of words, may be seen from the following examples.

惡 { ˎÚ an interrogative particle; Ù' to hate; Ok₅ bad, wicked.
爲 { ˎWai to do, to be; Wai² on account of.
好 { ˋHò good. Hò' to love.

The Aspirates.

The aspirates are of as much importance in conveying our ideas intelligibly as the tones, and we cannot sufficiently impress the students of the Chinese language with the necessity of paying strict attention to them.

EXAMPLES.

ˎTám 担 to carry	ˎT'ám 貪 to covet
Táp₂ 答 to answer	T'áp₂ 塔 a pagoda
Tò' 到 to arrive at	T'ò' 吐 to vomit
Pik₅ 逼 to oppress	P'ik₅ 辟 a prince
ˎChái 齋 to abstain from	ˎCh'ái 差 a commissioner

In the preceding examples the sound and quantity of the vowels are the same, the tones are also identical, the distinction of meaning being conveyed by the aspirates.

The Vowel Sounds.

The following examples differ in the sound of the vowels, by which the difference of meaning is conveyed to the ear.

EXAMPLES.

1. Narrow or Common Sound.	2. Broad Sound.
Ai' 縊 to strangle	Ái' 隘 a pass, a defile
Ak₅ 握 to grasp	Ák₅ 厄 a bracelet
ˋAm 掩 to cover with the hand	ˋÁm 菴 an unopened flower
Kau' 救 to save to rescue	Káu' 教 to teach

3. Difference in the quantity of Vowels.

EXAMPLES.

Short Sound.	Long Sound.
ˏSam 心 the heart	ˏSám 三 three
ˏKam 金 gold metal	ˏKám 監 to inspect

Proper attention paid to these distinctions at the commencement of study, will enable the student to avoid many errors so frequently fallen into by persons unwilling to follow the advice of experienced scholars.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

The orthography of this Dictionary is, with few variations, that adopted by Dr. Williams in his Tonic Dictionary and represented in the following table.

System of Orthography for the Punti or Canton Dialect.

THE VOWELS.

1. a—as in quota;
2. á—as in father;
3. e—as in men, dead;
4. é—at in they, neigh; should be ä
5. i—as in pin;
6. í—as ine in machine, feel;
7. o—as in long, lord, law;
8. ò—as in so, hoe;
9. u—as in bull;
10. ú—as in school, rule;
11. ü—as in German, or L'une in French;
12. ù—as ö in German, or turn;
13. ai—as in while, high, fly;
14. ái—as in aisle, aye;
15. au—as in German, and broader than round in English.
16. áu—broader than howl in English;
17. éu—as in Capernaum;
18. iú—as if written éeú, different from pew, chew;
19. oi—as in boy, toil;
20. ui—as in Louis;
21. úi—as in woing, chewing;
22. as—zz in the first syllable of dizzy;
23. 'm—less aspirated than the Interjection hm;
24. 'ng—like the French nasal in encore;

THE CONSONANTS.

ch—as in church;
f—as in fife;
h—as in have;
k—as in king:
kw—as in quality;
l—as in lame;
m—as in maim;
n—as in nun;
ng— as in sing;
p—as in pap;
s—as in sea;
sh—as in shut, chaise;
t—as in title;
ts—as in ratsbane, wits;
w—as in wing or the German West;
y—as in yard;

It will at once be seen that many diacritical marks can be dispensed with. The accent over é in shéung, héung, over ú in kiú, hiú, and the apostrophe before 'ng, 'm, or after sz' can only serve a foreigner for a short time; for a *native* they are utterly useless, and should not be used in Romanized Chinese. In the present Dictionary the (') before m and after sz has been dropped.

THE HAKKA DIALECT.

The population of this province speaking the Hakka dialect is estimated at from 3—4 millions individuals. They are a more hardy race than the Punti and none of their women have small feet. Whenever they occupy a district in common with the Punti and in equal number, their villages bear a great contrast to those of the former, being in every respect inferior and the children less educated. They appear to have been for many centuries in undisturbed possession of the north-eastern part of this province, and are noted for their roving propensity and turbulent character.

They have from time to time spread over other parts of this province, where they are almost always living in open hostility with the Punti.

But not all those who have left their native place and moved to other parts of this province, belong to the Hakka population. The many thousands who last year fled from Sinning, were Hoklo and not Hakka, and spoke, besides the latter dialect, still their own, though more than five generations had passed by since their migration. The constant hostility in which they lived with their neighbours had induced or rather compelled them to abandon the practice of binding the feet of their children and of allying themselves with the Hakka, though the customs of the Hoklo population differ more from them than those of the Punti.

The Hakka dialect has 6 tones, only the first and the fourth having the lower tone *.

According to the modulation of the voice the 去聲 of the Hakka resembles the 上平聲 of the Punti; the 上聲 of the Hakka resembles the 下平聲 of the Punti; the 平聲 of the Hakka resembles the 去聲 of the Punti.

I here give the syllabary of the Hakka dialect as compiled by the Rev. R. Lechler, who has kindly placed the same at my disposal.

Note. The Romanized Hakka is successfully taught in the schools of the Basel Ev. Mission, and several books are printed according to Dr. Lepsius' new system of orthography.

* See page 4 under Accent.

TABLE OF SOUNDS IN THE HAKKA DIALECT.

Initials.	1 *a*	2 *f*	3 *h*	4 *k*	5 *kh*	6 *kw*	7 *kwh*	8 *l*	9 *m*	10 *ny*	11 *ṅ*
Finals.											
1 *a*	*a*,	*fa*,	*ha*,	*ka*,	*kha*,	*kwa*,	*kwha*,	*la*,	*ma*,	*nya*,	*ṅa*,
2 *ya*	...	...	...	*kya*	*khya*	...	...	...	*mya*	...	...
3 *e* *e*	...	*fe*'	*he*\	*ke*\	*khe*\	*kwe*	...	*le*	*me*	*nye*\	...
4 *i* *i*	...	*fi*	*hi*'	*ki*'	*khi*,	...	...	*li*\	*mi*'	...	*ṅi*\
5 *o* *o*	...	*fo*'	*ho*,	*ko*,	*kho*,	...	...	*lo*,	*mo*,	*nyo*	*ṅo*,
6 *yo & yoi*	...	...	*hyo*,	*kyo*	*khyo*	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 *u* *u*	..	*fu*,	...	*ku*\	*khu*'	...	...	*lu*\	*mu*,	*nyu*,	*ṅu*\
8 *yu* *yu*	...	...	*hyu*'	*kyu*	*khyu*,	...	...	*lyu*,	...	...	...
9 *ai* *ai*,	...	*fai*,	*hai*,	*kai*,	*khai*,	*hwai*'	*kwhai*\	*lai*\	*mai*\	...	*ṅai*,
10 *au* *au*\	...	...	*hau*'	*kau*,	*khau*'	...	...	*lau*'	*mau*,	*nyau*\	*ṅau*\
11 *yau*	...	...	*hyau*	*kyau*,	*khyau*,	...	...	*lyau*'	*myau*,	...	...
12 *eu* *eu*	...	*feu*'	*heu*\	*keu*'	*kheu*'	...	...	*leu*,	*meu*,	*nyeu*,	...
13 *oi* *oi*,	...	*foi*,	*hoi*,	*koi*,	*khoi*\	...	...	*loi*,	*moi*,	*nyoi*\	*ṅoi*,
14 *ui* *ui*	...	*fui*,	...	...	...	*kwui*'	*kwhui*\	*lui*,	*mui*,	...	*ṅui*,
15 *am*	...	*fam*\	*ham*,	*kam*,	*kham*,	...	...	*lam*,	...	*nyam*\	*ṅam*,
16 *yam*	...	...	*hyam*,	*kyam*,	*khyam*,	...	...	*lyam*,	...	...	...
17 *em*	...	...	*hem*	*kem*	*khem*	...	...	*lem*,	...	...	...
18 *im*	...	...	*him*	*kim*,	*khim*,	...	...	*lim*,	...	*nyim*\	...
19 *um* *m̩*,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 *an* *an*	...	*fan*,	*han*,	*kan*,	*khan*'	*kwan*,	...	*lan*,	*man*,	..	*ṅan*'
21 *en*	...	*fen*,	*hen*,	*ken*\	*khen*,	*kwen*,	...	*len*\	*men*\	*nyen*\	...
22 *in*	...	*fin*,	*hin*,	*kin*,	*khin*,	...	...	*lin*,	*min*,	*nyin*,	...
23 *on*	...	*fon*,	*hon*,	*kon*,	*khon*\	...	...	*lon*\	...	*nyon*,	...
24 *yon*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 *un*	...	*fun*,	...	...	...	*kwun*'	*kwhun*\	*lun*,	*mun*,	*nyun*'	...
26 *yun*	...	...	*hyun*\	*kyun*,	*khyun*\	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 *aṅ*	...	...	*haṅ*,	*kaṅ*,	...	*kwaṅ*,	*kwhaṅ*,	*laṅ*,	*maṅ*,	*nyaṅ*,	*ṅaṅ*\
28 *yaṅ*	...	...	...	*kyaṅ*,	*khyaṅ*,	...	...	*lyaṅ*,	...	...	...
29 *oṅ*	...	*foṅ*,	*hoṅ*,	*koṅ*,	*khoṅ*'	...	...	*loṅ*,	*moṅ*,	*nyoṅ*,	*ṅoṅ*
30 *yoṅ*	...	...	*hyoṅ*,	*kyoṅ*,	*khyoṅ*,	...	...	*lyoṅ*,	*myoṅ*,	...	...
31 *uṅ* *ṅ̩*,	...	*fuṅ*,	...	*kuṅ*,	*khuṅ*,	...	...	*luṅ*,	*muṅ*,	*nyuṅ*,	...
32 *yuṅ*	...	...	*hyuṅ*,	*kyuṅ*,	*khyuṅ*,	...	...	*lyuṅ*,	...	...	...
33 *ap*	...	*fap*\	*hap*\	*kap*\	*khap*\	...	...	*lap*\	...	...	...
34 *yap*	...	...	*hyap*\	*kyap*\	*khyap*\	...	...	*lyap*\	...	*nyap*\	...
35 *ep*	...	...	...	*kep*	...	...	...	*lep*	...	...	...
36 *ip*	...	...	*hip*\	*kip*\	*khip*\	...	...	*lip*\	...	*nyip*\	...
37 *at*	...	*fat*\	*hat*\	...	*khat*	*kwat*\	...	*lat*\	*mat*\	...	...
38 *et*	...	*fet*\	*het*\	*ket*\	*khet*\	*kwet*\	...	*let*\	*met*\	*nyet*\	...
39 *it*	...	*fit*	*hit*\	*kit*\	*khit*\	...	...	*lit*\	*mit*\	...	...
40 *ot*	...	...	*hot*\	*kot*\	...	...	...	*lot*,	...	...	...
41 *ut*	...	*fut*\	...	...	*khut*\	*kwut*\	...	*lut*\	*mut*\	...	*ṅut*,
42 *ak*	...	*fak*	*hak*\	*kak*\	*khak*	*kwak*	...	*lak*\	*mak*\	*nyak*\	...
43 *yak*	...	...	*hyak*	*kyak*	*khyak*\	...	...	*lyak*	...	...	...
44 *ok*	...	...	*hok*\	*kok*\	*khok*\	...	...	*lok*\	*mok*\	*nyok*\	*ṅok*\
45 *yok*	...	...	...	*kyok*	*khyok*\	...	...	*lyok*\	...	...	...
46 *uk*	...	*fuk*\	...	...	...	*kwuk*\	*kwhuk*\	*luk*\	*muk*\	*nyuk*\	...
47 *yuk*	...	...	*hyuk*\	...	*khyuk*\	...	...	*lyuk*\	...	...	...
Sounds:	...	...	*haṅ*,	...	*then*,	*tšu*'	*šoṅ*\	*ti*\	*tši*,	...	*lut*\
	ya,	...	*sz̩*,	*wui*,	...	*yi*,	*set*\	*let*\	*min*,	*tši*\	*kyu*\

Table of Sounds in the Hakka Dialect.—Continued.

12 p	13 ph	14 s	15 š	16 t	17 th	18 ts	19 tsh	20 tš	21 tšh	22 w	23 y
pa,	pha$_1$	sa,	ša,	ta'	tha,	tsa\	tsha$_1$	tša,	tša,	wa\	ya\
pya	...	sya$_1$	...	tya	...	tsya'	tshya'	...	...	...	...
pe	...	se'	še\	...	...	...	tshe$_1$	tše'	tše\	we	ye
pi,	phi$_1$	si'	ši$_1$	ti,	thi\	tsi'	tshi,	tši,	tši,	wi	yi
po,	pho$_1$	so,	...	to,	tho$_1$	tso'	tsho$_1$	...	tšo$_1$	wo,	yo
...	...	syoi'	...	...	thyo'	tsyo	...	...	...	...	...
pu\	phu\	sz,	šu,	tu,	thu\	tsz'	tzh,	tšu'	tšu$_1$	wu,	yu,
...	...	syu\	...	tyu,	...	tsyu'	tshyu\	...	...	...	...
pai\	phai$_1$	sai\	...	tai\	thai\	tsai,	tshai'	...	...	wai	...
pau,	phau,	sau\	šau'	tau,	thau$_1$	tsau,	tshau'	tšau,	tšau	...	yau,
pyau,	phyau,	syau,	...	tyau,	thyau$_1$	...	tshyau\	...	...	...	...
...	pheu'	seu$_1$	...	teu'	theu,	tseu'	tsheu\	...	...	...	...
poi\	phoi$_1$	soi,	šoi\	toi,	thoi,	tsoi\	tshoi$_1$	tšoi\	tšoi$_1$	woi,	...
pui\	phui$_1$	sui,	šui$_1$	tui\	thui,	tsui\	tshui,	tšui,	tšui$_1$	wui\	yui,
...	...	sam,	šam$_1$	tam'	tham,	tsam,	tsham,	tšam,	...	...	yam$_1$
...	...	syam$_1$	...	tyam'	thyam,	tsyam,	tshyam,	...	...	...	...
...	...	sem,	...	tem	...	tsem,	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	sim,	šim'	...	...	tsim\	tshim\	tšim,	tšim$_1$	...	yim'
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
pan,	phan,	san,	...	tan,	than,	tsan\	tshan'	...	...	wan$_1$	...
pen,	phen$_1$	sen,	šen\	ten,	then,	tsen'	tshen$_1$	tšen,	tšen,	wen	yen$_1$
pin,	phin$_1$	sin	šin,	tin'	thin,	tsin\	tshin,	tšin,	tšin$_1$	win	yin,
...	...	son,	šon$_1$	ton,	thon,	tson\	tshon,	tšon,	tšon,	won,	...
...	...	syon'	...	...	...	...	tshyon$_1$	...	...	...	...
pun\	phun$_1$	sun,	šun\	tun,	thun,	tsun,	tshun,	tšun'	tšun,	wun,	yun\
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
pań,	phań$_1$	sań,	šań,	tań,	thań,	tsań,	tshań,	tšań\	tšań,	wań$_1$	yań,
pyań'	phyań\	syań,	...	...	thyań,	tsyań'	tshyań$_1$	...	...	...	...
poń,	phoń$_1$	soń'	šoń\	toń,	thoń$_1$	tsoń,	tshoń,	tšoń,	tšoń,	woń,	yoń$_1$
pyoń	...	syoń$_1$	...	tyoń,	...	tsyoń,	tshyoń,	...	...	...	...
puń'	phuń$_1$	suń,	...	tuń,	thuń,	tsuń,	tshuń,	tšuń,	tšuń,	wuń,	yuń$_1$
...	..	syuń\	...	...	...	tsyuń'	tshyuń$_1$	...	...	...	...
...	...	sap$_1$	šap$_1$	tap$_1$	thap$_1$	tsap	tshap$_1$	tšap$_1$	...	...	yap$_1$
...	...	syap	...	tyap$_1$	thyap$_1$	tsyap$_1$	tshyap$_1$	...	...	...	...
...	...	sep$_1$	...	tep$_1$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	sip$_1$	šip$_1$	...	...	...	tship$_1$	tšip$_1$	...	...	yip$_1$
pat$_1$	phat$_1$	sat$_1$	...	tat$_1$	that$_1$	tsat	tshat$_1$	...	...	wat$_1$	...
pet$_1$	phet$_1$	set$_1$	šet$_1$	tet$_1$	thet$_1$	tset$_1$	tshet$_1$	tšet$_1$	tšhet$_1$	wet$_1$	yet$_1$
pit$_1$	phit$_1$	sit$_1$	šit$_1$	tit$_1$	thit$_1$	tsit$_1$	tshit$_1$	tšit$_1$	tšhit$_1$	...	yit$_1$
pot	phot	sot$_1$	šot$_1$	tot$_1$	thot$_1$	tsot$_1$	tshot$_1$	tšot$_1$	tšhot$_1$	...	...
put$_1$	phut$_1$	sut$_1$	šut$_1$	tut$_1$	thut$_1$	tsut$_1$	...	...	tšhut$_1$	wut$_1$	yut$_1$
pak$_1$	phak$_1$	sak$_1$	šak$_1$	tak$_1$	thak$_1$	tsak$_1$	tshak$_1$	tšak$_1$	tšhak$_1$	wak$_1$	yak$_1$
pyak$_1$	phyak	syak$_1$	šyak$_1$	tyak	thyak$_1$	tsyak$_1$	tshyak$_1$	...	...	...	...
pok$_1$	phok$_1$	sok$_1$	šok$_1$	tok$_1$	thok$_1$	tsok$_1$	tshok$_1$	tšok$_1$	tšhok$_1$	wok$_1$	yok$_1$
...	phyok$_1$	syok$_1$	...	tyok$_1$	...	tsyok	...	...	...	...	...
puk$_1$	phuk$_1$	suk$_1$	šuk$_1$	tuk$_1$	thuk$_1$	tsuk$_1$	tshuk$_1$	tšuk$_1$	tšhuk$_1$	wuk$_1$	yuk$_1$
...	...	syuk$_1$	...	...	...	tsyuk$_1$	...	...	...	...	...
fap$_1$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
tšu'	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The Fukien, Hoklo and Amoy Dialects.

All these dialects are closely allied and noted for the large number of their nasal sounds, or rather a tendency to pronounce the finals N and Ng like the French in chien, goétien &c.

These terminations are in most instances dropped, and the nasal sound is nothing but an open vowel sound uttered with more or less aspiration through the nose.

Instead of marking this nasal sound by a small raised n, as has been done by Dr. Medhurst and others, any diacritical mark above or beneath the vowel would suffice to indicate its pronunciation.

Another characteristical difference of these dialects is the substituting of a B for the M of almost all other dialects in China, as also a frequent changing of the Ch into a T, as 茶 Punti ch'á, Hakka ts'á, Mandarin ch'á, Fukien té, or Thee in German.

The Fukien and sister dialects belong to the same stock as the other dialects of China. The grammatical construction is the same as in the Mandarin, Punti and Hakka. But wealth and an early intercourse with foreign nations have had considerable influence on the refinement of the colloquial, as well as on the manners and habits of the people. In cleanliness they excel most of their neighbours, and in their social intercourse more polite terms are heard than even among the Punti. These characteristic features being the natural consequence of their intercourse with foreign nations, I am inclined to ascribe the remarkable difference of these dialects from the rest of China to the same source.

Any person anxious to learn more respecting the people of Fukien and their dialects, will do well to consult Dr. Medhurt's Dictionary of the Hokien Dialect, and Goddard's Chinese and English Vocabulary of the Tie Chiu Dialect.

The Mandarin or Court Dialect.

The Mandarin or Court Dialect has derived its designation from the Chinese term 官話 kwan hwá, i.e. official language, because a sentence passed by a Mandarin being only considered valid when pronounced in that dialect.

In the north and particularly among officials, it is called 正音, i.e. the correct sound, and signifying the proper language of the country, it being spoken by at least three fourths of the population.

The Mandarin Dialect is divided into the 北話 Peh hwá, northern language, and the 南話, southern language or dialect. As the dialect spoken at Canton is considered the standard of Punti, so are the dialects spoken at Peking and Nanking respectively regarded as the standards of authority of the Mandarin.

The further we proceed to the north, the more does the Chinese language assume the form of the Japanese and American Indian syllabic system. No consonant terminates a syllable but the N and the nasal Ng. The tones are reduced to four, the smallest number in any dialect of China; hence for intelligibleness the spoken language is chiefly dependent on the combination of synonyms.

The large number of guttural or fricative sounds and the many diphthongs, which are constantly heard, deprive the Mandarin dialect much of its euphony. If to these defects is added the tendency of the northern people to change the k into a sound similar to tsj (German pronunciation), little is left that falls gracefully on the ear, or removes the aversion of foreigners to acquire this difficult tongue.

The following table exhibiting the syllabary of the Mandarin Dialect, is composed according to Dr. Williams' orthography as adopted in his Tonic Dictionary. It contains 459 syllables, whilst Dr. Morrison has only 411 and Mr. Wade 397.

In order to assist the student in comprehending the phonetic differences, I give here first the syllabary of Dr. Williams, and then Mr. Wade's with the corresponding orthography of Williams and Morrison.

Syllabary of the Mandarin Dialect according to Dr. Williams' System of Orthography.

Initials.	1 á	2 ch	3 ch'	4 chw	5 chw'	6 f	7 g	8 h	9 hw	10 j	11 k	12 k'	13 kw
Finals.													
1 á	á	chá	ch'á	...	...	...	...	...	hwá	...	...	...	kwá
2 áh	...	cháh	ch'áh	...	...	fáh	...	...	hwáh	...	...	...	kwáh
3 ái	...	chái	ch'ái	...	...	...	...	...	hwái	...	...	...	kwái
4 an	...	...	...	...	...	fan	gan	han	hwan	...	...	...	kwan
5 án	...	chán	ch'án	...	...	fán	...	...	hwán	...	kán	k'án	kwán
6 ang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	hang	...	...	kang	k'ang	kwang
7 áng	...	cháng	ch'áng	chwáng	chw'áng	fáng	...	...	hwáng	...	káng	k'áng	kwáng
8 au	...	chau	ch'au	...	...	fau	...	hau	...	jau	kau	k'au	...
9 áu	...	cháu	ch'áu	...	...	...	...	háu	...	jáu	káu	k'áu	...
10 é	...	ché	ch'é	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 éang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 eh	...	cheh	ch'eh	...	...	...	...	...	...	jeh	keh	k'eh	...
13 ei	...	...	...	...	...	fei	...	...	...	...	...	...	kwei
14 en	...	chen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	jen	...	...	...
15 í	í	chí	ch'í	...	...	fí	...	hí	...	...	kí	k'í	...
16 iá	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	hiá	...	...	kiá	k'iá	...
17 iáh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	hiáh	...	...	...	...	...
18 iáng	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	hiáng	...	...	kiáng	...	...
19 iáu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	hiáu	...	...	kiáu	k'iáu	...
20 ié	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 ieh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	hieh	...	...	...	...	...
22 ien	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	hien	...	...	kien	k'ien	...
23 ih	...	chih	ch'ih	...	...	...	...	hih	...	jih	kih	k'ih	...
24 in	...	chin	ch'in	...	...	...	...	...	...	jin	kin	k'in	...
25 ing	...	ching	ch'ing	...	...	...	...	hing	...	...	king	k'ing	...
26 ioh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	hioh	...	...	kioh	k'ioh	...
27 iueh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	hiueh	...	...	kiueh	...	...
28 iuen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	hiuen	...	...	kiuen	k'iuen	...
29 iuh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	hiuh	...	...	...	k'iuh	...
30 iun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	hiun	...	...	...	...	...
31 iung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	hiung	...	...	...	k'iung	...
32 o	o	...	...	...	...	...	...	ho	...	...	ko	k'o	kwo
33 oh	...	choh	ch'oh	...	...	foh	...	hoh	hwoh	joh	koh	k'oh	kwoh
34 rh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 sz	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 ú	...	chú	ch'ú	...	...	fú	...	hú	...	jú	kú	k'ú	...
37 ü	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	hü	...	jü	kü	k'ü	...
38 ueh	...	chueh	ch'ueh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 uen	...	chuen	ch'uen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 uh	...	chuh	ch'uh	...	...	fuh	...	...	...	juh	kuh	...	...
41 ui	...	chui	ch'ui	...	...	...	...	...	...	jui	...	...	...
42 úi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 un	...	chun	ch'un	...	...	...	...	...	...	jun	...	...	...
44 ung	ung	chung	ch'ung	...	...	fung	...	hung	...	jung	kung	k'ung	...

Syllabary of the Mandarin Dialect according to Dr. Williams' System of Orthography.—Continued.

Initials.	14 kw'	15 l	16 lw	17 m	18 mw	19 n	20 ng	21 nw	22 p	23 p'	24 pw	25 pw'	26 rh	27 s
Finals.														
1 á	kw'á	lá	...	má	...	ná	...	...	pá	p'á	...	...	...	...
2 áh	...	láh	...	...	...	náh	...	...	páh	...	...	...	...	sáh
3 ái	...	lái	...	mái	...	nái	...	...	pái	p'ái	...	...	...	...
4 an	kw'an	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	pan	...	...	...	...	...
5 án	...	lán	lwán	mán	mwán	nán	ngán	nwán	pán	p'án	pwán	pw'án	...	sán
6 ang	...	lang	...	mang	...	nang	ngang	...	pang	p'ang	...	...	...	sang
7 áng	...	láng	...	máng	...	náng	...	...	páng	p'áng	...	...	...	...
8 au	...	lau	...	mau	...	...	ngau	...	pau	p'au	...	...	...	sau
9 áu	...	láu	...	máu	...	náu	...	...	páu	p'áu	...	...	...	sáu
10 é	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 éang	...	...	...	...	...	néang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 eh	...	leh	...	meh	...	...	ngeh	...	peh	...	...	...	...	seh
13 ei	kw'ei	...	...	mei	...	...	...	...	pei	p'ei	...	...	...	...
14 en	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 í	...	lí	...	mí	...	ní	...	...	pí	p'í	...	...	...	sí
16 iá	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 iáh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 iáng	...	liáng	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	siáng
19 iáu	...	liáu	...	miáu	...	niáu	...	...	piáu	p'iáu	...	...	...	siáu
20 ié	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	sié
21 ieh	...	...	...	mieh	...	nieh	...	...	pieh	p'ieh	...	...	...	...
22 ien	...	lien	...	mien	...	nien	...	...	pien	p'ien	...	...	...	sien
23 ih	...	lih	...	mih	...	nih	...	...	pih	p'ih	...	...	...	sih
24 in	...	lin	...	...	...	...	...	...	pin	p'in	...	...	...	sin
25 ing	...	ling	...	ming	...	ning	...	...	ping	p'ing	...	...	...	sing
26 ioh	...	lioh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	sioh
27 iueh	...	liueh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 iuen	...	liuen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	siuen
29 iuh	...	liuh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 iun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	siun
31 iung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 o	...	...	...	mo	...	no	ngo	...	po	p'o	...	...	...	so
33 oh	...	loh	...	moh	...	noh	ngoh	...	poh	p'oh	...	...	...	soh
34 rh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	rh	...
35 sz	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	sz
36 ú	...	lú	...	mú	...	nú	...	...	pú	p'ú	...	...	...	sú
37 ü	...	lü	...	...	...	nü	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	sü
38 ueh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 uen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 uh	...	luh	...	muh	...	nuh	...	...	puh	...	...	...	...	suh
41 ui	...	lui	...	...	...	nui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	sui
42 úi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 un	...	lun	...	mun	...	nun	...	...	pun	...	...	...	...	sun
44 ung	...	lung	...	mung	...	nung	...	...	pung	p'ung	...	...	...	sung

Syllabary of the Mandarin Dialect according to Dr. Williams' System of Orthography.—Continued.

Initials.	28 sh	29 shw	30 sw	31 t	32 t'	33 ts	34 ts'	35 tsw	36 tsw'	37 tw	38 tw'	39 w	40 y
Finals.													
1 á	shá	...	...	tá	t'á	...	...	...	...	...	...	wá	...
2 áh	sháh	shwáh	...	táh	t'áh	tsáh	...	...	...	...	...	...	yáh
3 ái	shái	shwái	...	tái	t'ái	...	...	...	...	...	...	wái	yái
4 an	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	wan	...
5 án	shán	...	swán	tán	t'án	tsán	ts'án	tswán	tsw'án	twán	tw'án	wán	...
6 ang	...	...	...	tang	t'ang	tsang	ts'ang	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 áng	...	shwáng	...	táng	t'áng	tsáng	ts'áng	...	...	...	...	wáng	yáng
8 au	shau	...	...	tau	t'au	tsau	ts'au	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 áu	sháu	...	...	táu	t'áu	tsáu	ts'áu	...	...	...	...	...	yáu
10 é	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	yé
11 éang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 eh	sheh	...	...	teh	...	tseh	ts'eh	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 ei	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	wei	...
14 en	shen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	yen
15 í	shí	...	...	tí	t'í	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 iá	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 iáh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 iáng	...	...	...	...	...	tsiáng	ts'iáng	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 iáu	...	...	...	tiáu	t'iáu	tsiáu	ts'iáu	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 ié	shié	...	...	...	...	tsié	ts'ié	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 ieh	...	...	...	...	...	tsieh	ts'ieh	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 ien	...	...	...	tien	t'ien	tsien	ts'ien	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 ih	shih	...	...	tih	t'ih	tsih	ts'ih	...	...	...	...	...	yih
24 in	shin	...	...	...	...	...	ts'in	...	...	...	...	...	yin
25 ing	shing	...	...	ting	t'ing	tsing	ts'ing	...	...	...	...	...	ying
26 ioh	...	...	...	...	...	tsioh	ts'ioh	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 iueh	...	...	...	...	...	tsiueh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 iuen	...	...	...	...	...	tsiuen	ts'iuen	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 iuh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 iun	...	...	...	...	...	tsiun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 iung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 o	...	...	...	to	t'o	tso	ts'o	...	...	...	...	wo	...
33 oh	shoh	shwoh	...	toh	t'oh	tsoh	ts'oh	...	...	...	...	...	yoh
34 rh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 sz	...	...	...	...	...	tsz	ts'z	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 ú	shú	...	...	tú	t'ú	tsú	ts'ú	...	...	...	...	wú	yú
37 ü	...	...	...	...	...	tsü	ts'ü	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 ueh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 uen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	yuen
40 uh	shuh	...	...	tuh	t'uh	tsuh	ts'uh	...	...	...	...	wuh	yuh
41 ui	...	shwui	...	...	...	tsui	ts'ui	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 úi	...	...	...	túi	t'úi	tsúi	ts'úi	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 un	shun	...	...	tun	t'un	tsun	ts'un	...	...	...	...	...	...
44 ung	shung	...	...	tung	t'ung	tsung	ts'ung	...	...	...	...	...	yung

The Syllabary of Mr. Wade,* with the corresponding orthography adopted by Dr. Williams† and Dr. Morrison‡.

	*	†	‡	
1	A.	Á.	O.	阿
2	Ai.	Yái.	Yae.	挨
3	An.	Ngán.	An.	安
4	Ang.	Ngáng.	Gang.	昂
5	Ao.	Ngáu.	Aoa.	澳
6	Cha.	Cháh.	Chā.	札
7	Ch'a.	Ch'á.	Cha.	叉
8	Chai.	Tseh.	Tsīh.	側
9	Ch'ai.	Ch'ái.	Chae.	差
10	Chan.	Chen.	Chen.	占
11	Ch'an.	Ts'án.	Chan.	攙
12	Chang.	Cháng.	Chang.	賬
13	Ch'ang.	Ch'áng.	Chang.	昌
14	Chao.	Cháu.	Chaou.	召
15	Ch'ao.	Ch'áu.	Chaou.	超
16	Chê.	Ché.	Chay.	蔗
17	Ch'ê.	Ch'é.	Chay.	車
18	Chei.	Ché.	Chay.	這
19	Chên.	Chin.	Chin.	眞
20	Ch'ên.	Ch'in.	Chin.	嗔
21	Chêng.	Ching.	Ching.	正
22	Ch'êng.	Ch'ing.	Ch'ing.	稱
23	Chi.	Kí.	Ke.	基
24	Ch'i.	K'í.	Ke.	欺
25	Chia.	Kiá.	Kea.	加
26	Ch'ia.	Tsáh.	Tsā.	卡
27	Chiang	Tsiáng.	Tsiang.	將
28	Ch'iang	Ts'iáng.	Tsiang.	槍
29	Chiao.	Kiáu.	Keaou.	交
30	Ch'iao.	Kiáu.	Keaou.	巧
31	Chieh.	Kiái.	Keae.	街
32	Ch'ieh.	Ts'ieh.	Tse.	切
33	Chien.	Tsien.	Tsëen.	煎
34	Ch'ien.	Ts'ien.	Tsëen.	千
35	Chih.	Chí.	Che.	知
36	Ch'ih.	Ch'í.	Che.	痴
37	Chin.	Kin.	Kin.	金
38	Ch'in.	K'in.	Kin.	欽
39	Ching.	Tsing.	Tsing.	睛
40	Ch'ing.	Ts'ing.	Tsing.	青
41	Chio.	Kioh.	Keŏ.	脚
42	Ch'io.	Kioh.	Keŏ.	却
43	Chiu.	Ts'iú.	Tseaou.	揪
44	Ch'iu.	Ts'iú.	Tseaou.	秋
45	Ch'iung.	K'iung	Keung.	窮
46	Cho.	Ch'oh.	Chŏ.	桌
47	Ch'o.	Ch'oh.	Chŏ.	戳
	Choan.	see	Chuan.	(63)
	Ch'oan.	see	Ch'uan.	(64)
48	Chou.	Chau.	Chow.	周
49	Ch'ou.	Ch'au.	Chow.	抽
50	Chü.	Kü.	Keu.	居
51	Ch'ü.	K'ü.	Keu.	去
52	Chüan.	Kiuen.	Keuen.	娟
53	Ch'üan.	K'iuen.	Keuen.	拳
54	Chüeh.	Kiueh	Keuĕ.	厥
55	Ch'üeh.	Kiueh.	Keuĕ.	蹶
56	Chün.	Kiun.	Keun.	君
57	Ch'ün.	K'iun.	Keun.	羣
58	Chu.	Chú.	Choo.	猪
59	Ch'u.	Ch'ú.	Choo.	躇
60	Chua.	Cháu.	Chaou.	抓
61	Chuai.	Í.	...	拽
62	Ch'uan.	Ch'ui.	Chuy.	揣
63	Chuan.	Chuen.	Chuen.	專
64	Ch'uan.	Ch'uen.	Chuen.	穿
65	Chuang.	Chwáng.	Chwáng.	莊
66	Chuang.	Ch'wáng.	Chwang.	瘡
67	Chui.	Chui.	Chuy.	錐
68	Ch'ui.	Ch'ui.	Ch'uy.	吹
69	Chun.	Chun.	Chun.	准
70	Ch'un.	Ch'un.	Chun.	春
71	Chung.	Chung.	Chung.	中
72	Ch'ung.	Ch'ung.	Chung.	冲
	Chwa.	see	Chuan.	(60)
	Chwai	see	Chuai.	(61)
	Ch'wai.	see	Ch'uai.	(62)
	Chwan.	see	Chuan.	(63)
	Ch'wan.	see	Ch'uan.	(64)
	Chwan.	see	Chuang.	(65)
	Ch'wang.	see	Ch'uang.	(66)
73	Ê.	Ngo:	Go.	哦
74	Ên.	Ngan.	Gān.	恩
75	Fa.	Fáh.	Fā.	法
76	Fan.	Fán.	Fan.	凡
77	Fang	Fáng.	Fang.	方
78	Fei.	Fí.	Fe.	非
79	Fên.	Fan.	Fun.	分
80	Fêng.	Fung.	Fung	丰
	Fi.	see	Fei.	(78)
81	Fo.	Fuh.	Fūh.	佛
82	Fou.	Fau.	Faw.	浮
83	Fu.	Fú.	Foo.	夫
	Ga.	see	A.	(1)
	Gai.	see	Ai.	(2)
	Gan.	see	An.	(3)
	Gang.	see	Ang.	(4)
	Gao.	see	Ao.	(5)
	Gê.	see	Ê.	(73)
	Gên.	see	Ên.	(74)
	Go.	see	Ê. (73) & O.	(233)
	Gou.	see	Ou.	(237)
84	Ha.	...	Heā.	哈
85	Hai.	Hái.	Hae.	孩
86	Han.	Hán.	Han.	寒
87	Hang.	Háng.	Hang.	杭
88	Hao.	Háu.	Haou.	豪
89	He. / Hei.	Heh.	Hih.	黑
90	Hên.	Han.	Hān.	狠
91	Hêng.	Hang.	Hāng.	亨
92	Ho.	Ho.	Ho.	何
23	Hou.	Hou.	How.	侯
94	Hu.	Hú.	Hoo.	乎
95	Hua.	Hwá.	Hwa.	化
96	Huai.	Hwái.	Hwae.	懷
97	Huan.	Hwan.	Hwan.	歡
98	Huang.	Hwáng.	Hwang.	逭
99	Hui.	Hwui.	Hwuy.	灰
100	Huen. / Hun.	Hwan.	Hwān.	昏
101	Hung.	Hung.	Hung.	洪
102	Huo.	Ho.	Ho.	和
103	Hsi.	Hí.	He.	熺
204	Hsia.	Hiá.	Hea.	瑕
105	Hsiang.	Siáng.	Seang	相
106	Hsiao.	Sioh.	Seo.	削
107	Hsieh.	Hieh.	Hëĕ.	歇
108	Hsien.	Sien.	Sëen.	先
109	Hsin.	Sin.	Sin.	心
110	Hsing.	Sing.	Sing.	星
111	Hsio.	Hioh.	Heŏ.	學
112	Hsiu.	Siú.	Sew.	羞
113	Hsiung.	Hiung.	Heung.	兄
114	Hsü.	Sü.	Sew.	胥
115	Hsüan.	Siuen.	Heuen.	眩
116	Hsüeh.	Hiueh.	Heuĕ.	靴
	Hsüen.	see	Hsuan.	(115)
117	Hsün.	Hiun.	Heun.	熏
118	I. / Yi.	Í.	E.	衣
119	Jan.	Jen.	Jen.	然
120	Jang.	Jáng.	Jang.	壤
121	Jao.	Jáu.	Jaou.	饒
	Jê.	see	Jo.	(125)
122	Jên.	Jin.	Jin.	人
123	Jêng.	...	Jing.	扔
124	Jih.	Jih.	Jih.	日
125	Jo.	Jeh.	Jĕ.	熱
	Joan.	see	Juan.	(128)
126	Jou.	Jau.	Jaw	柔
127	Ju.	Jú.	Joo.	如
128	Juan.	Yuen.	Juen.	軟
129	Jui.	Jui.	Juy.	蕊
130	Jun.	Yun.	Yun.	允
131	Jung.	Yung.	Yung.	容
	Jwan.	see	Juan.	(128)
132	Ka.	...	...	嘎
133	Kai.	Kái.	Kae.	該

The Syllabary of Mr. Wade, with the corresponding orthography adopted by Dr. Williams and Dr. Morrison.—Continued.

134	K'ai.	K'ái.	Kae.	開
135	Kan.	Kán.	Kan.	乾
136	K'an.	K'án.	Kan.	看
137	Kang.	Káng.	Kang.	岡
138	K'ang.	Káng.	Kang.	康
139	Kao.	Káu.	Kaou.	高
140	K'ao.	K'áu.	Kaou.	考
	Kê.	see	Ko.	(147)
	K'ê.	see	K'o.	(148)
141	Kei.	Kih.	Keïh.	給
142	K'ei.	K'eh.	Kïh.	刻
143	Kên.	Kin.	Kăn.	跟
144	K'ên.	K'an.	Kăn.	懇
145	Kêng.	Kang.	Kăng.	更
146	K'êng.	Kang.	Kang.	坑
147	Ko.	Ko.	Ko.	哥
148	K'o.	K'o.	Ko.	可
149	Kou.	Kau.	Kow.	勾
150	K'ou.	K'au.	Kow.	口
151	Ku.	Kú.	Koo.	古
152	K'u.	K'ú.	Koo.	枯
153	Kua.	Kwá.	Kwa.	瓜
154	K'ua.	Kw'á.	Kwa.	誇
155	Kuai.	Kwái.	Kwae.	乖
156	K'uai.	Kw'ái.	Kwae.	快
157	Kuan.	Kwán.	Kwan.	官
158	K'uan.	Kw'án.	Kwan.	寬
159	Kuang.	Kwáng.	Kwang.	光
160	K'uang.	Kw'áng.	Kw'ang.	筐
161	Kuei.	Kwei.	Kwei.	歸
162	K'uei.	Kw'ei.	Kwei.	虧
163	Kuên. / Kun.	Kwan.	Kwăn.	滾
164	K'uên. / K'un.	Kw'an.	Kwăn.	闊
165	Kung.	Kung.	Kung.	工
166	K'ung.	K'ung.	Kung.	空
167	Kuo.	Kwoh.	Kwŏ.	國
	Kwa.	see	Kua.	(153)
	K'wa.	see	K'ua.	(154)
	Kwai.	see	Kuai.	(155)
	K'wai.	see	K'uai.	(156)
	Kwan.	see	Kuan.	(157)
	K'wan.	see	K'uan.	(158)
	Kwang.	see	Kuang.	(159)
	K'wang.	see	K'uang.	(160)
	Kwei.	see	Kuei.	(161)
	K'wei.	see	K'uei.	(162)
	Kwên.	see	Kuên. / Kun.	(163)
	K'wên.	see	K'uên. / K'un.	(164)
	Kwo.	see	Kuo.	(165)
168	La.	Láh.	Lă.	臘
169	Lai.	Lái.	Lae.	來
170	Lan.	Lán.	Lan.	籃
171	Lang.	Láng.	Lang.	郎
172	Lao.	Láu.	Laou.	老
173	Lê.	Leh.	Lïh.	勒
	Léa.	see	Lia.	(177)
	Léang.	see	Liang.	(178)
	Leao.	see	Liao.	(179)
	Léeh.	see	Lieh.	(180)
	Léen.	see	Lien.	(181)
174	Lêi. / Lei.	Lúi.	Luy.	雷
175	Lêng.	Ling.	Ling.	凌
176	Li.	Lí.	Le.	梨
177	Lia.	Liáng.	Leang.	倆
178	Liang.	Liáng.	Leang.	兩
179	Liao.	Liáu.	Leaou.	僚
180	Lieh.	Lieh.	Lëĕ.	列
181	Lien.	Lien.	Lëĕn.	連
182	Lin.	Lin.	Lin.	林
183	Ling.	Ling.	Ling.	伶
184	Lio.	Lioh.	Leŏ.	畧
185	Liu.	Liú.	Lew.	留
186	Lo.	Lo.	Lo.	羅
187	Lou.	Lau.	Low.	樓
118	Lü.	Lü.	Leu.	驢
189	Lüeh.	Lioh.	Leŏ.	畧
190	Lün.	Lun.	Lun.	倫
	see also Lun.			
191	Lu.	Lú.	Loo.	廬
192	Luan.	Lwán.	Lwan.	亂
193	Lun.	Lun.	Lun.	論
	see also Lün.			
194	Lung.	Lung.	Lung.	龍
195	Ma.	Má.	Ma.	媽
196	Mai.	Mái.	Mae.	埋
197	Man.	Mán.	Man.	慢
198	Mang.	Máng.	Mang.	茫
199	Mao.	Máu.	Maou.	貓
200	Mei.	Mei.	Mei.	美
201	Mên.	Mún.	Mun.	門
202	Mêng.	Mung.	Mung.	蒙
203	Mi.	Mí.	Me.	迷
204	Miao.	Miáu.	Mëaou.	妙
205	Mieh.	Mieh.	Mëĕ.	滅
206	Mien.	Mien.	Mëen.	面
207	Min.	Min.	Min.	民
208	Ming.	Ming.	Ming.	名
209	Miu.	Miú.	Mew.	謬
210	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	摩
211	Mou.	Mau.	Mow.	謀
212	Mu.	Muh.	Mŭh.	歿
	Muan.	see	Man.	(197)
213	Na.	Ná.	Na.	拿
214	Nai.	Nái.	Nae.	乃
215	Nan.	Nán.	Nan.	南
216	Nang.	Náng.	Nang.	囊
217	Nao.	Náu.	Naou.	撓
218	Nei.	Nui.	Nuy.	內
	Néang.	see	Niang.	(222)
	Néao.	see	Niao.	(213)
	Néeh.	see	Nieh.	(214)
	Néen.	see	Nien.	(215)
219	Nên.	Nun.	Nun.	嫩
220	Néng.	Nung.	Nung.	農
221	Ni.	Ní.	Ne.	尼
222	Niang.	Néang.	Neang.	娘
223	Niao.	Niáu.	Neaou.	鳥
224	Nieh.	Nieh.	Nëĕ.	揑
225	Nien.	Nien.	Nëen.	拈
226	Ning.	Ning.	Ning.	寧
227	Niu.	Niú.	New.	扭
228	No.	No.	No.	挪
	Noan	see	Nuan.	(231)
229	Nü.	Nü.	Neu.	女
230	Nu.	Nú.	Noo.	奴
231	Nuan.	Nwán.	Nwan.	暖
232	Nung.	Nung	Nung.	儂
	Nwan.	see	Nuan.	(237)
	Ng A.	see	A.	(1)
	Ng Ai.	see	Ai.	(2)
	Ng An.	see	An.	(3)
	Ng Ang.	see	Ang.	(4)
	Ng Ao.	see	Ao.	(5)
	Ng Ê.	see	Ê.	(73) & O. (233)
	Ng Ên.	see	Ên.	(74)
	Ng O.	see	Ê.	(73) & O. (233)
	Ng Ou.	see	Ou.	(234)
233	O.	Ngo.	Go.	哦
234	Ou.	Ngau.	Gow.	歐
235	Pa.	Páh.	Pă.	八
236	P'a.	P'a.	Pa.	琶
237	Pai.	Pih.	Peïh.	擘
238	P'ai.	Peh.	Pïh.	拍
239	Pan.	Pán.	Pan.	般
240	P'an.	P'án.	Pan.	攀
241	Pang.	Páng.	Pang.	邦
242	P'ang.	P'áng.	Pang.	傍
243	Pao.	Páu.	Paou.	包
244	P'ao.	P'áu.	Paou.	泡
	Pê.	see	Pai. (237) & Po. (263)	
245	Pei.	Pí.	Pe.	卑
246	P'ei.	P'ei.	Pei.	佩
247	Pên.	Pan.	Pun.	奔
248	P'ên.	P'in.	Pun.	噴
249	Pêng.	Pang.	Păng.	崩
250	P'êng	P'ang.	Păng.	朋
251	Pi.	Pih.	Peïh.	心
252	P'i.	P'ih.	Peïh.	疋
253	Piao.	Piáu.	Peaou.	標
254	P'iao.	P'iáu.	Peaou.	嫖

The Syllabary of Mr. Wade, with the corresponding orthography adopted by Dr. Williams and Dr. Morrison.—Continued.

255	Pieh.	Pieh.	Pëĕ.	別
256	P'ieh.	P'ieh.	Pëĕ.	擎
257	Pien.	Pien.	Pëen.	邊
258	P'ien.	P'ien.	Pëen.	偏
259	Pin.	Pin.	Pin.	賓
260	P'in.	P'in.	Pin.	貧
261	Ping.	Ping.	Ping.	兵
262	P'ing.	P'ing.	Ping.	平
263	Po.	Po.	Po.	波
264	P'o.	P'o.	P'o.	婆
265	Pu.	Puh.	Pŭh.	不
266	P'u.	P'ú.	Poo.	鋪
	Rh.	see	Urh.	(372)
267	Sa.	Sáh.	Să.	撒
268	Sai.	Seh.	Sai.	塞
269	San.	Sán.	San.	三
270	Sang.	Sáng.	Sang.	桑
271	Sao.	Sáu.	Saou.	搔
272	Sê.	Sih.	Sĭh.	色
273	Sêng.	Sang.	Săng.	僧
274	So.	So.	So.	鎖
275	Sou.	Sau.	Sow.	叟
276	Su.	Suh.	Sŭh.	俗
277	Suan.	Swán.	Swan.	酸
278	Sui.	Sui.	Suy.	雖
279	Sun.	Sun.	Sun.	孫
280	Sung.	Sung.	Sung.	松
	Swan.	see	Suan.	(277)
281	Sha.	Shá.	Sha.	沙
282	Shai.	Sháí.	Shae.	篩
283	Shan.	Shen.	Shen.	閃
284	Sháng.	Sháng.	Shang.	商
285	Sháo.	Sháu.	Shaou.	稍
286	Shê.	Shé.	Shay.	賒
287	Shên.	Shin.	Shin.	申
288	Shêng.	Shing.	Shing.	升
289	Shih.	Shí.	She.	視
	Sho.	see	Shuo.	(292)
290	Shou.	Shau.	Show.	收
291	Shu.	Shuh.	Shŭh.	叔
292	Shua.	Shwáh.	Shwă.	刷
293	Shuai.	Shwái.	Shwae.	衰
294	Shuan.	Swán.	Tseuen.	拴
295	Shuang.	Shwáng.	Shwang.	雙
296	Shui.	Shui.	Shwŭy.	誰
297	Shun.	Shun.	Shun.	順
298	Shuo.	Shwoh.	Shwŏ.	說
	Shwa.	see	Shua.	(292)
	Shwai.	see	Shuai.	(293)
	Shwan.	see	Shuan.	(294)
	Shwang.	see	Shuang.	(295)
	Shwui.	see	Shui.	(296)
299	Szŭ.	Sz.	Sze.	思
300	Ta.	Tá.	Ta.	大
301	T'a.	T'á.	Ta.	他
302	Tai.	Tái.	Tae.	代
303	T'ai.	T'ái.	Tae.	臺
304	Tan.	Tán.	Tan.	單
305	T'an.	T'án.	Tan.	彈
306	Tang.	Táng.	Tang.	當
307	T'ang.	T'áng.	Tang.	堂
308	Tao.	Táu.	Taou.	刀
309	T'ao.	T'áu.	Taou.	叨
310	Tê.	Teh.	Tĭh.	德
311	T'eh.	Teh.	Tĭh.	特
312	Tei.	Tih.	Tĭeh.	鏑
313	Têng.	Tang.	Tăng.	登
314	T'eng.	T'ang.	Tăng.	騰
315	Ti.	Tí.	Te.	低
316	T'i.	T'í.	Te.	提
317	Tiao.	Tiáu.	Teaou.	刁
318	T'iao.	T'iáu.	Teaou.	挑
319	Tieh.	Tieh.	Tëĕ.	跌
320	T'ieh.	T'ieh.	Tëĕ.	帖
321	Tien.	Tien.	Tëen.	店
322	T'ien.	T'ien.	Tëen.	天
323	Ting.	Ting.	Ting.	丁
324	T'ing.	T'ing.	T'ing.	聽
325	Tiu.	Tiú.	Tew.	丟
326	To.	To.	To.	多
327	T'o.	T'o.	To.	妥
328	Tou.	Tau.	Tow.	斗
329	T'ou.	T'au.	Tow.	偷
330	Tu.	Tú.	Too.	都
331	T'u.	T'ú.	Too.	屠
332	Tuan.	Twán.	Twan.	短
333	T'uan.	T'wán.	Twan.	團
334	Tui.	Túi.	Tuy.	堆
335	T'ui.	T'úi.	Tuy.	推
336	Tun.	Tun.	Tun.	敦
337	T'un.	T'un.	Tun.	吞
338	Tung.	Tung.	Tung.	東
339	T'ung.	T'ung.	T'ung.	同
	Twan.	see	Tuan.	(332)
	T'wan.	see	T'uan.	(333)
340	Tsa.	Tsáh.	Tsă.	雜
341	Ts'a.	Ch'áh.	Tsă.	擦
342	Tsai.	Tsái.	Tsae.	哉
343	Ts'ai.	Ts'ái.	Tsae.	才
344	Tsan.	Tsán.	Tsan.	簪
345	Ts'an.	Ts'án.	Tsan.	殘
346	Tsang.	Tsáng.	Tsang.	藏
347	Ts'ang.	Ts'áng.	Tsang.	倉
348	Tsao.	Tsáu.	Tsaou.	糟
349	Ts'ao.	Ts'áu.	Tsaou.	草
350	Tsê.	Tseh.	Tsĭh.	則
351	Ts'ê.	Ts'eh.	Tsĭh.	測
352	Tsei.	Ts'ih.	Tsĭh.	賊
353	Tsên.	Tsang.	Tsăng.	怎
354	Tsêng.	Tsang.	Tsăng.	曾
355	Ts'eng.	Ts'ang.	Tsăng.	層
356	Tso.	Tsoh.	Tsŏ.	作
357	Ts'o.	Ts'oh.	Tsŏ.	錯
	Tsi.	see	Chi.	(23)
	Ts'i.	see	Th'i.	(24)
	Tsiang.	see	Chiang.	(27)
	Ts'iang.	see	Ch'iang.	(28)
	Tsiao.	see	Chiao.	(29)
	Ts'iao.	see	Ch'iao.	(30)
	Tsieh.	see	Chieh.	(31)
	Ts'ieh.	see	Ch'ieh.	(32)
	Tsien.	see	Chien.	(33)
	Ts'ien.	see	Ch'ien.	(34)
	Tsih.	see	Tsê (350) & Tsei (352)	
	Ts'ih.	see	Ts'ê.	(351)
	Tsing.	see	Ching.	(39)
	Ts'ing.	see	Ch'ing.	(40)
	Tsio.	see	Chio.	(41)
	Ts'io.	see	Ch'io.	(42)
	Tsiu.	see	Chiu.	(43)
	Ts'iu.	see	Ch'iu.	(44)
	Tsoan.	see	Tsuan.	(367)
	Ts'oan.	see	Ts'uan.	(362)
358	Tsou.	Tsau.	Tsow.	走
359	Ts'ou.	Ts'au.	Tsow.	湊
360	Tsu.	Tsuh.	Tsŭh.	足
361	Ts'u.	Ts'ú.	Tsoo.	粗
362	Tsuan.	Tswán.	Tswan.	鑽
363	Ts'uan.	Tsw'án.	Tswan.	纂
364	Tsui.	Tsui.	Tsuy.	嘴
365	Ts'ui.	Ts'ui.	Tsuy.	翠
366	Tsun.	Tsun.	Tsun.	尊
367	Ts'un.	Ts'un.	Tsun.	村
368	Tsung.	Tsung.	Tsung.	宗
369	Ts'ung.	Ts'ung.	Tsung.	聰
	Tswan.	see	Tsuan.	(362)
	Ts'wan.	see	Ts'uan.	(363)
370	Tsŭ.	Tsz'.	Tsze.	賫
371	Ts'ŭ.	Ts'z'.	Tsze.	此
	Ü.	see	Yü.	(391)
	Üan.	see	Yüan.	(392)
	Üeh.	see	Yüeh.	(393)
	Üen.	see	Yüan.	(394)
	Ün.	see	Yün.	(395)
	U.	see	Wu.	(391)
372	Urh.	Rh.	Urh.	兒
373	Wa.	Wá.	Wa.	哇
374	Wai.	Wái.	Wae.	歪
375	Wan.	Hwan.	Wan.	完
376	Wang.	Wáng.	Wang.	王
377	Wei.	Wei.	Wei.	爲
378	Wên.	Wan.	Wăn.	溫

The Syllabary of Mr. Wade, with the corresponding orthography adopted by Dr. Williams and Dr. Morrison.—Continued.

379 Wêng.	Ung.	Ung.	翁	386 Yeh.	Yih.	Yih.	掖	392 Yü	Yú.	Yu.	愚
380 Wo.	Wo.	Wo.	我	387 Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	嚴	393 Yüan.	Yuen.	Yuen.	寃
381 Wu.	Wú.	Woo.	吾	388 Yi.	Yih.	Yih.	益	394 Yüeh.	Yueh.	Yuĕ.	月
382 Ya.	Yá.	Ya.	牙	I.				Yüen.	Yüan.	Yüan.	(393)
383 Yai.	Yái.	Yae.	涯	389 Yin.	Yin.	Yin.	音	395 Yün.	Yun.	Yun.	云
384 Yang.	Yáng.	Yang.	央	390 Ying.	Ying.	Ying.	應	396 Yu.	Yú.	Yew.	憂
385 Yao.	Yáu.	Yaou.	堯	391 Yo.	Yoh.	Yŏ.	約	397 Yung.	Yung.	Yung.	庸

The Origin of the Written Language.

Few of those who at present use the various alphabets of Europe and Western Asia, ever think that the original form of the same was hieroglyphic. The ℵ aleph of the Hebrew language was nothing but the figure of the head of an ox and was rudely written as the following representation. Later it was changed into this form, giving merely the outline of the face and the four extremities representing the ears and the horns. But even this form was found inconvenient, on which account the Greek changed it into the following figure. The Latin races not satisfied with this change, turned the head upside down and wrote simply this, which form is still preserved in our ornamental.

If we proceed to India and Tibet we find the ancient Hebrew and Arabic alphabets transformed into the most fanciful characters, but with full phonetic power, such as attracts the admiration of the most profound linguists of Europe.

All these nations, however, only used the few hieroglyphics as simple phonetics in the same manner as we now draw the picture of a cat in order to teach a child the letter C.

The Epyptians, who appear to be of the same origin with the bulk of the Chinese population, perpetuated this system in their hieroglyphics, sounding only the first letter of each word in their phonetic representations.

In China the only system approaching to this is the combination of initials and finals, i. e. one character representing the initial and the other the final. Thus the sound of the character 鼜 pí is represented by 兵 ping, the p being the initial; and by 媚 mí, the i being the final, the two sounds combined giving pí, the proper pronunciation of the character 鼜.

This system did, however, not originate with the Chinese, but was introduced with Budhism, which was first taught in China A.D. 65. This syllabic spelling extended throughout China, was very prevalent about A.D. 500 and is adopted in the Imperial Dictionary of Kanghi to give the correct pronunciation of the characters.

From this clumsy mode of representing the living tongue the Egyptians advanced to the ideographic system as we now find the same in China and Central America. The characters formed according to this system are composed of a compound either phonetic or descriptive, having a determinative (radical, key or relative) defining the meaning. The Egyptian word hat, silver, is composed of white and a spade, the determinative of all metals. In China, silver is frequently called 白銀 white silver or white currency, and the character is composed of 艮, a limit, and 金, the determinative of metals. It is therefore represented as a metal of limited value, the same having probably at an early date been fixed as a standard of local currency and as distinguished from the coined copper money.

We thus see two nations remote from each other first drawing rude pictures as a means of conveying their ideas to their fellowmen. But whilst the Egyptians took recourse to a kind of mimic writing, the Chinese at an early period advanced to the ideographic system and carried it to the highest perfection, it being well adapted as a means of intercommunication in public and private life. But with all the encouragement given to the cultivation of letters, the Chinese could never be called a literary nation in the present acceptation of the word, the difficulty of acquiring the ideographs remaining a permanent impediment to general education.

The ideographs or picture writing of Central America and Mexico cannot be taken into account, because the first inhabitants of that continent having evidently come from Eastern Asia and a few from

Europe, They brought their knowledge of writing from the place of their former homes and connections and continued the same without improving the art.

The recent discovery in Central America of a Dictionary with a key to the composition of the the characters, will greatly assist us in settling the question whether the Mexicans came from the East or from the West, and thus reduce the limits of uncertainty respecting the origin of nations to a smaller compass.

But whatever means may have been invented for the cultivation of letters, none has been able to place general education within the reach of the poor. This must be accomplished by Romanizing the language. If we take the average number of educated people in China, we shall scarcely yet 10 per cent. Those who have hitherto read books to any useful purpose, have been obliged to spend more time on their acquisition than if they had learned two dialects to perfection.

The notion now prevalent in Europe and propagated by a few of the students of the Chinese language, that the Chinese characters are necessary and useful, is not confirmed by practical experience. For if we accept a per centage of even 20 educated men, then we have 80 to whom the written characters are as unintelligible as Hebrew or Russian, but two thirds of whom would, besides their own, acquire the Mandarin Dialect as easily as most of the Germanic population now learn to read, write and speak high German. Such a system would enable every man and woman to read a book for edification and improvement, whilst those who now claim any degree of education, would add to the knowledge of the written language the acquisition of the spoken. The local brogues of Germany differ more from high German than the various local dialects do from the Mandarin, and yet there is not a man nor a woman in Germany who does not understand a person speaking high German in its purity.

An attempt at Romanizing various dialects and of teaching the same even to aged women has been very successful, though the orthography adopted has been far from practical or satisfactory. The reason of not adopting Professor Lepsius' alphabet has frequently been owing to want of funds for purchasing a fount of types, as also to a lack of farsightedness on the part of the agents who had it in their power to recommend the same to their respective Boards. Many societies and individuals had gone to great expenses in getting matrixes for a complete fount of types and could not so readily prepare or purchase a new set. This is the reason why the author of this work was unable to follow Dr. Lepsius' system of orthography. But each society might get a small fount of Dr. Lepsius' types for the publication of small Christian and Educational works to be used in the schools, and I cannot but earnestly recommend this step to all that are in any way interested in the future welfare of the Chinese.

In order to make the new graphic system as intelligible as possible, let all nouns be written and printed with capital letters, and the synonyms used as compounds be joined into one dissyllabic word. That will greatly assist the native and foreign students in arriving at the meaning of a word or sentence and prevent the constant transposition of the characters. After one generation many of the useless synonyms would have become obsolete, whilst those in use would become more stereotyped and hence be more readily understood by the natives and foreigners.

For further information on this point see Standard Alphabet, by C. R. Lepsius, D.PH., D.D. Second Edition—London and Berlin 1863.

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21. Dr. St. Endlicher, Grammatik der Chinesischen Sprache.
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23. Elementa Grammaticae Latino Sinicae ad usum Alumnorum Sinensium. Typis Collegii Romano-Catholici.

ENGLISH CHINESE DICTIONARY.

A

A, THE first letter of the English Alphabet, 英話字母首字 ˏying wá² tsz² ˊmò ˊshau tsz². Ying hwá tsz mú shau tsz; its broad and open sound is expressed by 亞 á or 阿 á*. A, the indefinite article, is expressed by the numeral, — yat₅. Yih, and is followed by the Classifier defining the noun†, as:—A man, — 個人 yat₅ ko² ˏyan. Yih ko jin; a boat, — 隻艇 yat₅ chek₂ ˊt'eng. Yih chih t'ing; a pair of shoes, — 對鞋 yat₅ túi² ˏhái. Yih túi hiái; a double edged sword, 雙口劍 ˏshéung ˊhau kím². Shwáng k'au kien; a bundle of straw, —把乾草 yat₅ ˊpá ˏkon ˊts'ò. Yih pá kán ts'áu; a sheet of paper, —張紙 yat₅ ˏchéung ˊchí. Yih cháng chí; a pencil, — 枝筆 yat₅ ˏchí pat₅. Yih chí pih; a river, —條河 yat₅ ˏt'iú ˏho. Yih t'iáu ho; a house, — 間屋 yat₅ ˏkán uk₅. Yih kien uh; a pagoda, — 座塔 yat₅ tso² t'áp₅. Yih tso t'áh; a door, — 度門 yat₅ tò² ˏmún. Yih tú mun; a wall — 幅牆 yat₅ fuk₅ ˏts'éung. Yih fuh ts'iáng; a puff of smoke, —陣烟 yat₅ chan² ˏín. Yih chin yen; a bean, —粒荳 yat₅ nap₅ tau². Yih lih tau; a shower of rain, —場雨 yat₅ ˏch'éung ˊü. Yih ch'áng yú; a flock of sheep, — 羣羊 yat₅ ˏkw'an ˏyéung. Yih k'iun yáng; a spot of rust, — 笪銹 yat₅ tát₅ sau². Yih táh siú; a set of instruments, — 副器具 yat₅ fú² hí² kü². Yih fú k'í kü; a dress, — 件衫 yat₅ kín² ˏshám. Yih kien sán; a clod of earth, — 團坭 yat₅ ˏt'ün ˏnai. Yih tw'án ní; a mosquito curtain, — 堂蚊帳 yat₅ ˏt'ong ˏman chéung². Yih t'áng wan cháng; a row of boats, — 行船 yat₅ ˏhong ˏshün. Yih hang ch'uen; a carriage, —架 [輛 or 乘] 馬車 yat₅ ká² ˊmá ˏch'é. Yih kiá má ché; a bouquet of flowers, — 朵花 yat₅ ˊto [tù] ˏfá. Yih to hwá; a small piece of wood, —片木 yat₅ p'ín² muk₂. Yih p'ien muh; a feast, —席酒 yat₅ tsik₂ ˊtsau. Yih tsih tsiú; a packet of paper, —包紙 yat₅ ˏpáu ˊchí. Yih páu chí; a bundle of pencils, — 札筆 yat₅ chát₅ pat₅. Yih cháh pih; a letter, —封信 yat₅ ˏfung sun². Yih fung sin; a quire of paper, —刀紙 yat₅ ˏtò ˊchí. Yih táu chí; a volume, — 本書 yat₅ ˊpún ˏshü. Yih pún shú; a [large] volume, — 部書 yat₅ pò² ˏshü. Yih pú shú; a set of books, — 套書 yat₅ t'ò² ˏshü. Yih t'ú shú; a horse, —匹馬 pat₅ p'at₅ ˊmá. Yih p'ih má; a blow of the hand, — 吓手 yat₅ ˊhá ˊshau. Yih hiá shau; a sedan chair, —乘轎 yat₅ shing² ˊkiú. Yih shing kiáu; a suit of clothes, — [身] 脫衣服 yat₅ t'üt₅ ˏí fuk₂. Yih t'oh í fuh; a game of chess, —局棋 yat₅ kuk₂ ˏk'í. Yih kiuh k'í; a plant of bamboo, — 竿竹 yat₅ ˏkon chuk₅. Yih kán chuh; a cluster [bundle] of incense sticks, —炷香 yat₅ chü² ˏhéung. Yih chú hiáng; a band of robbers, — 夥賊 yat₅ ˊfo ts'ák₂. Yih ho ts'ih; a cash, —文錢 yat₅ ˏman ˏts'ín. Yih wan ts'ien; a cannon, —門炮 yat₅ ˏmún p'áu². Yih mun p'áu; a piece of calico, —疋布 yat₅ p'at₅ pò². Yih p'ih pú; a pearl, —顆珍珠 yat₅ ˊfo ˏchan ˏchü. Yih ho chin chú; a piece of ground, —段地 yat₅ tün² tí². Yih twán tí; a section of regulations, —欵章程 yat₅ ˊfún ˏchéung ˏch'ing. Yih kw'án cháng ch'ing; a gentleman, — 位客 yat₅ wai² hák₅. Yih wei k'eh; a criminal, — 名犯 yat₅ ˏmeng fán². Yih ming fán; a dollar, — 圓銀 yat₅ ˏün ˏngan. Yih yuen yin; a government officer, — 員官 yat₅ ˏün ˏkún. Yih yuen kwán; a story [of a house], — 層 yat₅ ˏts'ang. Yih ts'ang; a leaf [of a book], —頁 yat₅ íp₅. Yih yeh; a decree, 上諭一道 shéung² ü² yat₅ tò². Sháng yú yih táu; a plaster, — 貼膏藥 yat₅ t'íp₅ ˏkò yéuk₂. Yih t'ieh káu yoh; a star, — 點星 yat₅ ˊtím ˏsing. Yih tien sing; a burden [of &c. &c.], — 担 yat₅ tám². Yih tán; a succession of doors, 幾重門 ˊkí ˏch'ung ˏmún. Kí ch'ung mun; a row of trees, —辣樹木 yat₅ lát₅ shü² muk₂. Yih láh shú muh; a sword, —口劍 yat₅ ˊhau kím². Yih k'au kien; a gong, — 面鑼 yat₅ mín² ˏlo. Yih mien lo; a noble affair, —宗美事 yat₅ ˏtsung ˊmí sz². Yih tsung mei sz; a fish, — 尾魚 yat₅ ˊmí ˏü. Yih wí yú; a play (one act of), —檯戲 yat₅ ˏt'oi hí². Yih t'ái hí; a procession &c., —板春色 yat₅ ˊpán ˏch'un shik₅ &c. Yih pán ch'un sih &c; a tree, —禽 [株 or 根] 樹 yat₅ ˏp'o shü². Yih p'o shú; a pencil, — 管筆 yat₅ ˊkún pat₅. Yih kwán pih; a cap (or hat), — 頂帽 yat₅ ˊting mò². Yih ting máu; a sentence, — 句話 yat₅ kü² wá². Yih kü hwá; a lamp, — 盞燈 yat₅ ˊchán ˏtang. Yih

* Both these characters are pronounced 亞 yá and 阿 o when not forming the first syllable of a proper name of a person of the inferior stations in life and of children.

† See author's Grammar of the Chinese Language, P. I. pp. 6-16.

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chán tang; a needle, 一眼針 yat, ʿngán ˏcham. Yih yen chin.*

A, a year, 一年 yat, ˏnín. Yih nien; twice a day, 一日兩次 yat, yat, ʿléung ts'z'. Yih jih liáng ts'z. (vid. Grammar of the Chinese Language).

A, after a verb, to go a hunting, 去打獵 hü' ʿtá lip₂. K'ü tá lieh.

A. D., anno Domini, In the year of our Lord, 耶穌降世 ˏYé ˏsú kong' shai'. Yé sú kiáng shí; A. M., ante meridiem, 上午 shéung' ʿng. Sháng wú; A. M., artium Magister, 舉人 ʿkü ˏyan. Kü jin.

Aback, 後邊 hau' ˏpín. Hau pien.

Abaction, † 偷牛 ˏt'au ˏngau. T'au niú.

Abactor, 偷牛者 ˏt'au ˏngau ʿché. T'au niú ché.

Abacus, 算盤 sün' ˏp'ún. Swán pw'án; 數盤 sho' ˏp'ún. Sú pw'án; to work the abacus, 打算盤 ʿtá sün' ˏp'ún. Tá swán pw'án.

Abaft, towards the stern, 船尾 ˏshün ʿmí. Ch'uen wí, 向船後 héung' ˏshün hau'. Hiáng ch'uen hau.

Abaisance (obeisance) 拜 pái'. Pái.

Abalienate, to, to sell, 賣去 mái' hü'. Mái k'ü. (see alienate)

Abandon, to, 棄却 hí' k'éuk₂. K'í kioh, 棄 hí'. K'í; to abandon a wife, 棄妻 hí' ˏts'ai. K'í ts'í; to abandon one's property, 棄業 hí' íp₂. K'í nieh; to part with, 捨 ‡ ʿshé. Shié; I cannot part with you, 唔捨得你 ˏm ʿshé tak₂ ʿní. Wú shié teh ní; to abandon one's right or previlege, to give precedence, 讓 yéung'. Jáng: to waive one's right to a throne or post of honor, 讓位 yéung' wai'. Jáng wei; to reject, 丟棄 ˏtiú hí'. Tiú k'í; to leave, 遺棄 ˏwai hí'. Wei k'í; to relinquish entirely, 棄絕 hí' tsüt₂. K'í tsiueh; to abandon one's self, to give one's self up to vice, 自棄 tsz' hí'. Tsz k'í, 自暴自棄 tsz' pò' tsz' hí'. Tsz páu tsz k'í.

Abandoned § depraved, 偏僻 ˏp'ín p'ik₂. P'ien p'ih; dissolute, 放僻 fong' p'ik₂. Fáng p'ih; dissipated, 放恣 fong' ts'z'. Fáng ts'z; an abandoned fellow, 爛仔 lán' ʿtsai. Lán tsz; unrestrained, 縱恣 tsung' ts'z'. Tsung ts'z; lost, 失了 shat₂ ʿliú. Shih liáu; I am forsaken, 無人體顧我 ˏmò ˏyan ʿt'ai kú' ʿngo. Wú jin t'í kú wo.

Abandoner, 棄者 hí' ʿché. K'í ché.

Abandonment * 棄者 hí' ʿché. K'í ché, 捨者 ʿshé ʿché. Shié ché.

Abase, to, degrade, 黜職 chut₂ chik₂. Chuh chih; to abuse the flag, 倒旗 ʿtò ˏk'í. Táu k'í; to abuse one's self, 自羞 tsz' ˏsau. Tsz siú, 自下 tsz' há'. Tsz hiá; to depress, 壓服 át₂ fuk₂. Yáh fuh; to bid abase, 逆 yik₂. Nih, 噬 ngák₂.

Abash, to, to make ashamed, 使見羞恥 ʿsz kín' ˏsau ʿchí. Sz kien siú chí, 羞人 ˏsau ˏyan. Siú jin.

Abashed, ashamed, 見羞愧 kin' ˏsau kw'ai'. Kien siú kw'ei, 見醜 kin' ʿch'au. Kien ch'au; mortified, 羞慙 ˏsau ˏts'ám. Siú ts'án, 怍 tsok₂. Tsoh, 憐 ˏlun. Lin.

Abate, to, 減 ʿkám. Kien; to abate the price, 減價 ʿkám ká'. Kien kiá, 刮削 kwat₂ séuk₂. Kwáh sioh; to abate (lessen) a little, 減的 ʿkám ˏtí. Kien tí, 減少 ʿkám ʿshiú. Kien sháu, 減些 ʿkám ˏsé. Kien sié; would not abate a mite, 一毫不減 yat₂ ˏhò pat₂ ʿkám. Yih háu puh kien; to abate one's pride, 壓人驕傲 át₂ ˏyan ˏkiú ngò. Yáh jin kiáu ngau; to cast down, 打倒 ʿtá ʿtò. Tá táu; to shorten (as a task), 減省 ʿkám ʿsháng. Kien sang; to abate in rigour, 簡嚴 ʿkán ˏím. Kien yen; the storm abates, 風息 ˏfung sik₂. Fung sih; to deduct, 除 ˏch'ü. Ch'ú, 扣 k'au'. k'au.

Abatement 減 ʿkám. kien; the abatement of taxes, 減稅 ʿkám shui'. Kien shwui.

Abater 減者 ʿkám ʿché. kien ché: the abater of price, 減價者 ʿkám ká' ʿché. Kien kiá ché.

Abator † 霸者 pá' ʿché. Pá ché.

Abatude 所減之事 ʿsho ʿkám ˏchí sz'. So kien chì sz, 減少者 ʿkám ʿshiú ʿché. Kien sháu ché.

Abb 經 ˏking. King.

Abbacy 僧業 ˏsang íp₂. Sang nieh; an abbot's residence, 寺 tsz'. Tsz.

Abbess, 師太 ˏsz t'ái'. Sz t'ái; 尼姑長 ˏní ˏkú ʿchéung. Ní kú cháng; mother-abbess, 龜婆 ˏkwai ˏp'o. Kwei p'o.

Abbey, Budhist monastery, 寺 tsz'. Sz, 庵堂 ˏòm ˏt'ong. Ngán t'áng; a Tauist abbey, 觀 kún'.

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* In the Court dialect the character 子 tsz is added to the noun, or we may say that in that dialect with or without the classifier most nouns end in 子 tsz, as:— 法子 fáh tsz, a law, a pattern; 房子 fáng tsz, a room; 帽子 máu tsz, a cap, a hat &c. Writers on this dialect should study this subject more carefully and point it out to the students, or commence making a collection of the words which absolutely require the ending in 子.

† 法詞, 指偷畜類, 或致生豚之敝.

‡ 棄 is more frequently used with reference to property and other objects, 捨 with reference to affection.

§ As an attribute *abandoned* is in colloquial expressed by 的 being added to all the compounds given under this head, as: 放僻的; when 人 is added to 的, or 者 substituted for 的人, it signifies an abandoned, dissolute, or depraved fellow.

* We must here once for all remark, that substantives can only be recognised by their position and by the predicate. Thus 棄者 may mean the abandoner, abandonment or abandoning. In speaking of abandonment in a bad sense, we would say 棄者是棄親之敝也 The abandonment (we speak of) is the vice of abandoning one's relatives; in speaking of the abandoner, we would say, 棄其親者不足稱爲人也 The abandoner of his relatives is not worthy to be called man. In a third form of construction the substantive is expressed in the possessive case, as:—爾之棄親者 the abandonment of your relatives, or the fact of your abandoning your relatives &c. Hence if we wish to comment on the substantive, 者 always follows the word it so qualifies; but if we wish to comment on the actor or on the action, the object, often preceded by the possessive 的, 之, comes between the verb, adjective &c., and the relative pronoun 者 forming the substantive.

† 法詞

Kwán; a Rom. Cath. abbey, 修道院* ˏsau tò² ün². Siú táu yuen, 修道堂 ˏsau tò² ˏt'ong. Siú táu táng.

Abbot, superior in a Budhist monastery, 方丈 ˏfong chéung². Fáng cháng, 住持 chü² ˏch'í. Chú ch'í; do of a Rom. Cath. monastery, 修道院[堂]長 ˏsau tò² ün² ˊchéung. Siú táu yuen cháng.

Abbreviate, to, in writing, 減 ˊkám. Kien, 減筆 ˊkám pat˪. Kien pih, 簡筆 ˊkán pat˪. Kien pih, 減筆寫 ˊkám pat˪ ˊsé. Kien pih sié, 省文 ˊsháng ˏman. Sang wan; to condense, as in an essay, 寫大畧 ˊsé tái² léuk˫. Sié tá lioh, 取畧意 ˊts'ü léuk˫ í². Ts'ü lioh í, 寫其大概 ˊsé ˏk'í tái² k'oi². Abbreviation, 減筆 ˊkám pat˪. Kien pih, 減書 ˊkám ˏshü. Kien shú; abbreviation, abstract, compendium, 大畧 tái² léuk˫. Tá lioh, 大要 tái² iú². Tá yáu, 要畧 iú² léuk˫. Yáu lioh, 約言 yéuk˪ ˏín. Yoh yen.

Abbreviator, 寫減筆者 ˊsé ˊkám pat˪ ˊché. Sié kien pih ché, 寫撮要者 ˊsé ts'üt˪ iú² ˊché. Sié ts'oh yau ché.

Abbreviature, 減筆號 ˊkám pat˪ hò². Kien pih háu; 大畧 tái² léuk˫. Tá lioh.

A, B, C, to learn the, 初學 ˏch'o hok˫. Tsú hioh; in geometry the letters a b c &c. are represented by the 天干, the celestial stems.

Abdicant, 休致 ˏyau chí². Hiú chí.

Abdicate, to, to give up (as a right), 讓 yéung². Jáng; to abdicate a throne, 讓位 yéung² wai². Jáng wei; to resign an office, 休致 ˏyau chí². Hiú chí, 致仕 chí² sz². Chí sz, 辭位 ˏts'z wai². Ts'z wei, 置職 chí² chik˪. Chí chih, 退位 t'úi² wai². T'úi wei; to announce one's resignation, 告休 kò² ˏyau. Káu hiú; other terms for to intimate one's resignation are: old age, 告老 kò² ˊlò. Káu láu; 歸田 ˏkwai ˏt'ín. Kwei t'ien; attending on one's aged parents, 告終養 kò² ˏchung yéung². Káu chung yáng; to declare oneself sick, 告病 kò² peng². Káu ping.

Abdication 讓位 yéung² wai². Jáng wei, 休致者 ˏyau chí² ˊché. Hiú chí ché.

Abditory, 躲身之處 ˊto ˏshan ˏchí ch'ü². To shin chí ch'ú.

Abdomen, the, 肚腹 ˊt'ò fuk˪. T'ú fuh; abdomen, small, 小腹 ˊsiú fuk˪. Siáu fuh, 丹田 ˏtán ˏt'ín. Tán t'ien; viscera of the abdomen, 臟腑 ts'ong² ˊfú. Ts'áng fú.

Abdominal, 腹 fuk˪. Fuh, 肚腹 ˊt'ó fuk˪. T'ú fuh. †

Abduce, to, to draw away, 引去 ˊyan hü². Yin k'ü, 拉去 ˏlái hü². Láh k'ü; to seduce, to decoy, 拐去 ˊkwái hü². Kwái k'ü, 拐帶 ˊkwái tái². Kwái tái; to mislead (by words), 誑 kwong². Kwáng; to decoy and sell, 拐賣 ˊkwái mái². Kwái mái.

Abducents, contracting, 縮 shuk˪. Shuh, 縮埋 shuk˪ ˏmái. Shuh mái; an abducent muscle, 縮埋肌 shuk˪ ˏmái ˏkí. Shuh mái kí.

Abduction, the act of drawing away or apart, 引去 ˊyan hü². Yin k'ü, 拐去 ˊkwái hü². Kwái k'ü; abduction of a person's wife, 拐去人妻 ˊkwái hü² ˏyan ˏts'aí. Kwái k'ü jin ts'í, 拐帶人妻 ˊkwái tái² ˏyan ˏts'ái. Kwái tái jin ts'í.

Abductor 拐去者 ˊkwái hü² ˊché. Kwái k'ü ché; abductor (muscle), 縮埋肌 shuk˪ ˏmái ˏkí. Shuh mái kí.

A. B. C., the Alphabet, 字母 tsz² ˊmò. Tsz mú; elementary learning, 初學 ˏch'o hok˫. Tsú hioh.

Abecedarian, one who teaches the A. B. C., 教字母者 káu² tsz² ˊmò ˊché. Kiáu tsz mú ché; one who learns the A. B. C., 學字母者 hok˫ tsz² ˊmò ˊché. Hioh tsz mú ché; one who acquires elementary knowledge, 初學之人 ˏch'o hok˫ ˏchí ˏyan. Tsú hioh chí jin.

Abed 在床上 tsoi² ˏch'ong shéung². Tsái ch'wáng sháng, 在榻 tsoi² t'áp˪. Tsái t'áh; to be abed, 臥訓在床上 fan² tsoi² ˏch'ong shéung². Fan tsái ch'wáng sháng.

Aberrance 離正 ˏlí ching². Lí ching, 行錯 ˏhang ts'o². Hang ts'o; an error, 有錯 ˊyau ts'o². Yú ts'o.

Aberrant, straying from the right way, 舍正路 ˊshé ching² lò². Shié ching lú, 離正路 ˏlí ching² lò². Lí ching lú, 行錯 ˏhang ts'o². Hang ts'o.

Aberration, deviating from the right way, 舍正路 ˊshé ching² lò². Shié ching lú, 行錯 ˏhang ts'o². Hang ts'o; aberration of the rays of light, 光射之斜行 ˏkwong shé² ˏchí ˏts'é ˏhang. Kwáng shié chí ts'é hang.

Aberruncate, to, to pull up by the root, 拔根 pat˫ ˏkan. Páh kan, 除根 ˏch'ü ˏkan. Ch'ú kan.

Abet, to, to give encouragement by aid, 勸助 hün² cho². K'iuen tsú, 帮助 ˏpong cho². Páng tsú, 輔助 fú² cho². Fú tsú, 扶助 ˏfú cho². Fú tsú; to incite, 慂聳 ˊyung ˊsung. Yung sung; to give encouragement by counsel, 設計 ch'ít˪ kai². Sheh kí, 共謀 kung² ˏmau. Kung mau.

Abetment, to give encouragement by aid, 勸助 hün² cho². K'iuen tsú; incitement, 慂聳 ˊyung ˊsung. Yung sung; to render assistance, 帮助 ˏpong cho². Páng tsú.

Abettor, one who incites, 暗中主謀者 òm² ˏchung ˊchü ˏmau ˊché. Ngán chung chú mau ché; one who gives counsel, 設謀者 ch'ít˪ ˏmau ˊché. Sheh mau ché; one who aids in a plot, 共謀者 kung² ˏmau ˊché. Kung mau ché.

Abeyance, expectation, 望得嗣業 mong² tak˪ tsz² íp˫. Wáng teh sz nieh; in abeyance, 無主 ˏmò ˊchü. Wú chú; to be in abeyance, 事未妥 sz² mí² ˊt'o. Sz wí t'o.

* 院 is sometimes pronounced ˊün in Canton.

† The adjective terminations cannot be expressed otherwise than by the simple noun. When, therefore, a quality of a noun is to be expressed, another noun with or without the possessive 之, 的 or (in Punti) 嘅 precedes the same and assumes the quality of an adjective, as:—肚腹, the abdomen, 肚腹臟腑 the abdominal viscera. 屬 belonging to, is often used to change the noun into an adjective. The predicative adjective leaves the noun unchanged, as:—善 goodness, 是善 to be good. Euphony and perspicuity, however, demand sometimes the addition of 的, or in Punti Colloquial 嘅, as:—惡的, 惡嘅.

Abgregate, to, 離羣 ˌlí ˌkw'an. Lí kw'an.
Abgregation 離羣者 ˌlí ˌkw'an ˋché. Lí kw'an ché.
Abhor, to, 憎惡 ˊtsang ú². Tsang wú, 厭惡 im² ú². Yen wú, 嫌惡 ˌím ú². Hien wú, 怨恨 ün² han². Yuen han, 忌 kí². Kí, 醜 ˋch'au. Ch'au.
Abhorrence 憎惡 ˊtsang ú². Tsang wú; his hatred of me, 其之憎惡我者 ˌk'í ˊchí ˊtsang ú² ˋngo ˋché. K'í chí tsang wú wo ché; I have an abhorrence of him, 我嫌[厭]惡之 ˋngo ˌím [im²] ú² ˊchí. Wo hien [yen] wú chí. See to abhor.
Abhorrent 可惡 ˋho ú². K'o wú; abhorrent to the feelings, 情之所憎惡 ˌts'ing ˊchí ˋsho ˊtsang ú². Ts'ing chí so tsang wú; abhorrent to your functions, 羞爾職分 ˌsau ˋí chik, fan². Siú rh chih fan.
Abhorrently 逆情 yik₂ [ngák₂] ˌts'ing. Yih ts'ing, 可惡如也 ˋho ú² ˌü ˋyá. K'o wú jú yá, 可惡之樣 ˋho ú² ˊchí yéung². K'o wú chí yáng.
Abhorrer 憎惡者 ˊtsang ú² ˋché. Tsang wú ché; an enemy, 仇敵 ˌch'au tik₂. Ch'au tih.
Abib 猶大人正月 ˌYau tái² ˌyan ˊching üt₂. Yú tá jin ching yueh.
Abide, to, to dwell, 居住 ˊkü chü². Kü chú, 寓 ü². Yú, 恒存 ˌhang ˌts'ün. Hang ts'un; to bear, 當 ˊtong. Táng; abide with me, 同我居住 ˌt'ung ˋngo ˊkü chü². T'ung wo kü chú; to abide by one's opinion, 固執己意 kú² chap, ˋkí í². Kú cháh kí í; to be self-willed, 執迷 chap, ˌmai. Cháh mí; to abide in sin, 溺罪不悟 nik₂ tsúi² pat, ng². Nih tsúi puh wú; to abide by a person, 帮助人 ˌpong cho² ˌyan. Páng tsú jin, 扶持人 ˌfú ˌch'í ˌyan. Fú ch'í jin; afflictions abide me, 艱難將臨我 ˊkan ˌnán ˊtséung ˌlam ˋngo. Kan nán tsiáng lin wo; to abide in virtue, 恒存善 ˌhang ˌts'ün shín². Hang ts'un shen; to abide [to bear] the consequences, 當受關係 ˊtong shau² ˊkwán hai². Táng shau kwán hí.
Abiding, dwelling, 居住 ˊkü chü². Kü chú; residence, 居處 ˊkü ch'ü². Kü ch'ú; whilst staying, 居住之時 ˊkü chü² ˊchí ˌshí. Kü chú chí shí.
Abiding-place 居處 ˊkü ch'ü². Kü ch'ú; 居住之所 ˊkü chü² ˊchí ˋsho. Kú chú chí so.
Ability, 才能 ˌts'oi ˌnang. Ts'ái nang, 伎能 kí² ˌnang. Kí nang, 儸 ˌlo. Lo, 能幹 ˌnang kon². Nang kán; talent, 聰明 ˊts'ung ˌming. Ts'ung ming, 本領 ˋpún ˋling. Pún ling, 本事 ˋpún sz². Pún sz; skilfulness, 技藝 kí² ngai² Kí í; a person of great capacity, 大器 tái² hí². Tá k'í; a person of small capacity, 小器 ˋsiú hí². Siaú k'í; a person of no capacity, 無量 ˌmò léung². Wú liáng, 一肚草 yat, ˋt'ò ˋts'ò. Yih t'ú ts'áu; ability to eat and drink, 量 léung². Liáng; great ability to drink, 海量 ˋhoi léung². Hái liáng.
Abintestate, to die, 死無遺書 ˋsz ˌmò ˌwai ˊshü. Sz wú wei shú.
Abject, 小人 ˋsiú ˌyan. Siáu jin, 下流人 há² ˌlau ˌyan. Hiá liú jin.
Abject, low, mean, 賤 tsín². Tsien, 敝 pai². Pí, 鄙陋 ˋp'í lau². P'í lau, 卑陋 ˌpí lau². Pí lau, 鄙賤 ˋp'í tsín². P'í tsien; the nine classes of abjects or the dreg of the nation, 下九流 há² ˋkau ˌlau. Hiá kiú liú.*
Abjéct, to, 丢棄 ˊtiú hí². Tiú k'í, 丢去 ˊtiú hü². Tiú k'ü.
Abjectedness, 卑陋 ˌpí lau². Pí lau, 卑陋者 ˌpí lau² ˋché. Pí lau ché.
Abjection, 敝 pai². Pí, 小氣 ˋsiú hí². Siáu k'í; humiliation [before God], 自卑 tsz² ˌpí. Tsz pí; depravity, 姦邪 ˊkán ˊts'é. Kien sié; without principles, 無道無理 ˌmò tò² ˌmò ˋlí. Wú táu wú lí.
Abjectly, 鄙賤 ˋp'í tsín². P'í tsien; to think and act basely, 鄙賤之思行 ˋp'í tsín² ˊchí ˌsz ˌhang. P'í tsien chí sz hang.
Abjuration, 誓絕 shai² tsüt₂. Shí tsiueh, 發誓棄絕 fát, shai² hí² tsüt₂. Fáh shí k'í tsiueh; the oath of abjuration, 棄絕之誓 hí² tsüt₂ ˊchí shai². K'í tsiueh chí shí.
Abjure, to, 誓絕 shai² tsüt₂. Shí tsiueh, 誓不爲 shai² pat, ˌwai. Shí puh wei, 誓不從 shai² pat, ˌts'ung. Shí puh ts'ung, 誓不肯 shai² pat, ˋhang. Shí puh k'ang; to abjure a religion, 發誓不復從教 fát, shai² pat, fuk₂ ˌts'ung káu². Fáh shí puh fuh ts'ung kiáu; to recant a doctrine, 背教 púi² káu². Pei kiáu, 反教 ˋfán káu². Fán kiáu; to abjure all connection with one, 誓不識之 shai² pat shik, ˊchí. Shí puh shih chí.
Abjurer, 誓絕者 shai² tsüt₂ ˋché. Shí tsiueh ché.
Ablactate, to, 斷奶 ˋt'ün ˋnái. Twán nái, 斷乳 ˋt'ün ˋü. Twán jü, 徹奶 ch'ít ˋnái. Cheh nái, [Ch'ít, ˌnín].
Ablaqueation 露根蘊 lò² ˊkan ˋk'éung. Lù kan k'iáng.
Ablation and Ablator 取去者 ˋTs'ü hü² ˋché. Ts'ü k'ü ché, 取去物件者 ˋts'ü hü² mat₂ kín² ˋché. Ts'ü k'ü wuh kien ché.
Ablative 取去 ˋts'ü hü². Ts'ü k'ü.
Ablative, the, 改拉典話名字第六座[倫] ˋkoi Látin wá² ˌmeng tsz² tai² luk₂ to². Kái Látin hwá ming tsz ti luh tso; 取座 ˋts'ü tso². Ts'ü tso². Ts'ü tso², Ts'ü tso, 取倫 ˋts'ü ˌlun. Ts'ü lun.
Ablaze 火炎冲天 ˋfo ˌím ˊch'ung ˌt'ín. Ho yen ch'ung t'ien.
Able 能 ˌnang. Nang, 會 úi². Hwui, 噲 ˋúi, 儁 tsun² 得 tak₂. Teh; strength, 有力 ˋyau lik₂. Yú lih; able, talented, 有才 ˋyau ˌts'oi. Yú ts'ái; able to do, 會[噲] 做 úi² tsò²; able to walk, 會行 úi² ˌhang. Hwui hang, 行得 ˌhang tak₂. Hang teh; able to practice economy and diligence, 克儉克勤 hak, kím² hak, ˌk'an. K'eh kien k'eh k'in; able to sustain (as the weight of duty) 克當 hak, ˊtong. K'eh táng.

* Among the meanest condition in life are counted the nine classes of men carrying on dishonorable professions, as are the ˌi, puk, ˌsing, séung², ˌyau, ˊch'éung, tso², tai², k'oi² 醫, 卜, 星, 相, 優, 娼, 皂, 隸, 丐, the physicians, the diviners, the astrologers, the physiognomists, the commedians, the prostitutes, the torturers in the Government offices, the undertrappers of the same establishments, and the beggars.

堪當 ˌhòm ˌtong. K'án táng; able to illustrate eminent virtue, 克明峻德 hak, ˌming ˌtsun tak,. K'eh ming tsiun teh; able to manage business, 能幹辦事 ˌnang kon' pán² sz². ˌNang kán pán sz; able to drink, 酒量大 'tsau léung² tái². Tsiú liáng tá; not able, 不得 pat, tak,. Puh teh, 不能 pat, ˌnang. Puh nang, 弗克 fat, hak,. Fuh k'eh.

Able-bodied, 壯健 chong' kín². Chwáng kien; an able-bodied person, 壯士 chong' sz². Chwáng sz, 健卒 kín² tsut,. Kien tsuh, 强健 ˌk'éung kín². K'iáng kien.

Ablegate, to, 使 'shai. Shai, 打發 'tá fát,.Tá fáh.

Ableness, ability of mind, 能者 ˌnang 'ché. Nang ché, 才能者 ˌts'oi ˌnang 'ché. Ts'ái nang ché; ditto of body, 勇力者 'yúng lik, 'ché. Yung lih ché, 勇士 'yung sz². Yung sz.

Ablepsy, 盲 ˌmáng. Máng.

Abligurition, 浪費家業 long² fai' ˌká íp,. Láng fí kiá nieh.

Ablocate, to, 出賃 ch'ut, yam². Ch'uh jin.

Ablocation, 出賃者 ch'ut, yam² 'ché. Ch'uh jin ché.

Abluent, 致淨的 chí' tseng² tik,. Chí tsing tíh; aperient 致瀉 chí' sé². Chí sié.

Abluentia, 致凈血之藥 chí' tseng² hüt, ˌchí yéuk,. Chí tsing hiueh chí yoh.

Ablution, of the body, 沐浴 muk, yuk,. Muh yuh, 洗身 'sai ˌshan. Sí shin; to take an ablution, 洗凉 'sai ˌléung. Sí liáng, 抖凉 't'au léung². T'au liáng.

Abnegate, to, 不認 pat, ying² [yan²]. Puh jin, 固執不知 kú' chap, pat, ˌchí. Kú chih puh chí, 不承當 pat, ˌshing ˌtong. Puh shing táng.

Abnegation, abnegator, 不認者 pat, yan² 'ché. Puh jin ché.

Abnormal, 不正 pat, ching². Puh ching, 醜 'ch'au. Ch'au; crooked, 曲 huk,. K'iuh; distorted, 斜 ˌts'é. Sié, 歪歪 ˌwái 'mé;a wry mouth, 歪嘴 'mé 'tsui.

Abnormity, irregularity, 不正 pat, ching²; 醜陋之貌 'ch'au lau² ˌchí máu². Ch'au lau chí máu, 曲 huk,. K'iuh, 屈曲 wat, huk,. Kiueh k'iuh, 彎曲 ˌlün huk,. Lwán k'iuh, 歪曲 ˌwái huk,. Wái k'iuh.

Aboard, to be, 在船 tsoi² ˌshün. Tsái ch'uen, 船上 ˌshün shéung². Ch'uen sháng; to go aboard, 搭船 táp, ˌshün. Táh ch'uen, 下船 há² ˌshün. Hiá ch'uen, 上船 'shéung ˌshün. Sháng ch'uen, 落船 lok, ˌshün. Loh ch'uen.

Abode, 居處 ˌkü ch'ü². Kü ch'ú, 寓所 ü² 'sho. Yú so, 區處 ˌk'ü ch'ü². K'ü ch'ú, 居宅 ˌkü chák,. Kü tseh, 住所 chü² 'sho. Chü so, 房屋 ˌfong uk,. Fáng uh.

Abolish, to, 廢 fai². Fei, 廢去 fai' hü². Fei k'ü, 革除 kák, ˌch'ü. Keh ch'ü; to destroy, 廢滅 fai' mít,. Fei mieh; to cast aside, 廢弛 fai' 'ch'í. Fei ch'í, 荒廢 ˌfong fai². Hwáng fei; to abolish and destroy, 鎖毀 'so 'wai. So wei; to abolish the old and establish the new (as laws), 革故鼎新 kák, kú' 'ting ˌsan. Keh kú ting sin; to abolish this and establish that, 廢此立彼 fai' 'ts'z láp, 'pí. Fei ts'z lih pí, to put away, 休 ˌyau. Hiú.

Abolishable, 可廢 'ho fai². K'o fei, 可廢得 'ho fai' tak,. K'o fei teh, 可革除 'ho kák, ˌch'ü. K'o keh ch'ü.

Abolisher, 廢弛者 fai' 'ch'í 'ché. Fei ch'í ché, 革除者 kák, ˌch'ü 'ché. Keh ch'ü ché.

Abolishing 廢 fai². Fei, 革 kák,. Keh, 革除 kák, ˌch'ü. Keh ch'ü.

Abolition, 廢弛 fai' 'ch'í. Fei ch'í, 革除 kák, ˌch'ü. Keh ch'ü, 廢去者 fai' hü' 'ché. Fei k'ü ché, 委去 'wai hü². Wei k'ü.

Abolitionist, 廢去者 fai' hü' 'ché. Fei k'ü ché, 革除奴僕法者 kák, ˌch'ü ˌnò puk, fát, 'ché. Keh ch'ü nú puh fáh ché; one who defends the principles of an abolitionist, 懷革奴法之意者 ˌwái kák, ˌnò fát, ˌchí í' 'ché. Hwái keh nú fáh chí í ché; 奴僕之友 ˌnò puk ˌchí 'yau. Nú puk chí yú.

Abominable, 可惡 'ho ú². K'o wú, 可醜 'ho 'ch'au. K'o ch'au, 堪憎 ˌhòm ˌtsang. K'án tsang, 可厭 'ho ím². K'o yen, 惱 'nò. Náu; very abominable, 大憝 tái² túi². Tá túi; extremely abominable, 厭極 ím² kik,. Yen kih; an abominable affair, 醜事 'ch'au sz². Ch'au sz.

Abominableness, 醜陋 'ch'au lau². Ch'au lau, 醜陋之事 'ch'au lau² ˌchí sz². Ch'au lau chí sz, 劣陋之事 lüt, lau² ˌchí sz². Liueh lau chí sz.

Abominably, to act, 做事可醜的 tsò' sz² 'ho 'ch'au tik,. Tso sz k'o ch'au tih.*

Abominate, to, 憎惡 ˌtsang ú². Tsang wú, 惡 ú². Wú, 恨惡 han² ú². Han wú.

Abomination, 醜陋 'ch'au lau². Ch'au lau, 劣陋 lüt, lau². Liueh lau, 醜陋者 'ch'au lau² 'ché. Ch'au lau ché, 惡敝 ok, pai². Ngoh pí; the abomination of man, 人之醜者 ˌyan ˌchí 'ch'au 'ché. Jin chí ch'au ché; the abomination of idolatry, 拜菩薩之惡敝 pái' 'p'ò sát, ˌchí ok, pai². Pái p'ú sáh chí ngoh pí.

Aborigines, 本地人 'pún tí² ˌyan. Pún tí jin; the aborigines of China, 苗子 ˌmiú 'tsz. Miáu tsz, 土人 't'ò ˌyan. T'ú jin.

Abortion, 小產 'siú 'ch'án. Siáu ch'án, 下胎 há² ˌt'oi. Hiá t'ái, 墜胎 chui² ˌt'oi. Chui t'ái, 落胎 lok, ˌt'oi. Loh t'ái, 流產 ˌlau 'ch'án. Liú ch'án, 墮胎 to² ˌt'oi. To t'ái, 漏產 lau² 'ch'án. Lau ch'án.

Abortive, 未足月而生 mí² tsuk, üt, ˌí ˌshang. Wí tsuh yueh rh sang; abortive designs, 不成之計 pat, ˌshing ˌchí kai². Puh ching chí kí, 其謀之敗 ˌk'í ˌmau ˌchí pái². K'í mau chí pái; to prove abortive, 敗 pái². Pái; abortives, 致下胎之藥 chí' há² t'oi ˌchí yéuk,. Chi hiá t'ái chí yoh.

Abound, to, to be in plenty, 豐盛 ˌfung shing². Fung shing, 盈餘 ˌying ˌü. Ying yú, 贏餘 ˌying

* The adverb and adverbial sentences must be expressed by the object with the possessive case following the verb, as:—he acts abominably 他爲醜陋之事; he conducts himself abominably 其品行眞可惡.

ü. Ying yú, 豐阜 fung fau². Fung fau, 足有餘 tsuk, 'yau ü. Tsuh yú yú; to abound in [lustre] 燦爛 ts'án² lán². Ts'án lán; to abound with errors, 多差 to ch'á. To ch'á; to abound in quantity, 甚多 sham² to. Shin to, 極多 kik, to. Kih to, 最多 tsui² to. Tsui to, 甚夥 sham² 'fo. Shin ho.

Abounding, flourishing, 茂盛 mau² shing². Mau shing; abounding in, 豐饒 fung iú. Fung jau, 豐富 fung fú². Fung fú, 優裕 yau ü². Yú yú.

About, round about, 週圍 chau wai. Chau wei, 四面 sz² mín². Sz mien; nearly, 大約 tái² yéuk. Tá yoh, 差不多 ch'á pat, to. Ch'á puh to, 差不遠 ch'á pat, 'ün. Ch'á puh yuen, 離不遠 lí pat, 'ün. Lí puh yuen, 上下 shéung² há². Sháng hiá, 幾乎 kí ú. Kí hú, 庶幾 shü² kí. Shú kí; about noon, 近午時 kan² 'ng shí. Kin wú shí; about evening, 將晚 tséung 'mán. Tsiáng wán; about to depart, 將去 tséung hü². Tsiáng k'ü; about, concerning, 及 k'ap. K'ih; to speak about, 論及 lun² k'ap. Lun k'ih; to speak about people, 論人 lun² yan. Lun jin; about, respecting, 致於 chí² ü. Chí yú; about this affair, 爲呢件事 wai² ní kín² sz²; about to die, 將死 tséung 'sz. Tsiáng sz, 臨死 lam 'sz. Lin sz, about to fall, 將跌 tséung tít. Tsiáng tieh; about to tumble down (as a wall &c.), 欲墮 yuk to². Yuh to or túi; about one hundred, 約一百 yéuk yat, pák. Yoh yih peh; to walk about, 運遊 wan² yau. Yun yau; to be about, 將; what are you about? 你要做也野 ní iú² tsò² mat, 'yé; about three feet high, 高約三尺 ko yéuk, sám ch'ek. Káu yoh sán ch'ih; scattered about, 四散 sz² sán². Sz sán; about one's person, 在身 tsoi² shan. Tsái shin, 丟落身 tiú lok shan. Tiú loh shin, 懷在身上 wái tsoi² shan shéung². Hwái tsái shin sháng².

Above, upon, on, 上 shéung². Sháng, 上面 shéung mín². Sháng mien; above [over] the head, 在頭上 tsoi² t'au shéung². Tsái t'au sháng; upstairs, 在樓上 tsoi² lau shéung². Tsái lau sháng; above ten, 十有餘 sháp 'yau ü. Shih yú yú, 十有多 sháp 'yau to. Shih yú to; not above, 不過 pat, kwo². Puh kwo; 不上 pat, shéung². Puh sháng; above my strength, 我力之外 'ngo lik chí ngoi². Wo lih chí wei; above ground, 尚在 shéung² tsoi². Sháng tsái, 未曾過身 mí² ts'ang kwo² shan. Wí ts'ang kwo shin; he is above board, 其係穩當 k'í hai² 'wan tong². K'í hí wan táng; above board, 光天白日 kwong t'ín pák yat. Kwáng t'ien peh jih; to deal aboveboard, 當面辦事 tong² mín² pán sz². Táng mien pán sz; as above cited, 如上所引 ü shéung² 'sho 'yan. Yú sháng so yin, 上文所說 shéung² man 'sho shüt. Sháng wan so shwoh; above and below, 上下 shéung² há². Sháng hiá; above, on the surface, 上面 shéung² mín². Sháng mien; above, over the head or on an elevation, 在上高 tsoi² shéung² kò. Tsái sháng káu; over and above, 另外 ling² ngoi². Ling wei; above his capacity, 他所不及 t'á 'sho pat, k'áp. T'á so puh k'ih, 佢做唔到 'k'ü tsò² 'm tò².

Abracadabra, a magical word or charm said in curing diseases, 符咒 fú chau². Fu chau, 符籙 fú luk. Fú luh.

Abrade, to, to scrape off, 刮削 kwát, séuk. Kwáh sioh, 抹去 mút, hü². Moh k'ü, 刮去 kwát, hü². Kwáh k'ü.

Abraid, to, 醒起 'sing 'hí. Sing k'í.

Abrasion, 刮削 kwát, séuk. Kwáh sioh, 刮削者 kwát, séuk, 'ché. Kwáh sioh ché, 刮去之物 kwát, hü² chí mat. Kwáh k'ü chí wuh.

Abreast, 並肩 ping² kín. Ping kien; to walk side by side, 並行 ping² hang. Ping hang, 並肩而行 ping² kín í hang. Ping kien rh hang; to stand abreast of each other, 並立 ping² láp. Ping lih.

Abrenunciation, see Renunciation.

Abridge, to, 減 'kám. Kien; to abridge in writing, 減寫 'kám 'sé. Kien sié, 省寫 'sháng 'sé. Sang sié; to make an extract, 簡畧 'kán léuk. Kien lioh, 簡約 'kán yéuk. Kien yoh, 省簡 'sháng 'kán. Sang kien; to shorten, 縮短 shuk, 'tün. Shuh twán; to take off, 除去 ch'ü hü². Ch'ü k'ü, 奪去 tüt hü². Toh k'ü.

Abridger 減者 'kám 'ché. Kien ché, 省寫者 'sháng 'sé 'ché. Sang sié ché; one who makes extracts, 寫大畧者 'sé tái² léuk 'ché. Sié tá lioh ché.

Abridgment, 撮要 ts'üt, iú². Ts'oh yáu, 約言 yéuk, ín. Yoh yen, 簡要 'kán iú². Kien yáu, 纂要 'tsün iú². Tswán yáu; a compendium, 會纂 úi² 'tsün. Hwui tswán; the quintessence, 要畧 iú² léuk. Yáu lioh; abridgment of things, 裁短者 ts'oi 'tün 'ché. Ts'ái twán ché; abridgment of comforts, 樸素 p'ok, sò². P'oh sú.

Abroach, to set, 安龍頭埋去[酒桶] on lung t'au mái hü² ['tsau 't'ung]. Ngán lung t'au mei k'ü [tsiú t'ung].

Abroad, in another country, 在外國 tsoi² ngoi² kwok. Tsái wei kwoh, 在外洋 tsoi² ngoi² yéung. Tsái wei yáng; to go abroad, 出去外國 ch'ut, hü² ngoi² kwok. Ch'uh k'ü wei kwoh, 出門 ch'ut, mún. Ch'uh mún; abroad, out of the house, 出街 ch'ut, kái. Ch'uh kiái, 出去 ch'ut, hü². Ch'uh k'ü; goods from abroad, 洋貨 yéung fo². Yáng ho, 來路嘅貨 loi lò² ké² fo²; from abroad, 從外洋而來 ts'ung ngoi² yéung í loi. Ts'ung wei yáng rh lái; proclaimed abroad, 四處播揚 sz² ch'ü² po² yéung. Sz ch'ú po yáng; dispersed abroad, 四散 sz² sán². Sz sán; abroad, not at home, 不在家 pat, tsoi² ká. Puh tsái kiá; outside, 在外面 tsoi² ngoi² mín². Tsái wei mien, 在外頭 tsoi² ngoi² t'au. Tsái wei t'au, 外邊 ngoi² pín. Wei pien; to walk abroad, 散步 sán² pò². Sán pú.

Abrogate, to, 革除 kák, ch'ü. Keh ch'ü; to abrogate an old custom, 革除舊規 kák, ch'ü kau²

kw'ai. Keh ch'ü kiú kwei; to repeal a law, 廢法 fai' fát. Fei fáh; to anul, 廢弛 fai' ʿch'í. Fei ch'í.

Abrogation, 革除者 kák, ʿch'ü ʿché. Keh ch'ú ché, 廢法者 fai' fát, ʿché. Fei fáh ché; 廢弛之事 fai' ʿch'í ʿchí sz². Fei ch'í chí sz.

Abrood, to sit abrood, 步閨鷄 pò² tau' ʿkai; to hatch ducks, 焙鴨 púi² áp,. Pei yáh.

Abrupt, craggy, 嶙峋 ʿlun ʿsun. Lín siun, 巖嶄 ʿngám ʿts'ám. Gan ts'án, 巖峗 ʿngám ʿngai. Gan wei, 嶮危 ʿhím ʿngai. Hien wei, 崛 kwat,. Kiueh, 崿 ngok,. Yoh, 嶔 ʿyam. Yin or k'ien; abrupt, apruptly, suddenly, in a sudden manner, 突然 * tát, ʿín. Táh jin, 忽然 fat, ʿín. Hwuh jen, 乍然 chá' ʿín. Chá jen, 猝然 ts'üt, ʿín. Tsuh jen, 倉然 ʿts'ong ʿín. Ts'áng jen, 倉猝 ʿts'ong ts'üt,. Ts'áng tsuh, 傖突 ʿt'ong tát. T'áng táh, 衝突 ʿch'ung tát,. Ch'ung táh, 撞突 chong² táh,. Chwáng táh, 輒 chíp. Cheh; abruptly, violently, 初霹靂 ʿch'o p'ík, lik,; unexpectedly, 不意 pat, í'. Puh í; accidently, 偶然 ʿngau ʿín. Ngau jen; rudely, violently, 躁暴 ts'ò' pò². Ts'ú pau; to speak abruptly, 諱 ʿhang. Hing, 搶白 ʿts'éung pák,. Ts'iáng peh.

Abruptness, cragginess, 嶙峋 ʿlun ʿsun. Lin siun, 巖嶄 ʿngám ʿts'ám. Gan ts'án; roughness of crystalized bodies, 巖嶄 ʿngám ʿts'ám. Gan ts'án; 囃 ʿhái, 啵囃 ʿp'í ʿhái, ʿ'm leng² lau'; precipitation, 莽撞 ʿmong chong². Máng chwáng.

Abrupts, witty expressions, 銳利之詞 yui² lí² ʿchí ʿts'z. Jui lí chí ts'z, 尖利嘅說話 ʿtsím lí² ké' shüt, wá², 銳口 yui² ʿhau. Jui k'au, 利口 lí² ʿhau. Lí k'au.

Abrus praecatorius, 紅相思 ʿhung ʿséung ʿsz. Hung siáng sz, 相思荳 ʿséung ʿsz ʿtau [tau²]. Siáng sz tau.

Abscess 瘡 ʿts'ong or ʿch'ong. Chw'áng; a virulent sore, 惡瘡 ok, ʿch'ong. Ngoh chw'áng; a large abscess, 膿瘡 ʿnung ch'ong. Nung chw'áng.

Abscess-lancet, 放膿刀 fong' ʿnung ʿtò. Fáng nung táu.

Abscind, to, 切斷 ts'ít, ʿt'ün. Ts'ieh twán', 割去 kot, hü'. Koh k'ü, 割斷 kot, ʿt'ün. Koh twán; to cut off with scissers, 剪去 ʿtsín hü'. Tsien k'ü, 剪開 ʿtsín ʿhoi. Tsien k'ái.

Abscission, 割去一肢 kot, hü' yat, ʿchí. Koh k'ü yih chí; met. 除去 ʿch'ü hü. Ch'ú kü'.

Abscond, to, to hide one's self, 躲避 ʿto pí². To pí, 躲埋 ʿto ʿmái. To mái, 躲匿 ʿto nik,. To nih, 躲藏 ʿto ʿts'ong. To tsáng, 逃匿 ʿt'ò nik,. T'au nih, 逃避 ʿt'ò pí². T'au pí, 隱匿 ʿyan nik,. Yin nih, 自匿 tsz² nik,. Tsz nih, 閨埋 ʿní ʿmái; to run away, 奔走 ʿpan ʿtsau. Pan tsau, 逃走 ʿt'ò ʿtsau. T'au tsau, 逋逃 ʿpò ʿt'ò. Pú t'au, 逋蕪 ʿpò ʿmò. Pú wú; to abscond and roam about, 流離 ʿlau ʿlí. Liú lí, 流去 ʿlau hü'. Liú k'ü.

Absconder, 躲匿者 ʿto nik, ʿché. To nih ché; one who runs away, 逃走者 ʿt'o ʿtsau ʿché. T'au tsau ché.

Absconding, the act of, 躲匿 ʿto nik,. To nih, 逃避 ʿt'ò pí². T'au pí.

Absence, from home, 不在家 pat, tsoi² ʿká. Puh tsái kiá; not at a place, 不在 pat, tsoi². Puh tsái, 唔喺處 ʿm ʿhai ch'ü²; separation, as friends, 睽違 ʿkw'ai ʿwai. Kw'ei wei, 睽隔 ʿkw'ai kák,. Kw'ei keh; being at a distance from each other, 隔遠 kák, ʿün. Keh yuen, 離遠 ʿlí ʿün. Lí yuen.

Absence of mind, 心不在 ʿsam pat, tsoi². Sin puh tsái, 心馳左右 ʿsam ʿch'í ʿtso yau². Sin ch'í tso yú, 身在心馳 ʿshan tsoi² ʿsam ʿch'í. Shin tsái sin ch'í.

Absent, 不在 pat, tsoi². Puh tsái; absent from sight, 不在面前 pat, tsoi² min² ʿts'ín. Puh tsái mien ts'ien; separated, as friends, 睽違 ʿkw'ai ʿwai. Kw'ei wei, 睽隔 kw'ai kák,. Kw'ei keh; to be distant from each other, 相隔遠 ʿséung kák, ʿün. Siáng keh yuen, 相離遠 ʿséung ʿlí ʿün. Siáng lí yuen; absent for a long time, 離此好久 ʿlí ʿts'z ʿhò ʿkau. Lí ts'z háu kiú; long absent, soon forgotten, 人久離別則易忘記 ʿyan ʿkau ʿlí pít, tsak, í' ʿmong kí'. Jin kiú lí pieh, tseh í wáng kí; leave of absence, 暫卸事 ts'ám² sé' sz². Tsán sié sz.

Absent, to, to absent one's self, 離去 ʿlí hü'. Lí k'ü; to slip away from, 脫身 t'üt, ʿshan. T'oh shin; to betake one's self to a distance, 抽身遠去 ʿch'au ʿshan ʿün hü'. Ch'au shin yuen k'ü.

Absentee, 出外者 ch'ut, ngoi² ʿché. Ch'uh wei ché; one who is from his post, 卸任者 sé' yam² ʿché. Sié jin ché.

Absinthium, see Wormwood.

Absist, 罷囉 pá² ʿlo, 止 ʿchí. Chí, 已 ʿí. Í.

Absolute, unlimited in power, free, 自主 tsz² ʿchü Tsz chú; absolute as applied to God, when referring to his existence &c., 自然 tsz² ʿín. Tsz jen; complete, 全 ʿts'ün. Ts'iuen, 齊全 ʿts'ai ʿts'ún. Ts'í ts'iuen; absolute authority, 獨主其權 tuh, ʿchü ʿk'í ʿk'ün. Tuh chú k'í k'iuen, 自己作主 tsz² ʿkí tsok, ʿchü. Tsz kí tsoh chú, 自主權柄 tsz² ʿchü ʿk'ün ping². Tsz chú k'iuen ping, 無限之權勢 ʿmò hán² ʿchí ʿk'ün shai². Wú hien chí k'iuen shí, 自然之權勢 tsz² ʿín ʿchí ʿk'ün shai². Tsz jen chí k'iuen shí; an absolute estate, 小康之家 ʿsiú ʿhong ʿchí ʿká. Siáu kang chí kiá; an absolute promise, 無爽約 ʿmò ʿshong yéuk,. Wú shwáng yoh, 無退違之許 ʿmò t'ui' ʿwai ʿchí ʿhü. Wú t'úi wei chí hü; an absolute refusal, 斷不肯 tün' pat, ʿhang. Twán puh kang, 是必唔肯 shí² pít, ʿm ʿhang; how absolute the knave is, 個光棍咁躁暴 ko' ʿkwong kwan' kòm' ts'ò' pò²; 定 teng². Ting, 實 shat,. Shih; arbitrary, 任意 yam² í'. Jin í.

Absolutely, 定然 teng² ʿín. Ting jen, 必然 pít, ʿín Pih jen, 是必 shí² pít,. Shí pih; 必須 pít, ʿsü. Pih sú, 必定 pít, teng². Pih ting, 務必 mò² pít,. Wú pih; it must be so, 果然係嗰 ʿkwo ʿín hai²

* Whenever 然 is added to another character to form an adverb of manner, it is almost always followed by 而 "and."

ʻkòm; it can not possibly be otherwise, 不得不然 pat, tak, pat, ˏín. Puh teh puh jen.

Absoluteness, 自然而然者 tsz² ˏín ˏí ˏín ʻché. Tsz jen rh jen ché, 自然之權勢 tsz² ˏín ˏchí ˏk'ün shai². Tsz jen chí k'iuen shí;

Absolution, acquittal, 解罪者 ʻkái tsúi² ʻché. Kiái tsúi ché, 解寃 ʻkái ˏün. Kiái yuen; forgiveness of sins, 赦罪 shé² tsúi². Shié tsúi, 釋罪 shik, tsúi². Shih tsúi, 罪之赦 tsúi² ˏchí shé². Tsúi chí shié.

Absolutism, 天命之理 ˏt'ín meng² ˏchí ʻlí. T'ien ming chí lí, 天數之道 ˏt'ín shò² ˏchí tò². T'ien sú chí táu; despotism, 强霸 ˏk'éung pá². K'iáng pá.

Absolvatory, 釋罪的 shik, tsúi² tik,. Shih tsúi tih, 赦罪的 shé² tsúi² tik,. Shié tsúi tih.

Absolve, to, 赦罪 shé² tsúi². Shié tsúi, 解罪 ʻkái tsúi². Kiái tsúi, 免罪 ʻmín tsúi². Mien tsúi; to pardon, as the emperor, 恩赦 ˏyan shé². Ngan shié; to absolve from an engagement, 解願 ʻkái ün². Kiái yuen; magnanimously to pardon an offence, 寬免罪過 ˏfún ʻmín tsúi² kwo². Kw'án mien tsúi kwo; to absolve from all consequences, 斷免關係 tün² ʻmín ˏkwán ˏhai. Twán mien kwán hí.

Absolver, 赦罪者 shé² tsúi² ʻché. Shié tsúi ché.

Absolving, acquitting of a crime, 赦罪 shé² tsúi². Shié tsúi, 免罪過 ʻmín tsúi² kwo². Mien tsúi kwoh, 宥罪 yau² tsúi². Yú tsúi.

Absonant, dissonant, 聲音不合 ˏshing ˏyam pat, hòp,. Shing yin puh hoh, 聲音不和 ˏshing ˏyam pat, ˏwo. Shing yin puh ho; unreasonable, 不合理 pat, hòp, ʻlí. Puh hoh lí; very absurd, 大謬 tái² mau². Tá miú.

Absonate, to, to avoid, 免 ʻmín. Mien; to abhor, 憎惡 ˏtsang ú². Tsang wú.

Absorb, to, 縮透 shuk, t'au². Shuh t'au, 浸透 tsam² t'au². Tsin t'au, 浸入 tsam² yap,. Tsin jih, 收滴 ˏshau shik,. Shau shih; to suck up dry, 啐乾淨 tsüt, ˏkon tseng². Tsuh kán tsing; to suck in, 吸入 k'ap, yap,. Kih (hih) jih, 食 shik,. Shih; to swallow, 吞入 ˏT'an yap, T'un jih, ["to absorb, 滲濕"?].

Absorbable, 可縮透 ʻho shuk, t'au². K'o shuh t'au, 可浸透的 ʻho tsam² t'au² tik,. K'o tsin t'au tih.

Absorbent, 有收濕之德 ʻyau ˏshau shap, ˏchí tak,. Yú shau shih chí teh.

Absorbents, 收濕之物 ˏshau shap, ˏchí mat,. Shau shih chí wuh; absorbents, medicines, 收滴之劑 ˏshau shik, ˏchí ˏtsai. Shau shih chí tsí, 去酸之藥 hü² ˏsün ˏchí yéuk,. K'ü swán chí yoh.

Absorption, 縮 shuk,. Shuh, 收濕者 ˏshau shap, ʻché. Shau shih ché, 收滴者 ˏshau shik, ʻché. Shau shih ché; swallowing, 吞入者 ˏt'an yap, ʻché. T'un jih ché.

Abstain, to, 戒 kái². Kiái; to abstain from [certain] food, 戒口 kái² ʻhau. Kiái k'au, 禁口 kam² ʻhau Kin k'au, 齋戒 ˏchai kái². Chái kiái; to refrain from, 自守 tsz² ʻshau. Tsz shau, 自束 tsz² ch'uk,. Tsz shuh, 自持 tsz² ˏch'í. Tsz ch'í, 自禁 tsz² kam². Tsz kin, 自戒 tsz² kái². Tsz kiái, 自檢 tsz² ʻkím. Tsz kien; to abstain from wine, 戒酒 kái² ʻtsau. Kiái tsiú; to abstain from sexual indulgences, 戒色 kái² shik,. Kiái sih; to abstain from gambling, 戒賭 kái² ʻtò. Kiái tú; to abstain from fornication. 戒淫 kái² ˏyam. Kiái yin, 戒嫖 kái² ˏp'iú. Kiái p'iáu; to abstain from (on account of having been warned), 警戒 ʻking kái². King kiái.

Abstaining, 戒 kái². Kiái.

Abstemious, 廉節 ˏlím tsít,. Lien tsieh, 節用 tsít, yung². Tsieh yung, 節儉 tsít, kím². Tsieh kien, 禁口的 kam² ʻhau tik,. Kin k'au tih, 忌口的 kí² ʻhau tik,. Kí k'au tih; temperate, 不多食 pat, ˏto shik,. Puh to shih; to be temperate in eating and drinking, 不多飲食 pat, ˏto ʻyam shik,. Puh to yin shih, 飲食有度 ʻyam shik, ʻyau tò². Yin shih yú tú; abstemious in every thing, 凡事節用 ˏfán sz² tsít, yung². Fán sz tsieh yung.

Abstemiousness, 戒物者 kái² mat, ʻché. Kiái wuh ché, 禁忌者 kam² kí² ʻché. Kin kí ché, 忌口者 kí² ʻhau ʻché. Kí k'au ché.

Abstension, * 禁 kam². Kín.

Abstentus, † 當家不准自管業者 ˏtong ˏká pat, ʻchun tsz² ʻkún ip, ʻché. Táng kiá puh chun tsz kwán nieh ché.

Absterge, to, 抹 mút,. Moh; to wipe clean, 抹乾淨 mut, ˏkon tseng². Moh kán tsing; 拭乾 shik, ˏkon. Shih kán; 抹乾淨 mat, ˏkon tseng².

Abstergent, ‡ 清血之劑 ˏtsing lüt, ˏchí ˏtsai. Tsing hiueh chí tsí 致瀉之藥 chí² sé² ˏchí yéuk,. Chí sié chí yoh, 散熱 sán² ít,. Sán jeh.

Abstersion, 清瘡 ˏtsing ˏch'ong. Tsing ch'wáng.

Abstersive, see abstergent.

Abstinence, 戒 kái². Kiái; fasting, 齋戒 ˏchái kái². Chái kiái, 守齋 ʻshau ˏchái. Shau chái; abstinence from food, 戒食 kái² shik,. Kiái shih.

Abstinent, temperate, 節用的 tsít, yung² tik,. Tsieh yung tih, 檢的 ʻkím tik,. Kien tih, 檢點的 ʻkím ʻtím tik,.

Abstinently, 節用而生 tsít, yung² ˏí ˏshang. Tsieh yung rh sang, 飲食有度 ʻyam shík, ʻyau tò². Yin shih yú tú.

Abstract, an epitome, 要畧 iú² léuk,. Yáu lioh, 撮要 ts'üt, iú². Tsoh yáu; essence, 精 ˏtseng. Tsing, 約言 yéuk, ˏín. Yoh yen.

Abstracts, 連木 ˏlín muk,. Lien muh.

Abstract, to, to take from, 除 ˏch'ü. Ch'ú, 除去 ˏch'ü hü². Ch'ú k'ü 分別 ˏfan pít,. Fan pieh; to distil, 烝 ˏching. Ching; to deduct, 除 ˏch'ü. Ch'ú; to take out, 抽去 ˏch'au hü. Ch'au k'ü, 抽出 ˏch'au ch'ut,. Ch'au ch'uh; to take from amongst, 拔出 pát, ch'ut. Páh ch'uh; to steal other people's ideas, 掠美 léuk, ʻmí. Lioh mí, 抄竊 ˏch'áu sít,. Ch'áu tsieh; to take clandestinely, 偷竊 ˏt'au sit,. T'au tsieh, 竊取 sít, ʻts'ü. Tsieh ts'ü.

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* 法詞; † 禁自管業; ‡ 醫法之詞.

Abstracted in mind, 澹薄 tám² pok₂. Tán poh; abstracted ideas, 精意 ˌtseng íˀ. Tsing í; abstracted scholar, 修眞之士 ˌsau ˌchan ˌchí szˀ. Siú chín chí sz, 面壁之士 mínˀ pik₂ ˌchí szˀ. Mien pih chí sz.

Abstractedly, to consider a subject, 推論其理 ˌch'ui lunˀ ˌk'í ˋlí. Ch'ui lun k'í lí, 獨論某事 tuk₂ lunˀ ˋmau szˀ. Tuh lun máu sz, 論事之一 lunˀ szˀ ˌchí yat₂. Lun sz chí yih; abstractedly, to consider a subject by itself, 推原其事而論其理 ˌch'ui ˌün ˌk'í szˀ ˌí lunˀ ˌk'í ˋlí. Ch'ui yuen k'í sz rh lun k'í lí, 論事之獨者 lunˀ szˀ ˌchí tuk₂ ˋché. Lun sz chí tuh ché.

Abstracter, 寫畧要者 ˋsé léuk₂ iúˀ ˋché. Sié lioh yúu ché.

Abstracting, 減 ˋkám. Kien, 除 ˌch'ü. Ch'ú; abstracting from &c., 無指他事而論其理 ˌmò ˋchí ˌt'á szˀ ˌí lunˀ ˌk'í ˋlí. Wú chí t'á sz rh lun k'í lí.

Abstraction, religious, or disregard of worldly affairs, 禪 ˌshín. Shen; complete abstraction, 虛心 ˌhü ˌsam. Hü sin; complete abstraction, as in Nirwana, 一念不動 yat₂ nímˀ pat₂ tungˀ. Yih nien puh tung.

Abstractive, 可能除的 ˋho ˌnang ˌch'ü tik₂. K'o nang ch'ú tih.

Abstractly, 指此或彼而論其理 ˋchí ˋts'z wák₂ ˋpí ˌí lunˀ ˌk'í ˋlí. Chí ts'z hwoh pí rh lun k'í lí.

Abstractness, a separate state, 獨在 tuk₂ tsoiˀ. Tuh tsái; a state of contemplation, 默想 mak₂ ˋséung. Meh siáng.

Abstricted, 解 ˋkái. Kiái, 釋了 shik₂ ˋliú. Shih liáu.

Abstrude, to, 推去 ˌt'úi hüˀ. T'úi k'ü; to push out, 逐出 chuk₂ ch'ut₂. Chuh ch'uh.

Abstruse, deep, difficult to comprehend, 奧妙 ò' miúˀ. Ngau miáu; very abstruse, 深奧 ˌsham ò'. Shin ngau; profound and mysterious, 深妙 ˌsham miúˀ. Shin miáu; hidden, 隱微 ˋyan ˌmí. Yin mí, 微妙 ˌmí miúˀ. Wí miáu, 幽微 ˌyau ˌmí. Yú wí, 秘密 pí' mat₂. Pí mih, 深渺 ˌsham ˋmiú. Shin miáu; abstruse doctrine, 奧妙之道 ò' miúˀ ˌchí tòˀ. Ngau miáu chí tau, 玄理 ˌün ˋlí. Hiuen lí; difficult to comprehend, 難通 ˌnán ˌt'ung. Nán t'ung, 難測 ˌnán ch'ak₂. Nán ts'eh.

Abstrusely, obscurely, 蒙昧 ˌmung múiˀ. Mung mei, 不明 pat₂ ˌming. Puh ming.

Abstruseness, 暗昧 òm' múiˀ. Ngán mei; imperspicuity, 不明 pat₂ ˌming. Puh ming, 蒙者 ˌmung ˋché. Mung ché.

Absume, to, 漸漸消化 tsímˀ tsímˀ ˌsiú fáˀ. Tsien tsien siáu hwá.

Absurd, not according with reason, 不合理 pat₂ hòp₂ ˋlí. Puh hoh lí; absurd language, 呆說 ˌngoi shüt₂. Ngái shwoh, 謬說 mau' shüt₂. Miú shwoh, 妄說 ˋmong shüt₂. Wáng shwoh, 糊說 ˌú shüt₂. Hú shwoh, 泛語 fánˀ ˋü. Fán yú; vague, absurd words, 浮泛之言 ˌfau fánˀ ˌchí ˌín. Fau fán chí yen; how absurd, 謬哉 mau' ˌtsoi. Miú tsái!

Absurdity, nonsense, 謬說 mau' shüt₂. Miú shwoh, 妄說 ˋmong shüt₂. Wáng shwoh, 混帳 wanˀ chéungˀ. Wan cháng.

Absurdly, how absurdly he talks, 謬哉其言也 mau' ˌtsoi ˌk'í ˌin ˋyá. Miú tsái k'í yen yá; do not talk so absurdly, 唔好噉亂講 ˌ'm ˋhò ˋkòm lünˀ ˋkong.

Abundance, 豐盛 ˌfung shingˀ. Fung shing; abundance (said of the harvest), 豐登 ˌfung ˌtang. Fung tang, 豐厚 ˌfung hauˀ. Fung hau; wealth, 殷富 ˌyan fúˀ. Yin fú, 豐富 ˌfung fúˀ. Fung fú; exuberance of foliage, 楙盛 mau' shingˀ. Mau shing, 壯盛 chongˀ shingˀ. Chwáng shing; abundance (in a general sense), 優裕 ˌyau üˀ. Yú yú, 饒裕 ˌiú üˀ. Jáu yú, 衆盛 chungˀ shingˀ. Chung shing, 昌盛 ˌch'éung shingˀ. Ch'áng shing, 猥盛 ˌúi shingˀ. Wei shing, 敦厖 ˌtun ˌp'ong. Tun páng, 泡溲 ˌp'áu ˋsau. P'áu sau; prosperity, flourishing, 彧彧 yuk₂ yuk₂. Yuh yuh, 森森 ˌsham ˌsham. San san, 盎盎 ngongˀ ngongˀ. Yáng yáng [immensity], 洋洋 ˌyéung ˌyéung. Yáng yáng, 淠淠 ˋpí ˋpí. Pí pí, 浮浮 ˌfau ˌfau. Fú fú, 濟濟 ˋtsai ˋtsai. Tsí tsí, 童童 ˌt'ung ˌt'ung. T'ung t'ung; luxuriance (said of grain in the field), 穰 ˌyéung. Jáng, 蕃 ˌfán. Fán; plenty, 滋 ˌtsz. Tsz.

Abundant, 豐足 ˌfung tsuk₂. Fung tsuh. 足有餘 tsuk₂ ˋyau ˌü. Tsuh yú yú, 甚多 shamˀ ˌto. Shin to, 極多 kik₂ ˌto, luxuriant, 茂盛 mau' shingˀ. Mau shing, 盛多 shingˀ ˌto. (Most of the preceding compounds can be used as attributive adjectives; the compounds yuk yuk &c., occur chiefly in poetry. When they are used, another synonym may be substituted.)

Abundantly, 沛然 p'úiˀ ˌín. P'ei jen.

Abuse, 妄用 ˋmong yungˀ. Wáng yung, 亂用 lünˀ yungˀ. Lwán yung, 冒用 mòˀ yungˀ. Máu yung, 妄使 ˋmong ˋshai. Wáng shí; a corrupt custom, 惡俗 ok₂ tsuk₂. Ngoh suh, 敝俗 paiˀ tsuk₂. Pí suh, 壞俗 wáiˀ tsuk₂. Hwái suh; railing, 呴 ˌhau. Hau, 嗔 ˌch'an. Ch'in, 愁 ˌtsau. Tsau; to put an abuse upon a person, 羞辱人 ˌsau yuk₂ ˌyan. Siú juh jin.

Abuse, to, to make ill use of, 妄用 ˋmong yungˀ. Wáng yung, 亂用 lünˀ yungˀ. Lwán yung; to rail at, 詈罵 líˀ máˀ. Lí má, 罵 máˀ. Má, 辱罵 yuk₂ máˀ. Juh má, 詬罵 ˋkau máˀ. Kau má, 詬誶 ˋkau suiˀ. Kau sui; to abuse a woman (rape), 强童女 ˌk'éung ˌt'ung ˋnü. K'iáng t'ung nü, 强姦 ˌk'éung ˌkán. K'iáng kien; to abuse one's confidence, 欺騙 ˌhí p'ínˀ. K'í p'ien.

Abuser, one who abuses other people, 咒罵者 chauˀ máˀ ˋché. Chau má ché; a cheat, 欺騙人者 ˌhí p'ínˀ ˌyan ˋché. K'í p'ien jin ché, 詈罵者 líˀ máˀ ˋché. Lí má ché.

Abusive, insulting, 羞辱的 ˌsau yuk₂ tik₂. Siú juh tih; cheating, 欺騙的 ˌhí p'ínˀ tik₂. K'í p'ien tih; abusive language, 罵人之話 máˀ ˌyan ˌchí wáˀ. Má jin chí hwá.

Abusively, to treat one insultingly, 刻薄待人 hák, pok, toi² ,yan. K'eh poh tái jin, 好羞辱待人 'hò ,sau yuk, toi² ,yan. Háu siú juh tái jin.

Abusiveness, disposition to abuse others, 刁毒 ,tiú tuk,. Tiáu tuh, 刁毒之性 ,tiú tuk, ,chí sing². Tiáu tuh chí sing.

Abut, to, 附近 fú² kan². Fú kin, 附庸 fú² ,yung. Fú yung, 鄰住 ,lun chü². Lin chú; to abut (border) upon China, 附庸中國 fú² ,yung ,Chung kwok,. Fú yung Chung kwoh.

Abutment, a dam or solid support for the extremity of a bridge to restrain the force of the water, 堰坝 'in pá². Yen pá.

Abuttals, 界石 kái² shek,. Kiái shih.

Abysm, 潭 ,t'ám. T'án; no bottom, 深潭 ,sham ,t'ám. Shin t'án.

Abysmal, 無底的 ,mò 'tai tik,. Wú tí tih.

Abyss, 淵 ,ün. Yuen, 深淵 ,sham ,ün. Shin yuen; a deep abyss, 緼淵 'wan ,ün. Wan yuen; a boundless abyss, 洚洞 kong² tung². Kiáng tung; a bottomless abyss, 無底之深潭 ,mò 'tai ,chí ,sham ,t'ám. Wú tí chí shin t'án, 無底之淵 ,mò 'tai ,chí ,ün. Wú tí chí yuen; hades, 地獄 tí² yuk,. Tí yoh, 九泉 'kau ,ts'ün. Kiú ts'uen.

Abyssinia, 亞彼四呢亞國 Ápisiniá kwok.

Abyssinian, an, 亞彼四呢亞國人 Ápisinia kwok, ,yan. Apisinia kwoh jin.

Acacia, 銷塞花 ,siú sak, ,fá. Siáu seh hwá, 烏魚兒 ,ú ,ü ,í. Wú yú rh, 聲息花 ,shing sik, ,fá. Shing sih hwá, 皂角 tsò² kok,. Tsáu koh, 牙角 ,ngá kok,. Yá koh; seeds of, 决明子 küt, ,ming 'tsz. Kiueh ming tsz.

Academical, 學院的 hok, ün² tik,. Hioh yuen tih.

Academician, a member of the Imperial College at Peking, 翰林學士 Hon² ,lam hok, sz². Hán lin hioh sz; 探花 t'ám² ,fá. T'án hwá.

Academy, a private school for children, 書館 ,shü 'kán. Shú kwán, 學館 hok, 'kán. Hioh kwán,, 學堂 hok, ,t'ong. Hioh t'áng; a public school, 社學 'shé hok,. Shié hioh; a college, 書院 ,shü ün². Shú yuen; a college in ancient times, 庠 ,ts'éung. Ts'iáng, 序 tsü². tsü, 學校 hok, káu². Hioh kiáu; a private academy, 大經館 tái² ,king 'kán. Tá king kwán; a district or prefectural academy, 學宮 hok, ,kung. Hioh kung; a public academy, 學院 hok, ün². Hioh yuen; an ancient do. 黌宮 ,hung ,kung. Hung kung; the imperial academy, 翰林院 hon² ,lam ün². Hán lin yuen.

Acanaceous, 有鞏的 'yau lak, tik,. Yú leh tih; as rough, thorny as a bramble, 如鞏咁難 ,ú lak, kòm² ,hái. Yú leh kán hiái.

Acanthabolus, 尖鉗 ,tsím ,k'ím. Tsien k'ien.

Acanthus ilicifolius, 蕑花芳 ,long ,fá lik,. Lán hwá lih.

Acatalepsia, 不能通者 pat, ,nang ,t'ung 'ché. Puh nang t'ung ché.

Acatery, 管理皇廚職 'kún 'lí ,wong ,ch'ü chik,. Kwán lí hwáng ch'ú chih.

Acatharsia, * 血之不淨者 hüt, ,chí pat, tseng² 'ché. Hiueh chí puh tsing ché.

Accede, to, to consent, 允准 'wan 'chun. Yun chun, 允諾 'wan nok,. Yun noh; to acquiesce in, 許 'hü. Hü; to join, 附從 fú² ,ts'ung. Fú ts'ung; to join a party (for good or bad), 附和 fú² ,wo. Fú ho, 依附 ,í fú². Í fú; to accede to a treaty, 赴從章程 fú² ,ts'ung ,chéung ,ch'ing. Fú ts'ung cháng ch'ing.

Accedence, 允准 'wan 'chun. Yun chun.

Accelerate, to, to hasten, 使速 'sz ts'uk,. Sz suh, 着速 chéuk, ts'uk,. Choh suh, 催急 ,ts'úi kap,. Ts'úi kih, 催迫 ,ts'úi pik,. Ts'úi pih, 催速 ,ts'úi ts'uk,. Ts'úi suh, 催緊 ,ts'úi 'kan. Ts'úi kin, 催促 ,ts'úi tsuk,. Ts'úi ts'uh; to quicken one's steps, 急步 kap, pò². Kih pú, 忙步 ,mong pò². Máng pú; tell him [make him] to be quick, 着恒快走 chéuk, 'k'ü fái² 'tsau; make him to be a little quicker, 着急的 chéuk, kap, tik, [or ,tí].

Accelerating, 使速 'Sz ts'uk,. Sz suh.

Acceleration, 使速者 'Sz ts'uk, 'ché. Sz suh ché, 催急者 ,ts'úi kap, 'ché. Ts'úi kih ché, 催速 ,ts'úi ts'uk,. Ts'úi suh, 着急 chéuk, kap,. Choh kih.

Accelerative, 使速的 'sz ts'uk tik,. Sz suh tih, 着急的 chéuk, kap, tik,. Choh kih tih.

Accend, to, to kindle, 發火 fát, 'fo. Fáh ho, 透火 t'au² 'fo. T'au ho, 點火 'tím 'fo. Tien ho; to set on fire, 放火 fong² 'fo. Fáng ho.

Accension, 發火之事 fát, 'fo ,chí sz². Fáh ho chí sz, 放火之事 fong² 'fo ,chí sz². Fáng ho chí sz.

Accent, a mark upon syllables, 言語輕重之號 ,ín 'ü ,hing chung² ,chí hò². Yen yú k'ing chung chí háu; a mark denoting the raising and depressing of the voice, 言語高低聲之號 ,ín 'ü ,kò ,tai ,shing ,chí hò². Yen yú káu tí shing chí háu; a mark denoting the power of a syllable, 言語長短之號 ,ín 'ü ,ch'éung 'tün ,chí hò². Yen yú ch'áng twán chí háu; the accents of the Chinese language are tone-marks and constitute an essential part of the spoken vernacular. These tone-marks are (from their form) called circles, 圍圈 † ,wai ,hün. Wei k'uen, and the four tones themselves from their numbers, 四聲 sz² ,sheng. Sz shing. The latter are subdivided into, 平 ,p'ing, even, and 仄 chak,. Tseh, oblique tones. The 平 ,p'ing, even, is in Peking divided into the higher and lower tones. The 上 shéung². Sháng, higher p'ing shing is called the 清平 ,ts'ing ,p'ing. Ts'ing p'ing, the clear [sonorous] even tone, and the 下 há². Hiá, lower, is called the 濁平 chuk, ,p'ing, the muddy [dull] even tone. The 仄 chak,. Tseh, oblique tones are the 上 shéung². Sháng and the 去 hü². K'ü, shing, the upper and the departing tones of the Peking dialect. The variation of the number of these tones and the modulation of the voice in pronouncing them differs, however,

* 治症詞. † Also simply 圈 and 圈聲.

greatly throughout the Chinese empire. The four tones of the Peking dialect are marked thus:— ◻ for the higher and ◻ for the one additional lower tone; the five tones of the Nanking dialect are marked ◻ ◻; the six tones of the Hakka dialect thus:—◻ ◻; and the eight tones of the Punti dialect thus:— ◻ ◻ (For further information on this subject see Grammar of the Chinese Language by the author); the local accent, 土話 ʿt'ò wá². T'ú hwá, 土談 ʿt'ò ˏt'ám. T'ú t'án, 土音 ʿt'ò ˏyam. T'ú yin, 土白 ʿt'ò pákˏ. T'ú pá (the designation of the local brogue in Shanghai); the village brogue 鄉談 ˏhéung ˏt'ám. Hiáng t'án; the prevalent local dialect, 俗話 tsukˏ wá². Suh hwá.

Accent, to, 善出言語聲音之輕重 shín² ch'utˏ ˏín ʿü ˏshing ˏyam ˏchí ˏhing chung². Shen ch'uh yen yú shing yin chí k'ing chung.

Accentor, 和樂之至高音 ˏwo ngokˏ ˏchí chí' ˏkò ˏyam. Ho ngoh chí chí káu yin.

Accentual, 屬言語聲音的 shukˏ ˏín ʿü ˏshing ˏyam tikˏ. Shuh yen yú shing yin tih.

Accentuate, to, 號言語聲音之輕重 hò² ˏín ʿü ˏshing ˏyam ˏchí ˏhing chung². Háu yen yú shing yin chí k'ing chung; to accentuate Chinese words or characters, 圈 ˏhün. K'iuen.

Accentuation, 號言語聲音之輕重者 hò² ˏín ʿü ˏshing ˏyam ˏchí ˏhing chung² ʿché. Háu yen yú shing yin chí k'ing chung ché.

Accept, to, (sometimes with of) from a superior, 領 ʿling. Ling, 收領 ˏshau ʿling. Shau ling, 受納 shau² nápˏ. Shau náh; respectfully accept, 敬領 king² ʿling. King ling, 謹領 ʿkan ʿling. Kin ling; to accept with a bow, 拜領 pái' ʿling. Pái ling; to accept smilingly, 笑納 siú' náipˏ. Siáu náh, 哂納 ʿch'an nápˏ. Shin náh; to accept (to retain,) 收留 ˏshau ˏlau. Shau liú; to retain respectfully, 敬留 king² ˏlau. King liú; to retain with courtesy, 拜留 pái' ˏlau. Pái liú; to retain informally, 且留 ʿch'é ˏlau. Ts'ieh liú; to accept with thanks, 領謝 ʿling tsé². Ling sié; to accept of office, 拜官 pái' ˏkún. Pái kwán; to accept an order, bill, or cheque, 留存匯單 ˏlau ˏts'ün úi² ˏtán. Liú ts'un hwui tán; to accept an offering, 饗祭 ʿhéung tsai'. Hiáng tsí; to decline to accept, 辭 ˏts'z. Ts'z, 却不受 k'éuk, pat, shau². K'ioh puh shau.

Acceptability, 可納者 ʿho nápˏ ʿché. K'o náh ché, 可合意者 ʿho hòpˏ í' ʿché. K'o hoh í ché.

Acceptable, 可納的 ʿho nápˏ t'ikˏ. K'o náh tih, 堪納 ˏhòm nápˏ. K'án náh; pleasing, 合意 hòpˏ í'. Hoh í, 悅意 ütˏ í' tikˏ. Yueh í tih, 可喜悅的 ʿho ʿhí ütˏ tikˏ. ʿK'o hí yueh tih, 爲人所悅 wai² ˏyan ʿsho ütˏ. Wei jin so yueh.

Acceptableness, 可納之意 ʿho nápˏ ˏchí í'. K'o náh chí í, 堪納之意 ˏhòm nápˏ ˏchí í'. K'án náh chí í.

Acceptably, 可納的 ʿho nápˏ tik. K'o náh tih; acceptably to every one, 各人悅意 kokˏ ˏyan ütˏ í'. Koh jin yueh í.

Acceptance, 接納 tsípˏ nápˏ. Tsieh náh; acceptance of a bill of exchange, 匯單之留存 úi² ˏtán ˏchí ˏlau ˏts'ün. Hwui tán ˏchí liú ts'un; to request one's acceptance of, 祈爲笑納 ˏk'í ˏwai siú' nápˏ. K'í wei siáu náh.

Acceptation, the meaning of a word, 字義 tsz² í². Tsz í; 辭意 ˏts'z í'. Ts'z í; reception, 喜悅之意 ʿhí ütˏ ˏchí í'. ʿHí yueh chí í; worthy of acceptation, 可納者 ʿho nápˏ ʿché. ʿK'o náh ché; words worthy of acceptation, 可納之言 ʿho náp ˏchí ˏín, ʿK'o náh chí yen.

Accepted, customary, 規矩 ˏkw'ai ʿkü. Kw'ei kü; 常例 ˏshéung lai². Cháng lí; received, 收倒 ˏshau ʿtò. Shau táu; not refused or returned, 收納 ˏshau náp. Shau náh; as a bill, 留存 ˏlau ˏts'un. Liú ts'un.

Accepter, 接納者 tsíp, nápˏ ʿché. Tsih náh ché. God is no accepter of persons, 上帝不偏視人 shéung² tai' pat, ˏp'ín shí² ˏyan. Sháng tí puh p'ien shí jin.

Acceptilation * 收單 ˏshau ˏtán. ˏShau tán.

Accepting, 接收 tsíp, ˏshau. Tsieh shau, 領受 ʿling shau². Ling shau.

Access, 由路 ˏyau lò². Yú lú; admittance to a place, 可得入 ʿho tak, yapˏ. K'o teh jih; admittance to a person, 可以見面 ʿho ʿí kín' mín². K'o í kien mien, 准見 ʿchun kín². Chun kien; easy of access, 容易見面 ˏyung í² kín' mín². Yung í kien mien, 寬以接物 ˏfún ʿí tsíp, matˏ. Kwán í tsieh wuh, 和以處衆 ˏwo ʿí ʿch'ü chung'. Ho í ch'ú chung; difficult of access, 難以見面 ˏnán ʿí kín' mín². Nán í kien mien; free access to, 得見無拘 tak, kín' ˏmò ˏk'ü. Teh kien wú k'ü; to refuse access to, to decline a visit, 不會面 pat, úi² mín². Puh hwui mien; access of wealth, 添財 ˏt'ím ˏts'oi. T'ien ts'ái, 發財 fátˏ ˏts'oi. Fáh ts'ái; access of property, 加增家業 ˏká ˏtsang ˏká ípˏ. Kiá tsang kiá nieh; the first access (paroxism) of a fever, 始初發冷熱 ʿch'í ˏch'o fátˏ ʿlang ítˏ. Ch'í tsú fáh lang jeh; an access of fever, 寒熱復發 ˏhon ítˏ fukˏ fátˏ. Hán jeh fuh fáh.

Accessarily, 添的 ˏt'ím tikˏ. T'ien tih, 添加的 ˏt'ím ˏká tikˏ. T'ien kiá tih.

Accessariness, 同謀者 ˏt'ung ˏmau ʿché. T'ung mau ché; participation in a plot, 同謀 ˏt'ung ˏmau. T'ung mau.

Accessary, accessory, second in a crime, 從犯 ˏts'ung fán². Ts'ung fán; accessary to a plot, 同謀 ˏt'ung ˏmau. T'ung mau; that is but accessory, 是次事 shí² ts'z' sz². Shí ts'z sz; the accessary must go after the principal, 同謀者必從首者 ˏt'ung ˏmau ʿché pítˏ tsung² ʿshau ʿché. T'ung mau ché pieh ts'ung shau ché; accessary, participator in a plot, 同謀者 ˏt'ung ˏmau ʿché. T'ung mau ché, 有罪者 ʿyau tsúi² ʿché. Yú tsúi ché; principal and accessary, 首從 ʿshau tsung². Shau tsung.

* 律法詞,即係先交收單仍清還.

Accessible, as a place, 可到 'ho tò'. K'o táu; approachable, 可以就近 'ho 'í tsau² kan². K'o í tsiú kin; affable, 寬和 ˏfán ˏwo. Kwán ho, 溫良 ˏwan ˏléung. Wan liáng; benign, 溫和 ˏwan ˏwo. Wan ho.

Accession, increase, 加增 ˏká ˏtsang. Kiá tsang; accession to a treaty, 簽和約章程 ˏts'ím ˏwo yéuk, ˏchéung ˏch'ing. Ts'ien ho yoh cháng ch'ing; accession to the crown, 登位 ˏtang wai². Tang wei, 接位 tsíp, wai². Tsieh wei, 乘位 ˏshing wai². Shing wei; accession to a title, 襲爵 tsáp, tséuk,. Sih tsioh; accession of a son to a family, 添丁 ˏt'ím ˏting. T'ien ting; summer's accession, 夏至 há² chí'. Hiá chí; accession of bodily distempers, 發病 fát, peng². Fáh ping.

Accessorily, 偶然 'ngau ˏín. Ngau jen.

Accidence, the first rudiments of grammar, 文法初學 ˏman fát, ˏch'o hok,. Wan fáh tsú hioh.

Accident, casualty, 偶然之事 'ngau ˏín ˏchí sz². Ngau jen chí sz, 適然之事 shik, ˏín ˏchí sz². Shih jen chí sz, 意外之事 í' ngoi² ˏchí sz². Í wei chí sz; the property [natural state] of a thing, 質 chat,. Chih, 德 tak,. Teh.

Accidental, casual, 偶然 'ngau ˏín. Ngau jen, 不期然而然 pat, ˏk'í ˏín ˏí ˏín. Puh k'í jen rh jen; unforeseen, 不測的 pat, tsak, tik,. Puh tseh tih, 適然的 shik, ˏín tik,. Shih jen tih, 意外的 í' ngoi² tik,. Í wei tih, 想不到的 'séung pat, tò' tik,. Siáng puh táu tih.

Accidentally, 偶然 'ngau ˏín. Ngau jen, 適然 shik, ˏín. Shih jen; to meet accidentally, 萍水相逢 ˏp'ing 'shui ˏséung ˏfung. P'ing shwui siáng fung, 偶遇 'ngau ü². Ngau yú, 萍踪乍合 ˏp'ing ˏtsung chá' hòp,. P'ing tsung chá hoh; to see accidentally, 覯見 kau' kín'. Kau kien, 遇覯 ü² kau'. Yú kau.

Accidentalness, 偶然者 'ngau ˏín 'ché. Ngau jen ché.

Accipient, 受者 shau² 'ché. Shau ché, 領受者 'ling shau² 'ché. Ling shau ché.

Accismus, 佯爲不肯者 ˏyéung ˏwai pat, 'hang 'ché. Yáng wei puh kang ché, 詐爲不准 chá' ˏwai pat, 'chun. Chá wei puh chun.

Acclaim, to, 喝彩 hot, 'ts'oi. Hoh ts'ái; general applause, 齊聲喝彩 ˏts'ai ˏshing hot, 'ts'oi. Ts'í shing hoh ts'ái.

Acclamation, general applause, 齊聲喝彩 ˏts'ai ˏshing hot, 'ts'oi. Ts'í shing hoh ts'ái; great rejoicing cries, 歡聲載道 ˏfún ˏshing tsoi' tò². Hwán shing tsái táu, 欣喜大聲 ˏyan 'hí tái² ˏshing. Yin hí tá shing.

Acclamatory, 喝彩的 hot, 'ts'oi tik. Hoh tsái tih, 歡呼的 ˏfún ˏfú tik.

Acclimated, 服水土 fuk, 'shui 't'ò. Fuh shwui t'ú.

Acclimatize, to, 服水土 fuk, 'shui t'ò. Fuh shwui t'ú.

Acclive, to, to mount, 上山 'shéung ˏshán. Sháng shán, 登山 ˏtang ˏshán. Tang shán, 躋 ˏtsai. Tsí.

Acclivity, 斜坡 ts'é' ˏpo. Sié po, 欹斜之勢 ˏk'í ts'é' ˏchí shai'. K'í sié chí shí, 斜坡之勢 ts'é' ˏpo ˏchí shai'. Sié po chí shí, 山勢欹斜 ˏshán shai' ˏk'í ts'é'. Shán shí k'í sié.

Acclivous, rising with a slope, 上斜的 'shéung ts'é' tik,. Sháng sié tih.

Accloy, to, to fill up, 充足至厭 ˏch'ung tsuk, chí' ím². Ch'ung tsuh chí yen.

Accoil, to, see Coil.

Accolade, 抱頸 'p'ò 'keng. P'áu king.

Accolent, 鄰里者 ˏlun 'lí 'ché.. Lin lí ché.

Accommodable, 和順的 ˏwo shun² tik,. Ho shun tih; suitable, 可用的 'ho yung² tik,. 'K'o yung tih; accommodable to all this variety, 各樣可用的 kok, yéung² 'ho yung² tik,. Koh yáng k'o yung tih.

Accommodableness, fitness, 可用者 'ho yung² 'ché. K'o yung ché.

Accommodate, to, 姑且 ˏkú 'ch'é. Kú ts'ié, 聽 t'eng'. T'ing, 任從 yam² ˏts'ung. Jin ts'ung; to suit other's convenience, 任從人意 yam² ˏts'ung ˏyan í'. Jin ts'ung jin í, 即管聽佢做 tsík, 'kún t'eng' 'k'ü tsò²; to accommodate one's self to other's wishes, 隨所愛 ˏts'ui 'sho oi'. Sui so ngái; to accommodate one's self to unavoidable circumstances, 從權隨勢 ˏts'ung ˏk'ün ˏts'ui shai'. Ts'ung k'iuen sui shí; to accommodate differences, 勸和 hün' ˏwo. k'iuen ho, 勸息 hün' sik,. k'iuen sih, 勸解 hün' 'kái. k'iuen k'iái, 撒開 sát, ˏhoi. Sáh k'ái; to accommodate with necessaries, 供應需用 ˏkung ying' ˏsü yung². Kung ying su yung; to accommodate with money, 借銀應用 tsé' ˏngan ying' yung². Tsié yin ying yung; to accommodate in walking, 閃避 'shím pí², 彷徨 ˏsau ˏlau. Siú liú; to accommodate by collusion, 相狗於人 ˏséung ˏsun ˏü ˏyan. Siáng siún yú jin.

Accommodate, 合用 hòp, yung². Hoh yung, 着 chéuk,. Choh; suitable, 合意 hòp, í'. Hoh í.

Accommodateness, fitness, 合式 hòp, shik,. Hoh shih, 任從之事 yam² ˏts'ung ˏchí sz². Jin ts'ung chí sz.

Accommodating, adapting, 隨機應變 ˏts'ui ˏkí ying' pín'. Sui kí ying pien, 見景生情 kín' 'king ˏshang ˏts'ing. Kien king sang ts'ing; pliable, 婉娩 'ün 'wán. Yuen wán, 婉轉 'ün 'chün. Yuen chün, 縛娩 'chün 'wán. Chün wán; complying with established usages, 相沿 ˏséung ˏün. Siáng yuen; providing with necessaries, 體貼 't'ai t'íp,. T'í tieh; yielding to, 將就 ˏtséung tsau'. Tsiáng tsiú; obliging others, 謙讓推人 ˏhím yéung² ˏt'ui ˏyan. Hien jáng t'ui jin; not accommodating, disobliging, 古板之人 'kú 'pán ˏchí ˏyan. Kú pán chí jin.

Accommodation, suiting other's convenience, 任從 yam² ˏts'ung. Jin ts'ung; adjustment of differences, 辦妥 pán² 't'o. Pán t'o; provision of necessaries, 需用之供給 ˏsü yung² ˏchí ˏkung k'ap,. Sü yung chí kung kih; comfortable quarters, 闊大華美之居 fút, tái² ˏwá 'mí ˏchí ˏkü. Kw'oh tá hwá mí chí kü.

Accommodator, adjuster, 辦理之人 pán² ʿlí ˏchí ˏyan. Pán lí chí jin; mediator, 和頭 ˏwo ˏtʿau. Ho tʿau, 中保 ˏchung ʿpò. Chung páu.

Accompanable, sociable, 好相與 ʿhò ˏséung ʿü. Háu siáng yú.

Accompanied, (by), 同埋 ˏtʿung ˏmái. Tʿung mái.

Accompanier, 伴 pún². Pwán, 相伴 ˏséung pún². Siáng pwán; an associate, 朋友 ˏpʿang ʿyau. Pʿang yú; a fellow musician, 伶人 ˏling ˏyan. Ling jin.

Accompany, to, to join in walking, 陪行 ˏpʿúi ˏhang. Pʿei hang, 同行 ˏtʿung ˏhang. Tʿung hang; to accompany as an attendant, 跟隨 ˏkan ˏtsʿui. Kan sui, 陪從 ˏpʿúi ˏtsʿung. Pʿei tsʿung; to accompany a friend, 送朋友 sung² ˏpʿang ʿyau. Sung pʿang yú; to accompany a visitor, 送客 sung² hák₅. Sung kʿeh, 陪賓客 ˏpʿúi ˏpan hák₅. Pʿei pin kʿeh; to see out, as a stranger, 送出 sung² chʿut₅. Sung chʿuh; to run or walk with, (Court and Hakka) 同走 ˏtʿung ʿtsau. Tʿung tsau; to be a companion, 相伴 ˏséung pún². Siáng pwán, 陪伴 ˏpʿúi pún². Pʿei pwán; to associate with, 陪耦 ˏpʿúi ʿngau. Pʿei ngau; to attend a funeral, 送喪 sung² ˏsong. Sung sáng; to accompany (inclose) as a document, 附 fú². Fú.

Accompanying, joining in walking, 陪行 ˏpʿúi ˏhang. Pʿei hang, 同行 ˏtʿung ˏhang. Tʿung hang.

Accomplice, an, principal in a plot, 倡首者 ˏchʿéung ʿshau ʿché. Chʿáng shau ché; the chief in a crime, 罪魁者 tsúi² ˏfúi ʿché. Tsúi kwei ché; the leader of a plot, 匪首 ʿfí ʿshau. Fí shau; the leader of a plot of rebels, 逆首 yik₂ ʿshau. Nih shau, 渠魁 ˏkʿü ˏfúi. Kʿü kwei; accomplice and accessories, 首從者 ʿshau tsung² ʿché. Shau tsung ché; an associate in a plot, 同謀者 ˏtʿung ˏmau ʿché. Tʿung mau ché, 夥黨 ʿfo ʿtong. Ho táng; an associate in a crime, 同犯 ˏtʿung fán². Tʿung fán; the executor of a plot, 成謀者 ˏshing ˏmau ʿché. Ching mau ché, 遂謀者 sui² ˏmau ché. Sui mau ché.

Accomplish, to, to finish, 做完 tsò² ˏün. Tso yuen; to complete, 成就 ˏshing tsau⁴; to accomplish a design, 遂意 sui² í². Sui í, 成意 ˏshing í². Ching í; to accomplish a prophecy, 應驗預言 ying² ím² ü² ˏín. Ying yen yú yen, 成驗 ˏshing ím². Ching yen; to accomplish an undertaking, 成功 ˏshing ˏkung. Ching kung, 成立 ˏshing láp₂. Ching láh; to accomplish a plan, 成計 ˏshing kai². Ching kí; able to accomplish, 成得 ˏshing tak₅. Ching teh, 賢能 ˏin ˏnang. Hien nang; to accomplish a work, 完工 ˏün ˏkung. Yuen kung, 竣工 tsun² ˏkung.

Accomplishable, 可成的 ʿho ˏshing tik₅. Kʿo ching tih; that which can be fulfilled, 可應驗的 ʿho ying² ím² tik₅. Kʿo ying yen tih.

Accomplished, completed, 齊備 ˏtsʿai pí². Tsʿí pí, 齊全 ˏtsʿai ˏtsʿün. Tsʿí tsʿiuen, 作成 tsok₅ ˏshing. Tsoh ching, 做完 tsò² ˏün. Tso yuen, 做就 tsò² tsau². Tso tsiú, 做清楚 tsò² ˏtsʿing ʿchʿo. Tso tsʿing tsʿú; elegant, 美麗 ʿmí lai². Mei lí, 雅致 ʿngá chí². Yá chí; skilled, 嫻雅 ʿhán ʿnga. Hien yá; an accomplished scholar, 博學士 pok₂ hok₂ sz², Poh hioh sz, 彥士 ín². Yen, 藹藹吉士 ʿoi ʿoi kat₅ sz². Ngái Ngái kih sz; accomplished virtue, 盛德 shing² tak₅. Shing teh, 文德 ˏman tak₅. Wan teh; an accomplished (virtuous) female, 淑女 shuk₂ ʿnü. Shuh nü; an accomplished person, 才學者 ˏtsʿoi hok₂ ʿché. Tsʿái hioh ché, 一材一藝 yat₅ ˏtsʿoi yat₅ ngai². Yih tsʿái yih í; a clever hand, 好手勢嘅人 ʿho ʿshau shai² ké² ˏyan.

Accomplishment, the fulfilment of a duty, 完功 ˏün ˏkung. Yuen kung; accomplishments, 品學兼優 ʿpan hok₂ ˏkím ˏyau. Pin hioh kien yú.

Accompt, 賬目 chéung² muk₂. Cháng muh, 數目 shò² muk₂. Sú muh.

Accomptant, 算手 sün² ʿshau. Swán shau.

Accord, harmony in music, 諧聲 ˏhái ˏshing. Hiái shing, 音和 ˏyam ˏwo. Yin ho, 唱和 chʿéung² ˏwo. Chʿáng ho; harmony in sentiments, 和睦 ˏwo muk₂. Ho muh, 和好 ˏwo ʿhò. Ho háu, 順情 shun² ˏtsʿing. Shun tsʿing, 相好 ˏséung ʿhò. Siáng háu; with one accord, 一心 yat ˏsam. Yih sin; of one's own accord, 本心發出 ʿpún ˏsam fát₅ chʿut₅. Pún sin fáh chʿuh, 自然而出 tsz² ˏín ˏí chʿut₅. Tsz jen rh chʿuh; agreement, 合同 hòp₂ ˏtʿung. Hoh tʿung.

Accord, to, to agree, 相合 ˏséung hòp₂. Siáng hoh, 合 hòp₂. Hoh, 相好 ˏséung ʿhò. Siáng háu; to accord with our feelings, 投機 ˏtʿau ˏkí. Tʿau kí, 喘 ˏngám, 喘計 ˏngám kai², 金蘭 ˏkam ˏlán; to accord with reason, 合理 hòp₂ ʿlí. Hoh lí, 順理 shun² ʿlí. Shun lí, 體道 ʿtʿai tò². Tʿí táu; to accord with others' feelings, 隨人意 ˏtsʿui ˏyan í². Sui jin í, 適人意 shik₅ ˏyan í². Shih jin í, 順人情 shun² ˏyan ˏtsʿing. Shun jin tsʿing, 體貼人情 ʿtʿai tʿíp₅ ˏyan ˏtsʿing. Tʿí tʿieh jin tsʿing, 徇情 ˏsun ˏtsʿing. Siun tsʿing; to accord with the ancients, 從古 ˏtsʿung ʿkú. Tsʿung kú, 泥古 ní² ʿkú. Ní kú; to accord, as in music, 音和 ˏyam ˏwo. Yin ho; to accord willingly, 依從 ˏí ˏtsʿung. Í tsʿung, 情願 ˏtsʿing ün². Tsʿing yuen; 願從 ün² ˏtsʿung. Yuen tsʿung; to accord praise, 頌讚 tsung² tsán². Tsung tsán.

Accordance, agreement with a person, 相和 ˏséung ˏwo. Siáng ho; in accordance with reason, 合理 hòp₂ ʿlí; conformity, 相對 ˏséung túi². Siáng túi; in conformity with, 照 chiú². Cháu.

Accordant, corresponding, 相合的 ˏséung hòp₂ tik₅. Siáng hoh tih; agreeable, 照 chiú². Cháu, 合 hòp₂. Hoh.

Accorder, 帮助者 ˏpong cho² ʿché. Páng tsú ché; 體貼者 ʿtʿai tʿíp₅ ʿché. Tʿí tʿieh ché.

According, agreeing, 合 hòp₂. Hoh; agreeable to, 憑依 ˏpʿang ˏí. Pʿang í; according to, 照 chiú². Cháu, 依 ˏí. Í, 按 on². Ngán, 如 ˏü. Yú; according to what you say, 照你所講 chiú² ʿní ʿsho ʿkong. Cháu ní so kong, 依言 ˏí ˏín. Í yen; according to evidence, 按憑據 on² ˏpʿang kü².

Ngán p'ang kü; according to established laws, 按律法 on' lut, fát,. Ngán liuh fáh; according to custom, 依規矩 ,í ,kw'ai 'kü. Í kw'ei kü; according to former usage, 仍舊規矩 ,ying kau' ,kw'ai kü'. Ying kau kw'ei kü; according to regulations, 照例 chiú' lai². Cháu lí; according to reason, 依道 ,í tò². Í táu; according to one's wishes, 如願 ,ü ün². Yú yuen, 如意 ,ü í'. Yú í; according to order, 如令 ,ü ling². Yú ling; according to the emperor's commands, 依皇命 ,í ,wong meng². Í hwáng ming; according to your commands, 惟命是聽 ,wai meng² shí² t'eng². Wei ming shí t'ing; according to what has been said, 據說 kü' shüt,. Kü shwoh; according to the light of reason, 率性 sut, sing'. Suh sing; according as, 如若 ,ü yéuk,. Yú yoh; to go according to the times, 依時而行 ,í ,shí ,í ,hang. Í shí rh hang.

Accordingly, 宛然 'ün ,ín. Yuen jen, 依然 ,í ,ín. Í jen; agreeably, 遂 sui². Sui, 即 tsik,. Tsih; the visitor accordingly returns, 客即回去 hák, tsik, ,úi hü'. K'eh tsih hwui k'ü.

Accost, to, to address one first, 先對人話 ,sín túi' ,yan wá², 先對人說 ,sín túi' ,yan shüt,. Sien túi jin shwoh, 開言 ,hoi ,ín. K'ái yen; to accost one in a familiar style, 擅自開言 shín² tsz² ,hoi ,ín. Shen tsz k'ái yen, 擅自講說話 shín² tsz² 'kong shüt, wá².

Accostable, 好俠 'hò háp,. Háu kiáh; sociable, 好交朋友的 'hò ,káu ,p'ang 'yau tik,. Háu kiáu p'ang yú tih, 溫和 ,wan ,wo. Wan ho, 好相與 'hò ,séung 'ü. Háu siáng yú.

Accoucheur, * 接生醫生 tsíp, ,shang ,í ,shang. Tsieh sang í sang.

Accouchement, 生子 ,shang 'tsz. Sang tsz, 分娩 ,fan 'mín. Fan mien, 臨娩 ,lam 'mín. Lin mien, 臨盆 ,lam ,p'ún. Lin pw'án, 坐蓐 tso² yuk,. Tso juh, 產子 'ch'án 'tsz. Ch'án tsz.

Account, 賬目 chéung' muk,. Cháng muh, 帳目 chéung' muk,. Cháng muh, 數目 shò' muk,. Sú muh; a narrative (journal), 日記 yat, kí'. Jih kí, 日錄 yat, luk,. Jih luh, 說 shüt,. Shwoh, 原由 ,ün ,yau. Yuen yú; to enter an account, 登簿 ,tang pò². Tang pú, 記住數 kí' chü² shò'. Kí chú sú; to open an account, 開簿 ,hoi pò². K'ái pú; an account book, 賬簿 chéung' pò². Cháng pú, 數簿 shò' pò². Sú pú; to settle an account, 清數 ,ts'ing shò'. Ts'ing sú, 完數 ,ün shò'. Yuen sú, 完賬 ,ün chéung'. Yuen cháng, 找清數 'cháu ,ts'ing shò'. Cháu ts'ing sú, 結數 kít, shò'. Kieh sú; to pay off the remaining debt of an account, 找數尾 'cháu shò' 'mí. Cháu sú wí; to make out an account (for payment), 算數 sün' shò'. Swán sú, 算賬 sün' chéung'. Swán cháng, 開單 ,hoi ,tán. K'ái tán; to square an account, 計清數目 kai' ,ts'ing shò' muk,. Kí ts'ing sú muh, 算清數目 sün' ,ts'ing shò' muk,. Swán ts'ing sú muh, 清訖 ,ts'ing kat,. Ts'ing kih; a record, 誌 chí'. Chí, 傳 chün². Chuen, 紀 'kí. Kí, 錄 luk,. Luh; to turn to good account, 好打算 'hò 'tá sün'. Háu tá swán, 好算度 'hò sün' tok,. Háu swán toh, 好嘛唎 'hò ,má lí². Háu má lí; to give a written account, 記事 kí' sz². Kí sz; to give a verbal account, 說見聞之事 shüt, kín' ,man ,chí sz². Shwoh kien wan chí sz, 細說一遍 sai' shüt, yat, pín'. Sí shwoh yih pien; I have no account of him, 未聞消息 mí² ,man ,siú sik,. Wí wan siáu sih, 不知何處着落 pat, ,chí ,ho ch'ü' chéuk, lok,. Puh chí ho ch'ú choh loh; a man of good account, 有體面之人 'yau 't'ai mín² ,chí ,yan. Yú t'í mien chí jin, 有面子嘅人 'yau mín² 'tsz ké' ,yan; a man of no account, 小人 'siú ,yan. Siáu jin, 平常嘅人 ,p'ing ,shéung ké' ,yan; I make no account of it, 不足掛齒 pat, tsuk, kwá' 'ch'í. Puh tsuh kwá ch'í, 唔足講 ,m tsuk, 'kong; I did it upon that account, 我爲此事而爲之 'ngo wai² 'ts'z sz² ,í ,wai ,chí. Wo wei ts'z sz rh wei chí, 我爲呢的事咁做 佢 'ngo wai² ,ní tí² sz² ché' tsò² 'k'ü; on account of, 因 ,yan. Yin, 爲 wai². Wei, 緣 ,ün. Yuen; upon your account, 因你 ,yan 'ní. Yin ní; upon all account, 常時 ,shéung ,shí. Cháng shí; on no account, 斷不好 tün' pat, 'hò. Twán puh háu, 斷不可 tün' pat, 'ho. Twán puh k'o, 萬不可 mán² pat, 'ho. Wán puh k'o; balance account, 數尾 shò' 'mí. Sú wí; account of charges, 費用單 fai' yung² ,tán. Fí yung tán; account of insurance, 保險數 'pò 'hím shò'. Páu hien sú; account of sales, 發貨單 fát, fo' ,tán. Fáh ho tán; account of settlement, 清單 ,ts'ing ,tán. Ts'ing tán; accounts agreed upon, 劄實價單 cháp, shat, ká' ,tán. Cháh shih kiá tán; to cast up one's account (to vomit), 嘔 'au. Ngau.

Account-book, 賬部 chéung' pò². Cháng pú, 劄部 cháp, pò². Cháh pú.

Account, to, to reckon, 計 kai'. Kí, 算 sün'. Swán, 計數 kai' shò'. Kí sú, 打算 'tá sün'. Tá swán, 計算 kai' sün'. Kí swán; to deem, 估 'kú. Kú, 見 kín'. Kien, 看起來 hon' 'hí ,loi. K'án k'í lái; to consider, 以爲 'í ,wai. Í wei; I account (consider) him a good man, 我以他爲善 'ngo 'í ,t'á ,wai shín². Wo í t'á wei shen; silver was not anything accounted of in the days of Solomun, 所羅門王之時, 人無以銀爲貴 'Sho ,lo ,mán ,chí ,shí, ,yan ,mò 'í ,ngan ,wai kwai'. So lo mun chí shí, jin wú í yin wei kwei; to hold in esteem, 敦(=惇)重 ,tun chung². Tun chung; to account for, 說其緣由 shüt, ,k'í ,ün ,yau. Shwoh k'í yuen yú; he can account for every thing, 他解

* This office is in China only performed by women, who are called 接生婆 tsíp, ,shang ,p'o. Tsieh sang p'o, 穩婆 'wan ,p'o. Wan p'o. The Chinese have besides a 陪月婆 ,p'úi üt, ,p'o, i.e. a woman who attends on pregnant women during the last month of their pregnancy; a 包月婆 ,páu üt, ,p'o, i.e. a woman who attends on the baby during the first month; or a 包月先生 ,páu üt, ,sín ,shang, i.e. a physician, who superintends the nursing of the baby during that period.

得各事 ˏt'á ˊkái tak, kok, sz². T'á kiái teh koh sz.

Accountability, 問 man². Wan; his accountability, 他之服問 ˏt'á ˏchí fuk, man². T'á chí fuh wan.

Accountable, to be subject to inquiry, 揭問 k'ít, man². K'ieh wan, 受詰 shau² k'ít,. Shau k'ieh; you are accountable for every thing, 各事爲你是問 kok, sz² ˏwai ˊní shí² man². Koh sz wei ní shí wan; accountable, to bear the consequences, 關係歸你 ˏkwán hai² ˏkwai ˊní. Kwán hí kwei ní; to be accountable, 是受問的 shí² shau² man² tik,. Shí shau wan tih; to be under control, 在管轄之下 tsoi² ˊkún hát, ˏchí há². Tsái kwán hiáh chí hiá.

Accountableness, 受問者 shau² man² ˊché. Shau wan ché.

Accountant, 主簿 ˊchü pò². Chú pú, 掌櫃 ˊchéung kwai². Cháng kwei, 算手 sün² ˊshau. Swán shau, 財庫 ˏts'oi fú². Ts'ái fú, 內櫃 noi² kwai². Nui kwei; accountant's assistant, 幫櫃 ˏpong kwai². Páng kwei.

Accountantship, 主簿職分 ˊchü pò² chik, fan². Chú pú chih fan, 財庫之任 ˏts'oi fú² ˏchí yam². Ts'ái fú chí jin.

Accouple, to, to unite in pairs, (as birds &c.) 揀對 ˊkán túi². Kien túi; to pair (as in aviaries,) 配對 p'ui² túi². P'ei túi.

Accoutre, to, to put on accoutrement, 着戎衣 chéuk, ˏyung ˏí. Choh jung í, 着軍裝 chéuk, ˏkwan ˏchong. Choh kwan chwáng, 著盔甲 chéuk, ˏkw'ai káp,. Choh kw'ei kiáh, 披掛 ˏp'í kwá². P'í kwá.

Accoutrement, armor, 盔甲 ˏkw'ai káp,. Kw'ei kiáh, 軍裝 ˏkwan ˏchong. Kwan chwáng, 軍器 ˏkwan hí². Kwan k'í; ornaments, 粉飾 ˊfan shik,. Fan shih; trappings, 馬鞅 ˊmá ˊyéung. Má yáng.

Accredit, to, 信託 sun² t'ok,. Sin t'oh, 俾憑書 ˊpí ˏp'ang ˏshü.

Accredited, 見信託 kín² sun² t'ok,. Kien sin t'oh; invested with power, 有權的 ˊyau ˏk'ün tik,. Yú k'iuen tih; to have influence, 有體面的 ˊyau ˊt'ai mín² tik,. Yú t'í mien tih. (see letters patent.)

Accrescent, 生大的 ˏshang tái² tik,. Sang tá tih.

Accretion, 加增 ˏká ˏtsang. Kiá tsang; accumulation, 壘疊 ˊlui típ,. Lui tieh.

Accretive, 加增的 ˏká ˏtsang tik,. Kiá tsang tih, 積壘的 tsik, ˊlui tik,. Tsih lui tih.

Accrimination, accusation, 告 kò². Káu; reproach, 責住 chák, chü². Tseh chú.

Accroach, to, 擅權 shín² ˏk'ün. Shen k'iuen.

Accrue, to, to increase, 加添 ˏká ˏt'ím. Kiá t'ien, 增益 ˏtsang yik,. Tsang yih; what good will accrue from it, 將有何益乎 ˏtséung ˊyau ˏho yik, ˏú. Tsiáng yú ho yih hú; to arise from this, 出乎此 ch'ut, ˏú ˊts'z. Ch'uh hú ts'z, 由此而起 ˏyau ˊts'z ˏí ˊhí. Yú ts'z rh k'í, 由此發出 ˏyau ˊts'z fát, ch'ut,. Yú ts'z fáh ch'uh; no advantage will accrue from it to me, 無益於我 ˏmò yik, ˏü ˊngo. Wú yih yú wo.

Accrument, 加增 ˏká ˏtsang. Kiá tsang, 加添 ˏká ˏt'ím. Kiá t'ien.

Accubation, 坐席 tso² tsik,. Tso sih, 几席 ˊí tsik,. Kí sih.

Accumb, 几席 ˊí tsik,. Kí sih, 偃席而食 ˊín tsik, ˏí shik,. Yen sih rh shih, 埋席 ˏmái tsik,. Mái sih; to recline and sleep, 隱几而臥 ˊyan ˊí ˏí ngo². Yin kí rh ngo.

Accumbent, reclining, 偃然 ˊín ˏín. Yen jen, 挨嚥 ˏái shü².

Accumulate, to, to heap up, 積埋 tsik, ˏmái. Tsih mái, 貯埋 ˊch'ü ˏmái. Ch'ú mái, 積蓄 tsik, ch'uk,. Tsih ch'uh, 堆積 ˏtúi tsik,. Túi tsih, 積聚 tsik, tsü², 累增 ˊlui ˏtsang. Lui tsang, 儲積 ˏch'ü tsik,. Ch'ú tsih, 屯積 ˏt'ün tsik,. Tw'án tsih, 團積 ˏt'ün tsik,, 攢積 ˏts'ün tsik,. Tswán tsih, 儲胥 ˏch'ü ˏsü. Ch'ú sü, 累積 ˊlui tsik,. Lui tsih; to heap up in layers, 層累 ˏts'ang ˊlui. Ts'ang lui; to accumulate as sand and forming a sandbank, 積成沙灘 tsik, ˏshing ˏshá ˏt'án. Tsih ching shá t'án, 沙積成灘 ˏshá tsik, ˏshing ˏt'án. Shá tsih ching t'án; to accumulate riches, 積財 tsik, ˏts'oi. Tsih ts'ái, 積錢 tsik, ˏts'ín. Tsih ts'ien, 貯金累玉 ˊch'ü ˏkam ˊlui yuk,. Ch'ü kin lui yuh; to accumulate merits, 積德累功 tsik, tak, ˊlui ˏkung. Tsih teh lui kung, 閥閱功勞 fát, üt, ˏkung ˏlò. Fáh yueh kung láu; to accumulate deeds of charity, 廣積陰功 ˊkwong tsik, ˏyam ˏkung. Kwáng tsih yin kung.

Accumulating, 累積 ˊlui tsik,. Lui tsih.

Accumulation, 累積 ˊlui tsik,. Lui tsih, 積埋 tsik, ˏmái. Tsih mái; accumulation of secret acts of charity, 積埋陰功 tsik, ˏmái ˏyam ˏkung. Tsih mái yin kung.

Accumulative, 積埋的 tsik, ˏmái tik,. Tsih mái tih, 累積的 ˊlui tsik, tik,. Lui tsih tih.

Accumulatively, to do things, 積埋的做 tsik, ˏmái tik, tsò². Tsih mái tih tso, 累埋做 ˊlui ˏmái tsò².

Accumulator, 積埋者 tsik, ˏmái ˊché. Tsih mái ché, 蓄積者 ch'uk, tsik, ˊché. Ch'uh tsih ché.

Accuracy, care, 謹慎 ˊkan shan². Kin shin, 小心 ˊsiú ˏsam. Siáu sin, 子細 ˊtsz sai². Tsz sí; neatness, 幼細 yau² sai². Yú sí.

Accurate, careful, 謹慎 ˊkan shan². Kin shin, 小心 ˊsiú ˏsam. Siáu sin, 細心 sai² ˏsam. Sí sin, 用心 yung² ˏsam. Yung sin; without fault, 無錯 ˏmò ts'o². Wú ts'o, 無差 ˏmò ˏch'á. Wú ch'á, 着 chéuk,. Choh; to agree with the pattern, 合式 hòp, shik,. Hoh shih, 合法子 hòp, fát, ˊtsz. Hoh fáh tsz; neat, 幼細 yau² sai². Yú sí, 子細 ˊtsz sai². Tsz sí; nice, 精密 ˏtsing mat,. Tsing mih.

Accurately, carefully, 小心 ˊsiú ˏsam. Siáu sin; nicely, 幼細 yau² sai². Yú sí; without fault, 着 chéuk,. Choh, 無錯 ˏmò ts'o². Wú ts'o; to speak accurately, 講得詳細 ˊkong tak, ˏts'éung sai². Kong teh siáng sí; to write accurately, 寫得詳悉 ˊsé tak, ˏts'éung sik,. Sié teh siáng sih.

Accurateness, carefulness, 謹慎 ˊkan shan². Kien shin; neatness, 幼細 yau² sai². Yú sí.

Accurse, to, to imprecate, 咒詛 chau' cho². Chau tsú; to execrate, 咒罵 chau' má². Chau má; to doom to misery, 定受苦難 teng² shau² 'fú nán². Ting shau k'ú nán; to accurse people, 咒人 chau' ,yan. Chau jin.

Accursed, 服咒 fuk, chau'. Fuh chau, 受咒 shau² chau'. Shau chau; an accursed man, 墮落鷄 to² lok, ,kai; may you be accursed, 折墮你 chít, to² 'ní. Chih to ní; abominable, 可咒的 'ho chau' tik,. K'o chau tih.

Accusable, censurable, 可責成的 'ho chák, ,shing tik,. K'o tseh ching tih, 有告狀之故 'yau kò' chong² ,chí ká². Yú káu chwáng chí ká.

Accusant, 原告者 ,ün kò' 'ché. Yuen káu ché, 控告者 hung' kò' 'ché. K'ung káu ché.

Accusation, indictment, 告狀 kò' chong². Káu chwáng, 遞稟 tai² 'pan. Tí pin; a written indictment, 狀子 chong' 'tsz. Chwáng tsz; the indictment (referring to the wording of it), 訟辭 tsung² ,ts'z. Sung ts'z, 詞訟 ,ts'z tsung². Ts'z sung, 呈狀 ,ch'ing chong². Ch'ing chwáng; a false accusation, 寃枉 ,ün 'wong. Yuen wáng, 誣揑 ,mò níp,.

Accusative, accusative, the fourth or objective case, 更改言第四法 ,kang 'koi ,ín tai² sz' fát,. Kang kái yen tí sz fáh [tsz], 變言法第四座 pín' ,ín fát, tai² sz' tso². Pien yen fáh tí sz tso, 更改言之第四倫 ,kang 'koi ,ín ,chí tai² sz' lun². Kang kái yen chí tí sz lun.

Accusatively, 告狀之樣 kò' chong' ,chí yéung². Káu chwáng chí yáng; having reference to the accusative case, 指變言法之第四座 'chí pín' ,ín fát, ,chí tai² sz' tso². Chí pien yen fáh chí tí sz tso, 有關於變言法之第四倫 'yau ,kwán ,ü pín' ,ín fát, ,chí tai² sz' lun². Yú kwán yú pien yen fáh chí tí sz lun.

Accusatory, 告狀的 kò' chong² tik,. Káu chwáng tih, 包告狀 ,páu kò' chong². Páu káu chwáng.

Accuse, to, to indict, 控告 hung' kò'. K'ung káu, 告狀 kò' chong². Káu chwáng; to accuse falsely, 揑控 níp, hung'. Nieh k'ung, 寃枉 ,ün 'wong Yuen wáng, 誣告 ,mò kò'. Wú káu, 冒控 mò² hung'. Máu k'ung, 妄告 'mong kò'. Wáng káu; to involve others by false charges, 揑陷 níp, hám². Nieh hien; to charge a crime on one, 揑條罪 níp, ,t'iú tsúi². Nieh t'iáu tsúi, 誣陷 ,mò hám². Wú hien, 誣揑 ,mò níp,. Wú nieh.

Accuser, plaintiff, 原告者 ,ün kò' 'ché. Yuen káu ché, 打官府嘅 'tá ,kán 'fú ké'; plaintiff and defendent, 兩造 'léung tsò². Liáng tsáu; the defendant, 被告 pí² kò'. Pí káu.

Accustom, to, to habituate, 習慣 tsáp, kwán². Sih kwán, 習熟 tsáp, shuk,. Sih shuh; to practise, 學習 hok, tsáp,. Hioh sih, 慣練 kwán' lín². Kwán lien; to accustom others to, 教令熟習 káu' ling² shuk, tsáp,. Kiáu ling shuh sih.

Accustomable, 可學習慣 'ho hok, tsáp, kwán'. K'o hioh sih kwán.

Accustomably, 習慣之樣 tsáp, kwán' ,chí yéung². Sih kwán chí yáng.

Accustomance, 慣 kwán'. Kwán, 慣習 kwán' tsáp,. Kwán sih.

Accustomarily, 常習 ,shéung tsáp,. Cháng sih.

Accustomary, see customary.

Accustomed to, used to, 慣 kwán'. Kwán, 慣熟 kwán' shuk,. Kwán shuh, 習熟 tsáp, shuk,. Sih shuh; accustomed to do, 慣做 kwán' tsò². Kwán tso; accustomed to practise, 慣習 kwán' tsáp,. Kwán sih, 狃習 'nau tsáp,. Niú sih; accustomed to frequent, 去慣 hü' kwán'. K'ü kwán; in the habit of, 慣經 kwán' ,king. Kwán king; well versed in, 諳練 'òm lín². Ngán lien; thoroughly accustomed to, 老成諳練 'lò ,shing 'òm lín². Láu ching ngán lien, 學已純熟 hok, 'í ,shun shuk,. Hioh í shun shuh; to get accustomed to, 學至慣熟 hok, chí' kwán' shuk,. Hioh chí kwán shuh, 學至純熟 hok, chí' ,shun shuk,. Hioh chí shun shuh; not accustomed [unused] to, 唔慣 ,m kwán'. Wú kwán; to do as people are accustomed to, 從常規矩 ,ts'ung ,shéung ,kw'ai 'kü. Ts'ung cháng kw'ei kü, 習熟常規 tsáp, shuk, ,shéung ,kw'ai. Sih shuh cháng kw'ei.

Accustoming, 學慣 hok, kwán'. Hioh kwán, 教令學慣 káu' ling² hok, kwán'. Kiáu ling hioh kwán.

Ace, 紙牌紅心 'chí ,p'ái ,hung ,sam. Chí p'ái hung sin; a small quantity, 毫 ,hò. Háu, 釐 ,lí. Lí, 的 ,tí; a very little, 一的咁多 yat, ,tí kòm' ,to; within an ace, 爭一的 ,cháng yat, ,tí; not an ace, 一毫都無 yat, ,hò ,tò ,mò. Yih háu tú wú, 毫無 ,hò ,mò. Háu wú.

Acephalous, 無頭 ,mò ,t'au. Wú t'au, (蚌類)

Acerb, 酸 ,sün. Swán, 苦酸 'fú ,sün. K'ú swán, 辣 lát,. Láh; harsh, 薄待 pok, toi². Poh tái; severe, 嚴 ,ím. Yen.

Acerbate, to, to make sour, 較酸味 káu' ,sün mí². Kiáu swán wí.

Acerbity, a sourness with bitterness and astringency, a rough taste, 澀味 kíp, mí². Kieh wí; harshness, 薄情 pok, ,ts'ing. Poh ts'ing, 刻薄 hák, pok,. K'eh poh; a harsh disposition, 性情刻薄 sing' ,ts'ing hák, pok,. Sing ts'ing k'eh poh; capriciousness, 惡癖之情 ok, p'ik, ,chí ,ts'ing. Ngoh p'ih chí ts'ing.

Acervate, to heap up, 堆壘 ,túi líp,. Túi tieh.

Acervose, 堆凸 ,túi tat,. Túi tuh, 堆凸的 ,túi tat, tik,. Túi tuh tih, 堆凸之勢 ,túi tat, ,chí shai².

Acescency, 酸味 ,sün mí². Swán wí; 漚酸者 'au ,sün 'ché. Ngau swán ché.

Acescent, turning sour, 漚酸 'au ,sün. Ngau swán, 洽酸 ap, ,sün; things that have a tendency to turn sour, 易漚酸之物 í' 'au ,sün ,chí mat,. Í ngau swán chí wuh.

Acesta, 可醫心之病名 'ho ,í ,sam ,chí peng² ,meng. K'o í sin chí ping ming.

Acetabulum, 髀臼 'pí ,shü. Pí shú.

Acetic acid, 濃酸醋 ,yung ,sün ts'ò². Yung swán ts'ú.

Acetification, the making of vinegar, 矶(?)醋 teng' ts'ò².

Acetous, 酸 ˏsün. Swán, 酸嘅 ˏsün ké².

Acetum, 醋 ts'ò². Ts'ú.

Achat, deed of sale, 契券 k'ai² kün². K'í kiuen.

Ache, 痛 t'ung². T'ung; the heart aches, 心有痛 ˏsam ˋyau t'ung². Sin yú t'ung; tooth-ache, 牙痛 ˏngá t'ung². Yá t'ung.

Ache, to feel pain, 覺痛 kok₂ t'ung². Kioh t'ung, 見痛 kín² t'ung². Kien t'ung.

Achia, sugared bamboo sprouts, 蜜餞竹笋 mat₂ tsín² chuk₂ ˋsun. Mih tsien chuh siun, 冬笋 ˏtung ˋsun. Tung siun.

Achievable, that may be performed, 可成 ˋho ˏshing. K'o ching, 可以做得 ˋho ˋí tsò² tak₂. K'o í tso teh, 得成 tak₂ ˏshing. Teh ching, 做得成 tsò² tak₂ ˏshing. Tso teh ching.

Achieve, to, to carry on to a final close, 成完 ˏshing ˏün. Ching yuen, 成就 ˏshing tsau². Ching tsiú; to achieve one's object, 做完首尾 tsò² ˏün ˋshau ˋmí. Tso yuen shau wí, 成功 ˏshing ˏkung. Ching kung; to achieve a victory, 打贏 ˋtá ˏying. Tá ying, 獲勝 wok₂ shing². Hwoh shing; to achieve and to lose, 勝輸 shing² ˏshü. Shing shú.

Achieved, completed, 做完 tsò² ˏün. Tso yuen, 做成 tsò² ˏshing. Tso ching; gained, 獲 wok₂. Hwoh; to achieve a great victory, 獲大勝 wok₂ tái² shing². Hwoh tá shíng; he has achieved great things, 他成大事 ˏt'á ˏshing tái² sz². T'á ching tá sz.

Achievement, merit, 功 ˏkung. Kung, 功勞 ˏkung ˏlò. Kung láu, 功勳 ˏkung ˏfan. Kung hiun, 勳勞 ˏfan ˏlò. Hiun láu; completion, 成了 ˏshing ˋliú. Ching liáu; achievement of great meritorious acts, 成大功 ˏshing tái² ˏkung. Ching tá kung, 樹立勳勞 shú² lap₂ ˏfan ˏlò. Shú lih hiun láu, 建立大功 kín² lap₂ tái² ˏkung. Kien lih tá kung, 建立勞績 kín² lap₂ ˏlò tsik₂. Kien lih láu tsih.

Achiever, one who accomplishes a purpose, 成事者 ˏshíng sz² ˋché. Ching sz ché, 建立大功者 kín² lap₂ tái² ˏkung ˋché. Kien lih tá kung ché.

Aching, to feel pain, 覺痛 kok₂ t'ung². Kioh t'ung²; pain, 痛 t'ung². T'ung.

Achlys, 眼蒙 ˋngán ˏmung. Yen mung.

Achor, 烏蠅神名 ˏú ˏying ˏshan ˏmeng. Wú ying shin ming.

Achromatic [講及千里鏡] 無采色 ˏmò ˋts'oi shik₂. Wú ts'ái sih, 純色無瑕 ˏshun shik₂ ˏmò ˏhá. Shun sih wú hiá, 一片光明 yat₂ p'ín² ˏkwong ˏming. Yih p'ien kwáng ming.

Acid, sour, 酸 ˏsün. Swán.

Acid, 醋 ts'ò². Ts'ú; acetic acid, 濃醋 ˏyung ts'ò². Yung ts'ú; citric acid, 檸檬汁 ˏning ˏmung chap₂. Ning mung chih; crystalized do., 檸檬汁冰* ˏning ˏmung chap₂ ˏping. Ning mung chih ping; muriatic acid, 鹽醋 ˏím ts'ò². Yen ts'ú, 鹽强水* ˏím ˏk'éung ˋshui. Yen k'iáng shwui; nitric acid, 硝醋 ˏsiú ts'ò². Siàu ts'ú, 硝强水* ˏsiú ˏk'éung ˋshuí. Siáu k'iáng shwui; tartaric acid, 葡萄汁醋冰 ˏpò ˏt'ò² chap₂ ts'ò² ˏping. P'ú t'ú chih ts'ú ping, 葡萄汁酸 ˏp'ò ˏt'ò chap₂ ˏsün. P'ú t'ú chih swán.

Acidity, 酸 ˏsün. Swán, 酸味 ˏsün mí². Swán wí.

Acidulate, to, to tinge with an acid, 較酸 káu² ˏsün. Kiáu swán.

Acidulated, tinged with an acid, 較的酸物 káu² ˏtí ˏsün mat₂. Kiáu tí swán wuh.

Acidulous, 酸的 ˏsün tik₂. Swán tih.

Acknowledge, to, to own or confess, 認 yan² (coll: ying²). Jin, 首 ˋshau. Shau, 伏 fuk₂. Fuh; to acknowledge a crime, 認罪 ying² tsúi². Jin tsúi; 首罪 ˋshau tsúi². Shau tsúi, 伏罪 fuk₂ tsúi². Fuh tsúi; to acknowledge a favor, 謝恩 tsé² ˏyan. Sié ngan, 感恩 ˋkám ˏyan. Kán ngan; to acknowledge an error, 認錯 ying² ts'o². Jin ts'o; to acknowledge a letter, 寫回音 ˋsé ˏúi ˏyam. Sié hwui yin, 答封信 táp₂ ˏfung sun². Táh fung sin; to acknowledge of one's own accord, 自認 tsz² ying². Tsz Jin.

Acknowledger, 認者 ying² ˋché. Jin ché.

Acknowledging, 認 ying². Jin, 謝 tsé². Sié, 酬謝 ˏch'au tsé². Ch'au sié, 答謝 táp₂ tsé². Táh sié.

Acknowledgment, confession, 認 ying². Jin, 首 ˋshau. Shau, 報答 pò² táp₂. Pú táh; acknowledgment of a favor, 謝恩 tsé² ˏyan. Sié ngan; acknowledgment of a letter, 回音 ˏúi ˏyam. Hwui yin.

Acme, the top, the highest point, 頂 ˋting. Ting; the extreme point, 極 kik₂. kih; acme of excellence, 出頭 ch'ut₂ ˏt'au. Ch'uh t'au; the height of danger (disease), 病革 peng² kik₂. Ping kih.

Acolothist, 贊禮者 tsán² ˋlai ˋché. Tsán lí ché.

Aconite, 堇 (?) ˋkan. kin.

Acop, 在頂 tsoi² ˋting. Tsái ting.

Acorn, 櫟實 lik₂ shat₂. Lih shih; acorn, the edible, 石甲子 shek₂ káp₂ ˋtsz. Shih kiáh tsz; of another kind, 船板嘴 ˏshün ˋpán ˋtsúi. Ch'uen pán tsúi, 殘錐仔 ˏts'án ˏchúi ˋtsai.

Acorned, 俾櫟實養 ˋpí lik₂ shat₂ ˋyéung. Pí lih shih yáng.

Acorus, calamus, or sweet flag, 菖蒲 ˏch'éung ˏp'ò. Ch'áng p'ú, 劍蘭 kím² ˏlán. Kien lán, 垂劍蘭 ˏshúi kím² ˏlán. Chui kien lán.

Acosmy, 瘦 shau². Sau, 虛弱 ˏhü yéuk₂. Hü joh, 無血 ˏmò hüt₂. Wú hiueh.

Acoustic, pertaining to the ears, 屬耳 shuk₂ ˋí. Shuh rh; pertaining to the sense of hearing, 屬聽聞之官 shuk₂ ˏt'ing ˏman ˏchí ˏkún. Shuh t'ing wan chí kwán; pertaining to the doctrine of sounds, 屬聲響之理 shuk₂ ˏshing ˋhéung ˏchí ˋlí. Shuh shing hiáng chí lí.

Acoustics, 聲響之理 ˏshing ˋhéung ˏchí ˋlí. Shing hiáng chí lí.

Acquaint, to, to inform, *報 pò². Pú, 告 kò². Káu, 話 wá². Hwá, 通 ˏt'ung. T'ung, 達 tát₂. Táh; to

* Hobson.

* This and all the following verbs are in general followed by ˏchi 知, to know, when used in the sense of to inform, to communicate &c. The terminative or the personal object is always placed between the verb 報 to communicate, and 知 to know.

acquaint him with it, 話 佢 知 wá² ʿk'ü ˏchí; to announce to one, 報 他 知 pò ˏt'á ˏchí. Pú t'á chí; to state, to inform against, 告 訴 kò² sò². Káu sú; to explain, 啟 ʿk'ai. K'í; to apprise of, 通知 ˏt'ung ˏchí. T'ung chí; to announce clearly, 告白 kò² pák₂. Káu peh; to communicate, 通傳 ˏt'ung ˏch'ün. T'ung ch'uen.

Acquaintance, intimacy between friends, 好 相 友 ʿhò ˏséung ʿyau. Háu siáng yú, 好相交 ʿhò ˏséung ˏkáu. Háu siáng kiáu, 好 相 與 ʿhò ˏséung ʿü. Háu siáng yú, 相 熟 ˏséung shuk₂. Siáng shuh; knowledge, 見識 kín² shik₂. Kien shih; very extensive knowledge, 無 不 曉 ˏmò pat₂ ʿhiú. Wú puh hiáu; limited knowledge, 見 識 有 限 kín² shik₂ ʿyau han². Kien shih yú hien; slight acquaintance with, 認 面 ying² mín². Jin mien, 小 識 ʿsiú shik₂. Siáu shih; an acquaintance, a friend, 朋 友 ˏp'ang ʿyau. P'ang yú; one with whom we keep intercourse, 交友 ˏkáu ʿyau. Kiáu yú; mercenary acquaintance, 酒肉朋友 ʿtsau yuk₂ ˏp'ang ʿyau. Tsiú juh p'ang yú, 酒肉之兄弟 ʿtsau yuk₂ ˏchí ˏhing tai². Tsiú juh chí hiung tí; an old acquaintance, 老友 ʿlò ʿyau. Láu yú; old acquaintances, 舊朋友 kau² ˏp'ang ʿyau. Kiú p'ang yú; a very old acquaintance, 好 舊 朋 友 ʿhò kau² ˏp'ang ʿyau. Háu kiú p'ang yú; very intimate acquaintance, 相好朋友 ˏséung ʿhò ˏp'ang ʿyau. Siáng háu p'ang yú, 熟識朋友 shuk₂ shik₂ ˏp'ang ʿyau. Shuh shih p'ang yú; a short acquaintance, 暫 面 相 識 tsám² mín² ˏséung shik₂. Tsán mien siáng shih; a thorough acquaintance, 盡 熟 tsun² shuk₂. Tsin shuh; a friend in need, 心 腹 朋 友 ˏsam fuk₂ ˏp'ang ʿyau. Sin fuh p'ang yú; an outward friend (formal acquaintance,) 口頭相與 ʿhau ˏt'au ˏséung ʿü. K'au t'au siáng yú, 口 頭 之 交 ʿhau ˏt'au ˏchí ˏkáu, 口皮相待 ʿhau ˏp'í ˏséung toi².

Acquainted with, intimate with, 相 友 ˏséung ʿyau. Siáng yú, 相 交 ˏséung ˏkáu. Siáng kiáu, 相 與 ˏséung ʿü. Siáng yú, 相 厚 ˏséung hau². Siáng hau; familiarly known, 慣熟 kwán² shuk₂. Kwán shuh; known to each other, 相 識 ˏséung shik₂. Siáng shih, 相認 ˏséung ying². Siáng jin; slightly known, 頗認識 ʿp'o ying² shik₂. P'o jin shih, 面 善 mín² shín². Mien shen, 面 熟 mín² shuk₂. Mien shuh; thoroughly versed in, 諳 識 ʿòm shik₂; thoroughly acquainted with this doctrine, 深 識 此 道 ˏsham shik₂ ʿts'z tò². Shin shih ts'z táu; to make acquainted with, to introduce one to another, 引識 ʿyan shik₂. Yin shih.

Acquainting, informing, 報知 pò² ˏchí. Pú chí.

Acquest, gain, 利 益 lí² yik₂. Lí yih; conquest, 霸 佔 之 地 pá² chím² ˏchí tí². Pá chen chí tí.

Acquest, to obtain by purchase, 由 買 而 得 ˏyau ʿmái ˏí tak₂. Yú mái rh teh; to obtain by present, 被 送 而 得 pí² sung² ˏí tak₂. Pí sung rh teh, 得 自 送 來 tak₂ tsz² sung² ˏloi. Teh tsz sung lái.

Acquiesce, to, to rest satisfied, 放 心 fong² ˏsam. Fáng sin, 安 心 ˏon ˏsam. Ngán sin; to submit to, 服 fuk₂. Fuh; to comply with, 依從 ˏí ˏts'ung. Í ts'ung, 聽 從 t'eng² ˏts'ung. T'ing ts'ung; to yield, 讓 yéung². Jáng, 允讓 ʿwan yéung². Yun jáng; to assent to, 允 ʿwan. Yun, 允准 ʿwan ʿchun. Yun chun, 依 允 ˏí ʿwan. Í yun, 許 允 ʿhü ʿwan. Hü yun; to agree to an arrangement, 依 合 ˏí hòp₂. Í hoh; to acquiesce cheerfully, 悅 從 üt₂ ˏts'ung. Yueh ts'ung; I acquiesce in your proposal, 我 依 從 你 嘅 意 ʿngo ˏí ˏts'ung ʿní ké² í², 依 議 而 行 ˏí ʿí ˏí ˏhang. Í í rh hang; to give quiet assent, 明 體 貼 佢 ˏming ʿtai t'íp₂ ʿk'ü.

Acquiescence, a quiet assent, 體 貼 ʿt'ai t'íp₂. T'í t'ieh, 體 諒 ʿt'ai léung². T'í liáng; a silent submission, 聽從 t'eng² ˏts'ung. T'ing ts'ung, 順從 shun² ˏts'ung. Shun ts'ung; apparent content, 知 足 之 貌 ˏchí tsuk₂ ˏchí máu². Chí tsuh chí máu; to assume the appearance of content, 開 懷 ˏhoi ˏwái. K'ái hwái.

Acquiescent, disposed to submit, 性 情 聽 從 sing² ˏts'ing t'eng² ˏts'ung. Sing ts'ing t'ing ts'ung, 性 情 順 從 sing² ˏts'ing shun² ˏts'ung.

Acquiet, to, 安 人 心 ˏon ˏyan ˏsam. Ngán jin sin; 令人放心 ling² ˏyan fong² ˏsam. Ling jin fáng sin.

Acquirable, that can be obtained, 可 得 的 ʿho tak₂ tik₂. K'o teh tih, 可 獲 的 ʿho wok₂ tik₂. K'o hwoh tih; that which can be learnt, 可學的 ʿho hok₂ tik₂. K'o hioh tih.

Aquire, to, to obtain, 得 tak₂. Teh, 獲 wok₂. Hwoh; to acquire great fame, 得大聲名 tak₂ tái² ˏshing ˏmeng. Teh tá shing ming; to acquire wealth, 發 財 fát₂ ˏts'oi. Fáh ts'ái, 聽 錢 chán² ˏts'ín. Chán ts'ien; to acquire a science, 學 智 慧 hok₂ chí² wai². Hioh chí hwui; to acquire additional knowledge, 加 添 見 識 ˏká ˏt'ím kín² shik₂. Kiá t'ien kien shih.

Acquired, 得 倒 tak₂ ʿtò. Teh táu, 獲 了 wok₂ ʿliú. Hwoh liáu, 發了 fát₂ ʿliú. Fáh liáu, 聽了 chán² ʿliú. Chán liáu; he has acquired large gains, 大 有 所 獲 tái² ʿyau ʿsho wok₂. Tá yú so hwoh; to have acquired people's confidence, 得 人 心 tak₂ ˏyan ˏsam. Teh jin sin.

Acquirement, attainment, 才 學 ˏts'oi hok₂. Ts'ái hioh; acquirements (in art), 才 藝 ˏts'oi ngai². Ts'ái í; gain, 利益 lí² yik₂. Lí yih.

Acquirer, 得者 tak₂ ʿché. Teh ché, 獲者 wok ʿché. Hwoh ché, 學者 hok₂ ʿché. Hioh ché, 發者 fát₂ ʿché. Fáh ché, 聽 者 chán² ʿché. Chán ché.

Acquisition, 得 tak₂. Teh, 獲 wok₂. Hwoh; great acquisitions, 大所獲 tái² ʿsho wok₂. Tá so hwoh; great attainments, 才學大 ˏts'oi hok₂ tái². Ts'ái hioh tá, 多 能 ˏto ˏnang. To nang, 所 得 甚 大 ʿsho tak₂ ˏsham² tái². So teh shin tá; gain, 利 lí². Lí; the student's assistant for the acquisition of a language, 學 話 津 梁 hok₂ wá² ˏtsun ˏléung. Hioh hwá tsin liáng.

Acquisitious, 得倒的 tak₂ ʿtò tik₂. Teh táu tih, 獲了的 wok₂ ʿliú tik₂. Hwoh liáu tih, 學過的 hok₂ kwo² tik₂. Hioh kwo tih.

Acquisitive, 得倒嘅 tak ʿtò ké². Teh táu ké, 所得之事物 ʿsho tak₂ ˏchí sz² mat₂. So teh chí sz wuh.

Acquisitiveness, desire of possession, 欲獲 yuk₂ wok₃. Yuh hwoh, 想得 ʿséung tak₃. Siáng teh.

Acquit, to, to clear from a charge of crime, 公判無罪 ˌkung p'ún' ˌmò tsúi². Kung pw'án wú tsúi, 解除罪 ʿkái ˌch'ü tsúi². Kiái ch'ú tsúi; to set free, 釋放 shik₃ fong'. Shih fáng, 解釋 ʿkái shik₃. Kiái shih; to absolve, 赦罪 shé' tsúi². Shié tsúi, 釋罪 shik₃ tsúi². Shih tsúi; to acquit of a debt, 免債 ʿmín chái². Mien chái; to acquit of a promise, 踐言 tsín² ˌín. Tsien yen; to acquit one's self from blame, 訴明無辜 sò' ˌming ˌmò ˌkú. Sú ming wú kú; to acquit one's self towards a person, 守分 ʿshau fan². Shau fan, 盡本分 tsun² ʿpún fan². Tsin pún fan.

Acquittal, a person's judicial discharge from a crime, 審出人義 ʿsham ch'ut₃ ˌyan í². Shin ch'uh jin í, 解除人罪 ʿkái ˌch'ü ˌyan tsúi². Kiái ch'ú jin tsúi; setting a person free, 發放 fát₃ fong'. Fáh fáng.

Acquittance, from a crime, 解除罪 ʿkái ˌch'ü tsúi². Kiái ch'ú tsúi; ditto from a debt, a receipt in full, 清單 ˌts'ing ˌtán. Ts'ing tán, 完結收單 ˌün kít₃ ˌshau ˌtán. Yuen kieh shau tán.

Acquitting, setting free, 釋放 shik₃ fong'. Shih fáng; pardoning, 赦免 shé' ʿmín. Shié mien.

Acracy, intemperance, 奢侈太甚 ˌch'é ʿch'í t'ái' sham². Ch'é ch'í t'ái shin.

Acre *, a Chinese land measure, 畝 ʿmau. Mau.

Acrid, pungent, 辣 lát₂. Láh; bitter, piquant, 辛 ˌsan. Sán; sharp, pungent taste, 辣味 lát₂ mí². Láh wí; bitter and acrid, 苦辣 ʿfú lát₂. K'ú láh.

Acridness, 苦辣之德 ʿfú lát₂ ˌchí tak₃. K'ú láh chí teh.

Acridophagus, 食蝗蟲者 shik₂ ˌwong ˌch'ung ʿché. Shih hwáng ch'ung ché.

Acrimonious, sour and pungent, 酸酸辣辣的 ˌsün ˌsün lát₂ lát₂ tik₃. Swán swán láh láh tih; bitter and pungent, 苦辣的 ʿfú lát₂ tik₃; corrosive, 生銹的 ˌshang sau' tik₃. Sang siú tih; possessing the quality of dissolving bodies, 有消鎔之德 ʿyau ˌsiú ˌyung ˌchí ták₃. Yú siáu yung chí teh, 有消鎔之功 ʿyau ˌsiú ˌyung ˌchí ˌkung. Yú siáu yung chí kung; severe, 嚴烈的 ˌím lít₂ tik₃. Yen lieh tih, 乖僻的 ˌkwái p'ik₃ tik₃. Kwái p'ih tih; as pungent as ginger, 如薑咁辣 ˌü ˌkéung kòm' lát₂. Yú kiáng kán láh.

Acrimoniously, with sharpness and bitterness, 如苦辣嗰樣 ˌü ʿfú lát₂ ʿkòm yéung². Yú k'ú láh kán yáng.

Acrimoniousness, 苦辣之性 ʿfú lát₂ ˌchí sing². ʿK'ú láh chí sing.

Acrimony, pungent, 苦辣之味道 ʿfú lát₂ ˌchí mí² tò². K'ú láh chí wí táu, 薑辣之性 ˌkéung lát₂ ˌchí sing². Kiáng láh chí sing; harshness, 刻薄 hák₃ pok₂. K'eh poh; severity, 嚴過頭 ˌím kwo' ˌt'au. Yen kwo t'au; petulancy, 囉唆 ˌlo ˌso. Lo so; 煩瑣 ˌfán ʿso. Fán so, 乖僻 ˌkwái p'ik₃. Kwái p'ih.

Acritude, 酸辣之味 ˌsün lát₂ ˌchí mí². Swán láh chí wí.

Acromatical, abstruse, 奧妙 ò' mìú². Ngau miáu.

Acrolith, 木像與石肢 muk₂ tséung² ʿü shek₂ ˌchí. Muh siáng yú shih ˌchí.

Acronic, 日落星出之稱 yat₂ lok₂ ˌsing ch'ut ˌchí ˌch'ing. Jih loh sing ch'uh chí ch'ing.

Acrospire, to, 發芽 fát₃ ˌngá. Fáh yá.

Acrospire, 芽 ˌngá. Yá.

Acrospired, 發過芽 fát₃ kwo' ˌngá. Fáh kwo yá, 有芽 ʿyau ˌngá. Yú yá, 出過芽 ch'ut₃ kwo' ˌngá. Ch'uh kwo yá.

Across, 橫 ˌwáng. Hung, 衡 ˌhang. Hang, 橫着 ˌwáng chéuk₃. Hung choh; to place accross, 放橫 fong' ˌwáng. Fáng hung, 打橫 ʿtá ˌwáng. Tá hung; to go across a road, 橫過路 ˌwáng kwo' lò². Hung kwo lú; to go across, 打橫行 ʿtá ˌwáng ˌhang. Tá hung hang; to go across (as over a river), 越過 üt₂ kwo'. Yueh kwo; to go across the ocean, 橫過海 ˌwáng kwo' ʿhoi. Hung kwo hái; a line across another, 橫畫 ˌwáng wák₂. Hung hwáh; to come across one, to annoy one, 橫崩崩 ˌwáng ˌpáng ˌpáng.

Acrostic, 以人名爲詩行之頭字 ʿí ˌyan ˌmeng ˌwai ˌshí ˌhong ˌchí ˌt'au tsz². Í jin ming wei shí hang chí t'au tsz, 一對 yat₃ túi². Yih tui.

Acrosticon, * 一對 yat₃ túi². Yih tui.

Acroters, small pedestals, 座 tso². Tso; pedestals of pillars, 不 ʿtun, 墩 ˌtan. Tun.

Act, to, to exert power, 做 tsò². Tso, 作 tsok₃. Tsoh, 行 ˌhang. Hang, 爲 ˌwai. Wei, 造 tsò². Tsáu; to move, 動 tung². Tung; to behave, 行爲 ˌhang ˌwai. Hang wei; to act up to, 守 ʿshau. Shau; to represent, 裝模作樣 ˌchong ˌmò tsok₃ yéung². Chwáng wú tsoh yáng, 裝扮 ˌchong pán². Chwáng pán; to labour, 做工夫 tsò² ˌkung ˌfú. Tso kung fú, 做事幹 tsò² sz² kon². Tso sz kán, 作工 tsok₃ ˌkung. Tsoh kung; to manage, 辦事 pán² sz². Pán sz; to begin to act, 起首 ʿhí ʿshau. K'í shau, 開首 ˌhoi ʿshau. K'ái ʿshau, 起頭 ʿhí ˌt'au, 開工 ˌhoi ˌkung. K'ái kung, 下手 ʿhá ʿshau. Hiá shau, 開手 ˌhoi ʿshau. K'ái shau, 落手 lok₃ ʿshau. Loh shau; to act well, 行爲好 ˌhang ˌwai ʿhò. Hang wei háu, 做得好 tsò² tak₃ ʿhò. Tso teh háu, 行善 ˌhang shín². Hang shen; to act for, 代行 toi² ˌhang. Tái hang, 代辦 toi² pán². Tái pán, 代理 toi² ʿlí. Tái lí, 攝行 shíp₂ ˌhang. Sheh hang; to act up to one's duty, 守本分 ʿshau ʿpún fan². Shau pún fan, 盡本分

* The Engl. acre is 160 square rods or 4,840 square yards. The Chinese mau is variously stated: Medhurst, following the Board of Revenue, gives the mau at 7,260 square feet, or $\frac{1}{6}$ of an Engl. acre; Williams (Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect) gives the mau at 73⅔ square yards or 6$\frac{8}{165}$ to an Engl. acre. In the "Commercial Guide" p. 287 he gives the average of 6 to 6.1 mau to an Engl. acre, which gives 13.216 inches Engl. measure to the Chinese chih (foot). As almost each province has its standard measure, a foreigner, in purchasing land, must either specify the measure to be used or he must be satisfied with the one adopted by the treaty powers.

* Chinese names or signboards consisting only of two characters, they often present a pair of scrolls, the uppermost characters of which (being the first of the Rhyme) form the name of the person to whom the poem alludes.

tsun² 'pán fan². Tsin pún fan; to act up to one's promise, 踐言 tsín² ,ín. Tsien yen; to act vauntingly, 施派 ,shí ,p'ái; to act disorderly, 放肆 fong' sz'. Fáng sz, 亂行 lün² ,hang. Lwán hang; to act the part of a man, 做人 tsò² ,yan. Tso jin, 爲人 ,wai ,yan. Wei jin; to act on the stage, 演戲 'ín hí'. Yen hí, 演劇 'ín k'ik,. Yen k'ih; to act the part of a puppet-player, 做鬼仔戲 tsò² 'kwai 'tsai hí', 做傀儡 tsò² fái' 'lui. Tso kwei lui; to act the buffoon, 伶 ,ling. Ling; to act the spy 做探子 tsò² t'ám' 'tsz. Tso t'án tsz, 充眼目 ,ch'ung 'ngán muk,. Ch'ung yen muh; to act according to circumstances, 乘機會 ,shing ,kí úi². Ching kí hwui, 見景生情 kín' 'king ,shang ,ts'ing. Kien king sang ts'ing; to act when a good chance offers, 乘勢 ,shing shai'. Shing shí; to act according to orders, 循行 ,ts'un ,hang. Siun hang, 循命 ,ts'un meng². Siun ming, 遵行 ,tsun ,hang. Tsun hang, 從命 ,ts'ung meng². Ts'ung ming; to act the hypocrite, 做僞善 tsò² ngai' shín². Tso wei shen, 佯行 ,yéung ,hang. Yáng hang; to act cautiously, 小心行爲 'siú ,sam ,hang ,wei. Siáu sin hang wei; to act one act in a play, 一出戲 yat, ch'ut, hí'. Yih ch'uh hí; to act against one's conscience, 背逆良心 púi' yik, ,léung ,sam. Pei yih liáng sin.

Act, an, 行爲 ,hang ,wai. Hang wei, 作爲 tsok, ,wai. Tsoh wei, 施爲 ,shí ,wai. Shí wei, 事爲 sz² ,wai. Sż wei, 所行 'sho ,hang. So hang, 所爲 'sho ,wai. So wei, 所做 'sho tsò². So tso; in the act of leaving, 將去 ,tséung hü'. Tsiáng k'ü; a wicked act, 惡行 ok, ,hang. Ngoh hang; a good act, 善行 shín² ,hang. Shen hang; a daring act, 險行 'hím ,hang, 敢行 'kòm ,hang. Kán hang, 敢作 'kòm tsok,. Kán tsoh; an act of a play, 一出戲 yat, ch'ut, hí'. Yih ch'uh hí, 一套戲 yat, t'ò' hí'. Yih t'ú hí, 一本戲 yat, 'pún hí'. Yih pún hí; act of oblivion, 大赦 tái² shé'. Tá shié; judicial acts, 審訊 'sham sun'. Shin sin; acts, doings of a person, 品行 'pan hang². Pin hang; an act of legislature, 一條例 yat, ,t'iú lai². Yih t'iáu lí, 定例 teng² lai². Ting lí; a degree, 一道上諭 yat, tò² shéung² ü'. Yih táu sháng yú, 一道聖旨 yat, tò² shing' 'chí. Yih táu shing chí; an act upon appeal, 上控 shéung² hung'. Sháng k'ung.

Acted, done, 做起 tsò² 'hí. Tso k'í; concluded, as a play, 做完戲 tsò² ,ün hí'. Tso yuen hí.

Acting, to do duty for another person, 代理 toi² 'lí; playing (on the stage,) 做戲 tsò² hí'. Tso hí.

Action, motion, 動行 tung² ,hang. Tung hang; agency, motive power, 致動之力 chí' tung² ,chí lik,. Chí tung chí lih; the action of one body upon another, 物之所相致 mat, ,chí 'sho ,séung chí'. Wuh chí so siáng chí; a deed, 行爲 ,hang ,wai; conduct, 品行 'pan ,hang. Pin hang; 行爲 ,hang ,wai. Hang wei; his conduct, 伊慨行爲 'k'ü ké' ,hang ,wai, 他之所爲 ,t'á ,chí 'sho ,wai. T'á chí so wei; to be in action, 動行 tung² ,hang. Tung hang; an action in war, 打一場 'tá yat, ,ch'éung. Tá yih ch'áng, 一陣打仗 yat, chan² 'tá chéung². Yih chin 'tá cháng, 戰一場 chín² yat, ,ch'éung. Chen yih ch'áng; a bloody action, 血戰 hüt, chín². Hiueh chen; to bring an action against one, 打官府 'tá ,kún 'fú. Tá kwán fú, 控告 hung' kò'. K'ung káu; an action in business, 股 'kú. Kú; an action in a fable, 總目 'tsung muk,. Tsung muh.

Actionable, 可告狀的 'ho kò' chong² tik,. K'o káu chwáng tih, 有告狀之故 'yau kò' chong² ,chí kú'. Yú káu chwáng chí kú.

Actionary, one who has shares in a stock or company, 有股者 'yau 'kú 'ché. Yú kú ché.

Active, agile, 快手快脚 fái' 'shau fái' kéuk,. Kw'ái shau kw'ái kioh; 好手脚 'hò 'shau kéuk,. Háu shau kioh; 手急眼快 'shau kap, 'ngán fái'. Shau kih yen kw'ái; alert, 精 ,tseng. Tsing; industrious, 勤工 ,k'an ,kung. K'in kung, 勤力 ,k'an lik,. K'in lih; quick, 蹶蹶 küt, küt,. Kiueh kiueh, 急切 kap, ts'ít,. Kih ts'ih, 快捷 fái' tsít,. Kw'ái tsieh, 敏捷 'man tsít,. Min tsieh, 輕快 ,hing fái'. K'ing kw'ái, 僂儸 ,lau ,lo. Láu lo; active (said of an old man), 矍鑠 fok, yéuk,. Kioh shoh; fleet (as soldiers), 輕剽 ,heng 'p'iú. K'ing piáu; smart, 伶俐 ,ling lí². Ling lí, 伶便 ,ling pín². Ling pien; an active verb, 行活字 ,hang út, tsz². Hang hwoh tsz; active property, 本業 'pún íp,. Pún nieh.

Actively, in an active manner, 勤 ,k'an. K'in, 勤工之貌 ,k'an ,kung ,chí máu². K'in kung chí máu; to be actively engaged, 勤做 ,k'an tsò². K'in tso, 勤工 ,k'an ,kung. K'in kung; in an active signification, 活字行意之稱 út, tsz² ,hang í' ,chí ,ch'ing. Hwoh tsz hang í chí ch'ing.

Activeness, 勤工 ,k'an ,kung. K'in kung; quickness of motion, 敏捷 'man tsít,. Mín tsieh; do, as soldiers, 輕剽 ,heng 'p'iú. K'ing p'iáu.

Activity, the habit of diligent persuit, 勤力 ,k'an lik,. K'in lih, 專心做工 ,chün sam tsò' ,kung. Chuen sin tso kung, 勤力做工 ,k'an lik, tsò² ,kung. K'in lih tso kung, 落力做工夫 lok, lik, tsò² ,kung ,fú. Loh lih tso kung fú, 熱心做事 ít, ,sam tsò² sz². Jeh sin tso sz; quickness, 快手 fái' 'shau. kw'ái shau, 敏捷 'man tsít,. Min tsieh; I admire his activity, 奇異他之勤力 ,k'í í' ,t'á ,chí ,k'an lik,. K'í í t'á chí k'in lih; feats of activity, 叱法 ch'ik, fát,. Ch'ih fáh; in full activity, in motion, 行動 ,hang tung². Hang tung, 行 ,hang. Hang.

Actor, one who performs a duty, 爲者 ,wai 'ché. Wei ché, 行爲者 ,hang ,wai 'ché. Hang wei ché; actors, on the stage, 優人 ,yau ,yan. Yú jin, 俳優 ,p'ái ,yau. P'ái yú, 戲子 hí' 'tsz, 優伶 ,yau ,ling. Yú ling, 梨園子弟 ,lí ,ün 'tsz tai². Lí yuen tsz tí, 扮戲的 pán² hí' tik,. Pán hí tih, 做戲的 tsò² hí' tik,. Tso hí tih, 唱戲的 ch'éung' hí' tik,. Ch'áng hí tih; one who represents others on the stage, 象人 tséung² ,yan. Siáng jin; one who represents the ancients, 儼若古人 'ím

yéuk, ʿkú ˌyan. Yen joh kú jin; a company of actors, 一班戲 yat, ˌpán hí². Yih pán hí, 瓊花會館 ˌk'ing ˌfá úi² ʿkún. K'iung hwá hwui kwán; the actors are in generally called, 生 ˌshang; the principals, civil and military, 武生 ʿmò ˌshang. Wú sang, 小武 ʿsiú ʿmò. Siáu wú; the principal singer, 正生 ching² ˌshang. Ching sang, 總生 ʿtsúng ˌshang. Tsung sang; secondary do., 小生 ʿsiú ˌshang. Siáu sang; the interpreter, 道白 tò² pák, Táu peh; one who represents an old man, 公脚 ˌkung kéuk, Kung kioh; the representative of a rogue, 大花面 tái² ˌfá mín². Tá hwá mien, 末脚 mút, kéuk, Moh kioh; the representative of a virtuous person, 二花面 í² ˌfá mín². Rh hwá mien; fencers, 六分 luk, fan. Luh fan, 五軍府 ʿng ˌkwan ʿfú. Wú kwan fú; the rascal, 男丑 ˌnám ʿch'au. Nán ch'au; the female characters, who are represented by boys, are called, 旦 ˌtán. Tán; representatives of doubtful characters, 花旦 ˌfá ˌtán. Hwá tán; representatives of chaste characters, 正旦 ching² ˌtán. Ching tán; female warriors, 打武旦 ʿtá ʿmò ˌtán. Tá wú tán; representatives of old women, 婆脚 ˌp'o kéuk, P'o kioh; tumblers, 跌旦 tít, ˌtán. Tieh tán; a rascally character, 女丑 ʿnü ʿch'au. Nü ch'au.

Actress, 旦 ˌtán. Tán.

Actual, real, 實在的 shat, tsoi² tik, Shih tsái tih, 實首 shat, ʿshau. Shih shau, 誠實 ˌshing shat, Ching shih, 確實 k'ok, shat, K'ioh shih, 眞實 ˌchan shat, Chin shih, 當眞的 ˌtong ˌchan tik, Táng chin tih; in actual (milit.) service, 當兵 ˌtong ˌping. Táng ping; in actual civil service, 當文官 ˌtong ˌman ˌkún. Táng wan kwán; the actual state of affairs, 事實在之情形 sz² shat, tsoi² ˌchí ˌts'ing ˌying. Sz shih tsái chí ts'ing ying.

Actuality, reality, 眞實 ˌchan shat. Chin shih.

Actually, rellay, 果然 ʿkwo ˌín. Ko jen, 自然 tsz² ˌín. Tsz jen, 確然 k'ok, ˌín. K'ioh jen, 實在 shat, tsoi². Shih tsái, 的確 tik, k'ok, Tih k'ioh, 固然 kú² ˌín. Kú jen; it really is so, 確實係噉 k'ok, shat, hai² ʿkòm. K'ioh shih hí kán, 的當 tik, ˌtong. Tih táng, 確實係 k'ok, shat, hai². K'ioh shih hí; at present, 現在 ín² tsoi². Hien tsái.

Actuary, a register or clerk, 書吏 ˌshü lí². Shú lí.

Actuate, to, to impel, 使行 ʿsz ˌhang. Sz hang, 令行 ling² ˌhang. Ling hang; to put into motion, 使之動 ʿsz ˌchí tung². Sz chí tung.

Actuated, 致 chí². Chí; actuated by avarice, 是慳吝所致 shí² ˌhán lun² ʿsho chí². Shí k'ien lun so chí; actuated by fear, actuated by pride and avarice, 由驕吝而出 ˌyau ˌkiú lun² ˌí ch'ut, Yú kiáu lun rh ch'uh; actuated by love for riches, 愛財如命 oi² ˌts'oi ˌü meng². Ngái ts'ái jú ming; actuated by benevolence, 因惠愛動其心 ˌyan wai² oi² tung² ˌk'í ˌsam. Yin hwui ngái tung k'í sin; actuated by mercenary views, 見利忘義 kín² lí² ˌmong í². Kien lí wáng í; actuated by virtuous sentiments, 從善心所發 ˌts'ung shín² ˌsam ʿsho fát. Ts'ung shen sin so fáh.

Acuate, to, to sharpen, 磨利 ˌmo lí². Mo lí.

Acuition, sharpening, 磨利 ˌmo lí². Mo lí.

Aculeate, pointed, 尖的 ˌtsím tik. Tsien tih, 有鍬的 ʿyau lak, tik. Yú leh tih.

Acumen, a sharp point, 尖 ˌtsím. Tsien, 銳 yui². Jui, 尖銳 ˌtsím yui². Tsien jui; sagacity, 聰明 ˌts'ung ˌming. Ts'ung ming, 智慧 chí² wai². Chí hwui, 伶俐 ˌling lí²; sharpness (said of objects,) 銳利 yui² lí². Jui lí, 尖利 ˌtsím lí². Tsien lí; sharp at repartee, 銳口 yui² ʿhau. Jui k'au, 利口 lí² ʿhau. Lí k'au, 利口辯詞 lí² ʿhau pín² ˌts'z. Lí k'au pien ts'z.

Acuminate, 尖 ˌtsím. Tsien; having a long tapering point, 長尖的 ˌch'éung ˌtsím tik. Ch'áng tsien tih.

Acumination, 銳 yui². Jui, 尖 ˌtsím. Tsien.

Acupuncture, 針灸之法 ˌcham chek, ˌchí fát. Chín chih chí fáh, 灸刺之法 chek, ts'z² ˌchí fát. Chih ts'z chí fáh; the application of the needle only, 針法 ˌcham fát. Chin fáh; cautery, 烙灸法 lok, chek, fát. Loh chih fáh.

Acute, sharp pointed, 銳 yui². Jui, 尖銳 ˌtsím yui². Tsien jui, 鋒 ˌfung. Fung, 鋒利 ˌfung lí². Fung lí; opposed to blunt, 利 lí². Lí, 尖利 ˌtsím lí². Tsien lí; shrewd, 乖巧 ˌkwái ʿháu. Kwái k'iáu; penetrating, 通達 ˌt'ung tát, T'ung táh, 聰明 ˌts'ung ˌming. Ts'ung ming, 智慧 chí² wai². Chí hwui; ingenious, 伶俐 ˌling lí². Ling lí; discerning, 聰敏 ˌts'ung ʿman, Ts'ung min, 靈明 ˌling ˌming; an acute angle, 銳角 yui² kok. Jui koh, 小角 ʿsiú kok. Siáu koh; acute angular, 銳角的 yui² kok, tik. Jui koh tih; the acute accent, 清音之號 ˌts'ing ˌyam ˌchí hò². Ts'ing yin chí háu; an acute disease 熱病 ít, peng², Jeh ping; acute pain, 病得利害 peng² tak, lí² hoi². Ping teh lí hái, 痛得關係 t'ung² tak, ˌkwán hai². T'ung teh kwán hí, 痛得交關 t'ung² tak, ˌkáu ˌkwán. T'ung teh kiáu kwán; an acute author, 博學士 pok, hok, sz². Poh hioh sz, 淹博之士 ˌím pok, ˌchí sz². Yen poh chí sz.

Acutely, 精明 ˌtseng ˌming. Tsing ming; to reason acutely, 論理精明 lun² ʿlí ˌtseng ˌming. Lun lí tsing ming.

Acuteness, sharpness of objects, 銳 yui². Jui; 尖銳 ˌtsím yui². Tsien jui, 銳利 yui² lí². Jui lí; sharpness of reasoning or disputing, 口角尖利 ʿhau kok, ˌtsím lí². K'au koh tsien lí, 言語尖利 ˌín ʿü ˌtsím lí². Yen yú tsien lí; acuteness of sight, 清眼 ˌts'ing ʿngán. Ts'ing yen, 慧眼 wai² ʿngán. Hwui yen; acuteness of discovery, 諸事都能創制 ˌchü sz² ˌtò ˌnang ch'ong² chai². Chú sz tú nang ch'wáng chí, 樣樣做得出 yéung² yéung² tsò² tak, ch'ut. Yáng yáng tso teh ch'uh; acuteness of understanding, 聰明 ˌts'ung ˌming. Ts'ung ming; shrewdness, 巧捷 ʿháu tsít, Kiáu tsieh; penetration, 通達 ˌt'ung tát. T'ung táh.

Ad libitum, 任意 yam² í². Jin í, 如意 ˌü í². Jú í², 任意所爲 yam² í² ʿsho ˌwai. Jin í so wei, 聽其便 t'eng² ˌk'í pín². T'ing k'í pien.

Ad valorem, 照實價 chiú' shat₂ ká'. Cháu shih kiá.

Adage, a common saying, 俗語 tsuk₂ ʿü. Tsuh yú, 常語 ₍shéung ʿü. Cháng yú; a vulgar saying, 俚語 ʿlí ʿü. Lí yú; an old saying, 古語 ʿkú ʿü. Kú yú; a proverb, 諺語 ín² ʿü. Yen yú.

Adagio, [to sing or play in] a slow measure, 緩 ún². Hwán, 慢 mán². Mán, 緩緩而歌 ún² ún² ₍í ₍ko. Hwán hwán rh ko.

Adam. * 亞但 Atán, 亞當 Atong. Atáng; Adam-tiler, 窩家 ₍wo ₍ká. Wo kiá.

Adam's-apple, 喉欖 ₍hau ʿlám. Hau lán, 咽喉 ít₂ ₍hau. Yeh hau.

Adamant, 金剛鑽 ₍kam ₍kong tsün'. Kin káng tswán, 金剛石 ₍kam ₍kong shek₂. Kin káng shih.

Adamantean, 硬如玉石 ngáng² ₍ü yuk₂ shek₂. Ngang jú yuh shih, 如玉石咁硬 ₍ü yuk₂ shek₂ kòm' ngáng. Jú yuh shih kán ngang.

Adamantine, 鑽石之物 tsün' shek₂ ₍chí mat₂. Tswán shih chí wuh, 由鑽石所做 ₍yau tsün' shek₂ ʿsho tsò², 係鑽石做嘅 hai² tsün' shek₂ tsò² ké'; mutual affections as strong that they cannot be broken, 人之親愛如鑽石之堅 ₍yan ₍chí ₍ts'an oi' ₍ü tsün' shek₂ ₍chí ₍kín. Jin chí ts'in ngái jú tswán shih chí kien; adamantine ties, 情同金石 ₍ts'ing ₍t'ung ₍kam shek₂. Ts'ing t'ung kin shih.

Adamites, 赤身之教 ch'ek₂ ₍shan ₍chí káu'. Ch'ih shín chí kiáu.

Adapt, to, to fit, 作合 tsok₂ hòp₂. Tsoh hoh, 弄他合 lung² ₍t'á hòp₂. Lung t'á hoh, 做到合 tsò² tò' hòp₂. Tso táu hoh.

Adaptability, 可合用者 ʿho hòp₂ yung² ʿché. K'o hoh yung ché.

Adaptable, 可合 ʿho hòp₂. K'o hoh, 可合用 ʿho hòp₂ yung². K'o hoh yung, 可合使 ʿho hòp₂ ʿshai. K'o hoh shí.

Adaptation, 作合 tsok₂ hòp₂. Tsoh hoh, 作合用者 tsok₂ hòp₂ yung² ʿché. Tsoh hoh yung ché, 可合使 ʿho hòp₂ ʿshai. K'o hoh shí, 合所宜 hòp₂ ʿsho ₍í. Hoh so í.

Adapted, 合用 hòp₂ yung². Hoh yung, 着使 chéuk₂ ʿshai. Choh shí; suited, 合式 hòp₂ shik₂. Hoh shih; fitted, 合着 hòp₂ chéuk₂. Hoh choh; that which should be taken, 堪取 ₍hòm ʿts'ü. K'án ts'ü; suitable, 合宜 hòp₂ ₍í. Hoh í, 堪宜 ₍hòm ₍í. K'án í, 可宜 ʿho ₍í. K'o í; adapted for each other, 相合 ₍séung hòp₂. Siáng hoh, 相宜 ₍séung ₍í. Siáng í, 得宜 tak₂ ₍í. Teh í; adapted for its use, 合其用 hòp₂ ₍k'í yung². Hoh k'í yung.

Adapter, 作合者 tsok₂ hòp₂ ʿché. Tsoh hoh ché, 作合之人 tsok₂ hòp₂ ₍chí ₍yan. Tsoh hoh chí jin.

Adays, now adays, 今時 ₍kam ₍shí. Kin shí, 現時 ín² ₍shí. Hien shí.

Add, to, to increase in quantity, 加 ₍ká. Kiá, 加增 ₍ká ₍tsang. Kiá tsang, 增益 ₍tsang yik₂. Tsang yih, 加添 ₍ká ₍t'ím. Kiá t'ien; to add a little, 加一的添 ₍ká yat₂ ₍tí ₍t'ím, 加一的咁多 ₍ká yat₂ ₍tí kòm' ₍to. Kiá yih tih kán to; to add a son to a family, 添丁 ₍t'ím ₍ting. T'ien ting; to add up (to sum up), 共計 kung² kai'. Kung kí, 算起來 sün' ʿhí ₍loi. Swán k'í lái; to add to (raise) the price, 添起價 ₍t'ím ʿhí ká². T'ien k'í kiá, 添上 ₍t'ím ʿshéung. T'ien sháng; to be added to, 被加 pí² ₍ká. Pí kiá; to be added by you, 得你加 tak₂ ʿní ₍ká. Teh ní kiá; nothing can be added to it, 無以尚之 ₍mò ʿí shéung² ₍chí. Wú í sháng chí; to add earth, to heap around, 培 ₍p'úi. P'ei; 培壅 ₍p'úi ʿyung. P'ei yung, 加坭培補 ₍ká ₍nai ₍p'úi ʿpò. Kiá ní p'ei pú; to add to (for protection as to plants), 封蓋 ₍fung k'oi'. Fung k'ái; to put in a little more, 搭的添 táp₂ ₍tí ₍t'ím. Táh tih t'ien; to add and substract, 加減 ₍ká ʿkám. Kiá kien; to add grief to people, 加憂於人 ₍ká ₍yau ₍ü ₍yan. Kiá yú yú jin.

Addecimate, 十取其一 shap₂ ʿts'ü ₍k'í yat₂. Shih ts'ü k'í yih.

Added, 曾添 ₍ts'ang ₍t'ím. Ts'ang t'ien, 曾輕添 ₍ts'ang ₍king ₍t'ím. Ts'ang king t'ien, 添過 ₍t'ím kwo'. T'ien kwo; have you added any? 加添過唔曾 ₍ká ₍t'ím kwo' ₍m ₍ts'ang; have you added any earth? 培過坭唔曾 ₍p'úi kwo' ₍nai ₍m ₍ts'ang.

Addendum (pl. addenda), an appendix, 附 fú². Fú, 續作 tsuk₂ tsok₂. Suh tsoh, 續寫 tsuk₂ ʿsé. Suh sié, 繼作 kai' tsok₂. Kí tsoh.

Adder, 蝮蛇 fuk₂ ₍shé. Fuh shié, 毒蛇 tuk₂ ₍shé. Tuh shié, 七寸蛇 ts'át₂ ts'ün' ₍shé. Ts'ih ts'un shié.

Adder's-tongue, 蛇木 (?) ₍shé muk₂. Shié muh.

Addible, 可添的 ʿho ₍t'ím tik₂. K'o t'ien tih.

Addice, an adze, 屠刀 ₍t'ò ₍tò. T'ú táu, 劏猪刀 ₍tong ₍chü ₍tò. T'áng chú táu.

Addict, to, to apply one's self habitually, 專心 ₍chün ₍sam. Chuen sin, 專務 ₍chün mò². Chuen wú, 懇心 ʿhan ₍sam. K'an sin, 一心專向 yat₂ ₍sam ₍chün héung'. Yih sin chuen hiáng, 一味專注 yat₂ mí² ₍chün chü'. Yih wí chuen chú; to be addicted to wine, 嗜酒 shí' ʿtsau. Shí tsiú, 好酒 hò' ʿtsau. Háu tsiú, 荒耽于酒 ₍fong ₍tám ₍ü ʿtsau. Hwáng tán yú tsiú, 酣於酒 ₍tám ₍ü ʿtsau. Tán yú tsiú, 沉湎於酒 ₍ch'am ʿmín ₍ü ʿtsau. Ch'in mien yú tsiú; addicted to sensuality, 嗜色 shí' shik₂. Shí sih, 溺於女色 nik₂ ₍ü ʿnü shik₂. Nih yú nü sih, 貪戀美色 ₍t'ám lün² ʿmí shik₂. T'án lwán mei sih, 酒色之徒 ʿtsau shik₂ ₍chí ₍tò. Tsiú sih chí t'ú; to be addicted to gain and pleasure, 殉於貨色 ₍sun ₍ü fo' shik₂. Siun yú ho sih; addicted to lewdness, 好嫖 hò' ₍p'iú. Háu p'iáu, 殉色 ₍sun shik₂. Siun sih; to be addicted to cruelty and sensuality, 貪叨凶淫 ₍t'ám ₍t'ò ₍hung ₍yam. T'án t'áu hung yin; to be addicted to the four prevalent vices, i.e. lewdness, gambling, drinking and opium, 嫖賭飲吹 ₍p'iú ʿtò ʿyam ₍ch'ui. P'iáu tú yin ch'ui.

Addiction, 嗜 shí'. Shí, 好 hò'. Háu, 心之所向

* 盤古 the monstrous personage, is according to Chinese fiction, not himself the ancestor of the human race; hence cannot be called "the Chinese Adam"; for when he died, the vermin, that were upon his body, were converted into the human race.

sam chí 'sho héung'. Sin chí so hiáng, 心之所好 sam chí 'sho hò'. Sin chí so háu.

Adding, 加增 ká tsang. Kiá tsang.

Addition, increase, 加增 ká tsang. Kiá tsang; the thing added, 所加之物 'sho ká chí mat. So kiá chí wuh; addition to length, 加長 ká ch'éung. Kiá ch'áng; addition (arithmetic,) 進數之法 tsun' shò' chí fát. Tsin sú chí fáh, 加添之法 ká t'ím chí fát. Kiá t'ien chí fáh; addition in the margin of any writing, 旁添 p'ong t'ím. P'áng t'ien, 側註 chak chü'. Tseh chú; incapable of further addition, 無以復加 mò 'í fuk ká. Wú í fuh kiá; addition, appendix, 附錄 fú' luk. Fú luh; addition of a son to a family, 添丁 t'ím ting. T'ien ting.

Additional, 加添嘅 ká t'ím ké', 加添者 ká t'ím 'ché. Kiá t'ien ché, 附添之物 fú' t'ím chí mat. Fú t'ien chí wuh; additional tax, 益稅 yik shui'. Yih shwui, 倍稅 'p'úi shui'. P'ei shwui; additional happiness, 重福 ch'ung fuk. Ch'ung fuh.

Additionally, 附添的 fú' t'ím tik. Fú t'ien tih.

Additory, 加添者 ká t'ím 'ché. Kiá t'ien ché.

Addle, empty, 虛 hü. Hü; not fruitful, 無結菓的 mò kít 'kwo tik. Wú kieh ko tí; addle eggs, 軟壳蛋 'ün hok tán'. Yuen koh tán, 無精蛋 mò tseng tán'. Wú tsing tán, 鰕 tün'. Twán; addle headed (addle pated), 楞腹 hiú fuk. Hiáu fuh, 胸無一物 hung mò yat mat. Hung wú yih wuh, 昏腦 fan 'nò. Hwan náu, 憒眊 'fúi (k'ui) mò'. Kw'ái máu, 微曛 mí fan. Wú hiun; putrid, 臭壞 ch'au' wái'. Ch'au hwái.

Addlings, 工銀 kung ngan. Kung yin.

Addorsed, 轎背 'lai púi', 兩背相當 'léung púi' séung tong. Liáng pei siáng táng.

Address, to, to speak or speak to, 說 shüt. Shwoh, 話 wá'. Hwá, 曰 üt. Yueh, 謂 wai'. Wei, 講 'kong. Kiáng, 語 'ü. Yú; to speak to a person, 對人話 túi' yan wá'. Túi jin hwá, 與人講 'ü yan 'kong. Yú jin kiáng, 與人言 'ü yan ín. Yú jin yen, 對人說 túi' yan shüt. Túi jin shwoh, 共人話 kung' yan wá'. Kung jin hwá, 同人話 t'ung yan wá'; to address him saying (used in books only), 謂之曰 wai' chí üt. Wei chí yueh; to reply, 對他說 túi' t'á shüt. Túi t'á shwoh; to address in one's presence, 當面講 tong mín' 'kong. Táng mien kiáng; to address a letter, 寫封信皮 'sé fung sun' p'í. Sié fung sin p'í, 信面書名 sun' mín' shü meng. Sin mien shú ming; to adress a superior, 稟 'pan. Pin; to address as a Consul to high Chin. authorities, 照會 chiú' úi'. Cháu hwui; to address as Chin. officials of equal rank, 行文 hang man. Hang wan; to address the emperor, 奏 tsau'. Tsau; to consign, 托辦 t'ok pán'. T'oh pán; to address God, 告禱上帝 kò' 'tò shéung' tai'. Káu táu sháng tí; to address one's self to business, 預備辦事 ü' pí' pán' sz'. Yú pí pán sz.

Address, a verbal application, 面告 mín' kò'. Mien káu, 面稟 mín' 'pan. Mien pin, 面訴 mín' sò'. Mien sú, 面陳 mín' ch'an. Mien ch'in; ditto to the emperor, 面奏 mín' tsau'. Mien tsau; the emperor's address to the people, 面諭 mín' ü'. Mien yú; a message of congratulation, 慶賀 hing' ho'. K'ing ho; a man of pleasing address, 好禮之人 'hò 'lai chí yan. Háu lí chí jin, 優禮之士 yau 'lai chí sz'. Yú lí chí sz; courtship, 謀婚 mau fan. Mau hwan; mutual ditto, 投緣 t'au ün. T'au yuen; dexterity, 機巧 kí 'háu. Kí k'iáu, 好計謀 'hò kai' mau. Háu kí mau; direction of a letter, 信上之名 sun' shéung' chí meng, 信外之名 sun' ngoi' chí meng. Sin wei chí ming; a person of an awkward address, 庸碌之輩 yung luk chí púi'. Yung luh chí pei; to send a letter to one's address, 轉交某某 'chün káu 'mau 'mau. Chuen kiáu mau mau.

Addresser, 說者 shüt 'ché. Shwoh ché; preacher, 講道者 'kong tò' 'ché. Kiáng táu ché, 稟者 'pan 'ché. Pin ché.

Addressing, directing, 寫信皮名 'sé sun' p'í meng. Sié sin p'í ming,

Adduce, to, to cite, 援引 ún 'yan. Hwán yin, 引起 'yan 'hí. Yin k'í, 引出 'yan ch'ut. Yin ch'uh, 引伸 'yan shan. Yin shin; to adduce proofs, 引據 'yan kü'. Yin kü.

Adducible, 可引得起 'ho 'yan tak 'hí. K'o yin teh k'í.

Adduction (said of muscles), 縮埋 shuk mái; citing, 引起 'yan 'hí. Yin k'í.

Adductive, 引起的 'yan 'hí tik. Yin k'í tih, 引出的 'yan ch'ut tik. Yin ch'uh tih.

Adductor, 縮埋之筋 shuk mái chí kan. Shuh mái chí kin.

Ademption, revocation, 改給 'koi k'ap. Kái k'ih, 改與 'koi 'ü. 'Kái yú; the revocation of a privilege, 革恩 kák yan. Keh ngan.

Adept, well skilled in, 熟手 shuk 'shau. Shuh shau, 善手 shín' 'shau. Shen shau, 好手 'hò 'shau. Háu shau, 老手 'lò 'shau. Láu shau, 好手勢 'hò 'shau shai'. Háu shau shí; well skilled in mechanical arts, 手勢嫻熟 'shau shai' hán shuk. Shau shí hien shuh, 慣練 kwán' lín'. Kwán lien; very well skilled in, 咁老練 kòm' 'lò lín'. Kán láu lien.

Adequate to, 當 tong. Táng, 克 hak. K'eh, 克當 hak tong. K'eh táng, 勝 shing. Shing, 殼 k'au'. K'au, 强 k'éung. k'iáng, 仔肩 'tsai kín. Tsz kien; adequate to the office, 能當其任 nang tong k'í yam'. Nang táng k'í jin, 克肩其任 hak kín k'í yam'. K'eh kien k'í jin; strength adequate to, 力至於殼 lik chí' ü k'au'. Lih chí yú k'au; not adequate to, 力不足也 lik pat tsuk 'yá. Lih puh tsuh yá; adequate to an undertaking, 能辦得來 nang pán' tak loi. Nang pán teh lái; adequate to (deserving of), 堪當 hòm tong. K'án táng, 堪爲 hòm wai. K'án wei; an adequate supply, 足用 tsuk yung'. Tsuh yung, 足使 tsuk 'shai. Tsuh shí.

Adequately, 合式 hòp shik. Hoh shih, 着 chéuk,

Choh; adequately executed, 做過着 tsò² kwo' chéuk,. Tso kwo choh.

Adequateness, justness of proportion or representation, 合式者 hòp, shik, 'ché. Hoh shih ché, 合欵 hòp, 'fán. Hoh kw'án.

Adhere, to, to stick to, 粘=黏 ,chím (,ním). Nien, 貼 t'íp,. T'ieh, 糊 ,ú. Hú, 粘住 ,chím chü². Nien, chú, 貼住 t'íp, chü². T'ieh chú, 揿住 chíp, chü². Tieh chú, 糤 shí². Shí, 糯 chak,. Chih; to stick fast, 糊緊 ,ú 'kan. Hú kin, 糊實 ,ú shat,. Hú shih, 粘貼緊 ,chím t'íp, 'kan. Nien t'ieh kin, 粘得牢固 ,chím tak, ,lò kú². Nien teh láu kú, 粘得主固 ,chím ták, 'chü kú²; to adhere to obstinately (as to an opinion &c.), 拘 ,k'ü. K'ü, 拘執 ,k'ü chap,. K'ü chih, 拘泥 ,k'ü ní². K'ü ní, 拘滯 ,k'ü chai². K'ü chí, 拘牽 ,k'ü ,hín. K'ü kien, 拘泥不通 ,k'ü ní² pat, ,t'ung. K'ü ní puh t'ung, 固執不通 kú² chap, pat, ,t'ung. Kú chih puh t'ung, 執迷不悟 chap, ,mai pat, ng². Chih mí puh wú, 執意 chap, í². Chih í, 執己 chap, 'kí. Chih kí; to adhere to (be attached to,) 依附 ,í fú². Í fú, 貼身 t'íp, ,shan. T'ieh shin, 貼連 t'íp, ,lín. T'ieh lien; to adhere to one another, 相連 ,séung ,lín. Siáng lien; to adhere to, to follow, 適從 shik, ,ts'ung. Shih ts'ung, 巴尾 ,pá 'mí. Pá wí; to adhere to a doctrine, 恪守道理 lok, 'shau tò² 'lí. Loh shau táu lí; to adhere to custom, 守規矩 'shau ,kw'ai 'kü. Shau kw'ei kü; to adhere to petty formalities, 拘泥小禮 ,k'ü ní² 'siú 'lai. K'ü ní siáu lí; to adhere to justice, 秉公 'ping ,kung. Ping kung, 秉義 'ping í². Ping í; to adhere to correct principles, 秉正 'ping ching². Ping ching, 秉質 'ping chat,. Ping chih, 秉直 'ping chik,. Ping chih, 操節 ,ts'ò tsít,. Ts'áu tsieh, 操持 ,ts'ò ,ch'í. Ts'áu ch'í, 死節 'sz tsít,. Sz tsieh; to adhere to with steadfastness, 持循 ,ch'í ,ts'un. Ch'í siun; to adhere to one's declaration, 誓不變更 shai² pat, pín² ,kang. Shí puh pien kang, 矢口不移 'ch'í 'hau pat, ,í. Shí k'au puh í.

Adherence, sticking to firmly, 糊實 ,ú shat,. Hú shih, 着實 chéuk, shat,. Choh shih; adherence to order, 民心固結 ,man ,sam kú² kít,. Min sin kú kieh; adherence to a person, 依附 ,í fú². Í fú; affectionate do., 眷戀 kün² lün². Kiuen liuen; steadiness of mind, 常心 ,shéung ,sam. Cháng sin, 恒心 ,hang ,sam. Hang sin; fixedness of purpose, 定意 teng² í². Ting í.

Adherent, sticking, 粘住 ,chím chü². Nien chú, 積實 tsik, shat,. Tsih shih; a follower, 從者 ,ts'ung 'ché. Ts'ung ché, 隨從者 ,ts'ui ,ts'ung 'ché. Sui ts'ung ché; a follower of a government officer, 跟班 ,kan ,pán. Kan pán; adherents of a faction, 黨類 'tong lui². Táng lui, 黨羽 'tong 'ü. Táng yú, 同儕 ,t'ung ,ch'ái. T'ung ch'ái, 同儔 ,t'ung ,ch'au. T'ung ch'au, 同侶 ,t'ung 'lü T'ung lü, 同類 ,t'ung lui². T'ung lui.

Adherently, in an adherent manner, 糯住噉樣 ,ch'í chü² 'kòm yéung², 糯然 ,ch'í ,ín. Ch'í jen.

Adherer, follower, 從者 ,ts'ung 'ché. Ts'ung ché, 跟尾者 ,kan 'mí 'ché. Kan wí ché.

Adhesion, sticking, 粘糊 ,chím ,ú. Nien hú, 積實 tsik, shat,. Tsih shih, 糯 ,ch'í. Ch'í; adhesion of two things, 兩吓糯埋 'léung 'há ,ch'í ,mái. Liáng hiá ch'í mái, 兩者交粘 'léung 'ché káu ,chím. Liáng ché kiáu nien; the adhesion of iron to the magnet, 鐵與攝石相投 t'ít, 'ü shíp, shek, ,séung ,t'au. T'ieh yú sheh shih siáng t'áu.

Adhesiveness, 膠粘 ,káu ,chím. Kiáu nien.

Adhesive, sticky, 膠連的 ,káu ,lín tik,. Kiáu lien tih, 好膠連嘅 'hò ,káu ,lín ké, 糊粘的 ,ú ,chím tik,. Wú nien tih; tenacious, 烟胶 ,ín ngan².

Adhesiveness, 膠連 ,káu ,lín. Kiáu lien.

Adhibit, to, to use, 用 yung². Yung; to apply (as paultice,) 洽敷 ap, ,fú. Fú.

Adhibition, 用 yung². Yung.

Adhortation, advice, 勸 hün². K'iuen.

Adianthum, maiden hair, "黑骨芒 hak, kwat, ,mong. Heh kuh máng, 石長生 shek, ,ch'éung ,shang. Shih ch'áng sang, 地衣 tí² í. Tí í, 石髮 shek, fát,. Shih fáh, 垣衣 ,ún ,í. Hiuen í; adiantum nubulum, 鳳尾草 fung² 'mí 'ts'ò. Fung wí ts'áu, 小雉尾 'siú chí² 'mí. Siáu chí wí."

Adiaphora, 無關善惡 ,mò ,kwán shín² ok,. Wú kwán shen ngoh, 非善非惡 ,fí shín² ,fí ok,. Fí shen fí ngoh.

Adieu! fare well (said by the remaining party,) — 路平安 yat, lò² ,p'ing ,on. Yih lú p'ing ngán; thank you! (is the reply of the one who departs,) 藉福(托福) tsik, fuk,. Tsih fuh, 暫別 tsám² pít,. Tsán pieh; adieu for ever! 永遠相別 'wing 'ün ,séung pít,. Yung yuen siáng pih; may God bless you! 願上帝降福 ün² shéung² tai² kong² fuk,. Yuen sháng tí kiáng fuh; to bid adieu, 告辭 ko² ,ts'z. Káu ts'z, 告別 ko² pít,. Káu pieh.

Adit, 坑口 ,háng 'hau. Káng k'au.

Adjacent, near, 近 kan². Kin, 附近 fú² kan². Fú kin; not far, 離不遠 ,lí pat, 'ün. Lí puh yuen; bordering upon, 連界 ,lín kái². Lien kiái, 隔界 kák, kái². Keh kiái, 隣界 ,lun kái². Lin kiái, 交界 ,káu kái². Kiáu kiái; to live adjacent to, 鄰住 ,lun chü². Lin chú, 相鄰 ,séung ,lun. Siáng lin; to live close to, 近住 kan² chü². Kin chú; adjacent country, 附近之地方 fú² kan² ,chí tí² ,fong. Fú kin chí tí fáng.

Adject, to, to add, 加添 ,ká ,t'ím. Kiá t'ien.

Adjection, 加添 ,ká ,t'ím. Kiá t'ien; the thing added, 所加之意 'sho ,ká ,chí í². So kiá chí í, 所添之事 'sho ,t'ím ,chí sz². So t'ien chí sz.

Adjective, (in Grammar,) 勢字 shai² tsz². Shí tsz.

Adjectively, to use as an adjective, 依勢字而用 ,í shai² tsz² ,í yung². Í shí tsz rh yung, 照勢字使 chiú² shai² tsz² 'shai.

Adjoin, to, to be contiguous, 連埋 ,lín ,mái. Lien mái, 附近 fú² kan². Fú kin; to unite, 連合 ,lín hòp,. Lien hoh, 貼連 t'íp, ,lín. T'ieh lien, 並合 ping² hòp,. Ping hoh, 附合 fú² hòp,. Fú hoh, 交合 ,káu hòp,. Kiáu hoh, 毗連 pí² ,lín. Pí lien.

Adjoining, bordering upon, 交界 ˌkáu kái'. Kiáu kiái; the adjoining room, 隔房 kák, ˌfong. Keh fáng, 隔墻 kák, ˌts'éung. Keh ts'iáng; adjoining province, 鄰省 ˌlun ʿsháng. Lin sang; joining, 連合 ˌlín hòp₂. Lien hoh; near, 近 kan². Kin.

Adjourn, to, to put off, 遲 ˌch'í. Ch'í, 延期 ˌín ˌk'í. Yen k'í, 遲延 ˌch'í ˌín. Ch'í yen, 遲滯 ˌch'í chai². Ch'í chí, 擔擱 ˌtám kok, Tán koh, 遷延 ˌts'ín ˌín. Ts'ien yen; to delay, 捱日子 ngái² yat₂ ʿtsz. Yái jih tsz, 遲緩 ˌch'í ún². Ch'í hwán, 延緩 ˌín ún². Yen hwán; to adjourn to another day, 遲一日 ˌch'í yat, yat₂. Ch'í yih jih.

Adjourning, 遲 ˌch'í. Ch'í, 擔擱 ˌtám kok, Tán koh.

Adjournment, 捱日子 ngái² yat₂ ʿtsz. Yái jih tsz; to specify the day of meeting again, 定日期再會 teng² yat₂ ˌk'í tsoi' úi². Ting jih k'í tsái hwui; a prorogation, 遲延 ˌch'í ˌín. Ch'í yen.

Adjudge, to, 審斷 ʿsham tün'. Shin twán, 審判 ʿsham p'ún'. Shin pw'án, 擬定 ʿí teng². Í ting; to award, 聽斷 t'eng' tün'. T'ing twán; to award to a certain person, 斷歸某人 tün' ˌkwai ʿmau ˌyan. Twán kwei mau jin, 判與某某 p'ún' ʿü ʿmau ʿmau; to adjudicate, 裁斷 ˌts'oi tün'. Ts'ái twán, 分斷 ˌfan tün'. Fan twán.

Adjudged, 斷過 tün' kwo'. Twán kwo, 審定過 ʿsham teng² kwo'. Shin ting kwo.

Adjudicate, to, 分斷 ˌfan tün'. Fan twán, 審斷 ʿsham tün'. Shin twán, 判與某某 p'ún' ʿü ʿmau ʿmau. Pw'án yú mau mau.

Adjudication, a judicial trial, 審案 ʿsham on'. Shin ngán, 判斷 p'ún' tün'. Pw'án twán.

Adjugate, to yoke to, 上軛 ʿshéung ák, Sháng ngeh.

Adjunct, 加添之物 ˌká ˌt'ím ˌchí mat₂. Kiá t'ien chí wuh, 相附之物 ˌséung fú² ˌchí mat₂. Siáng fú chí wuh; an adjunct (in grammar,) 附解語意 fú² ʿkái ʿü í'. Fú kiái yú í; an appendage, 附錄 fú² luk₂. Fú luh; an assistant, 相者 séung' ʿché. Siáng ché.

Adjunction, 加添之物 ˌká ˌt'ím ˌchí mat₂. Kiá t'ien chí wuh, 附連之物 fú² ˌlín ˌchí mat₂. Fú lien chí wuh.

Adjunctive, 附連的 fú² ˌlín tik, Fú lien tih; having the quality of joining, 有附連之德 ʿyau fú² ˌlín ˌchí tak, Yú fú lien chí teh.

Adjuration, a solemn charging on oath, 囑人發誓 chuk, ˌyan fát, shai². Chuh jin fáh shí, 諭令發誓 ü² ling² fát, shai². Yú ling fáh shí; a charging one under the penalty of a curse, 誓願殃及於人 shai² ün² ˌyéung k'ap₂ ˌü ˌyan. Shí yuen yáng kih yú jin.

Adjure, to charge on oath, 囑誓 chuk, shai². Chuh shí, 令誓 ling² shai². Ling shí; to charge on pain of God's wrath, 以咒詛禍人 ʿí chau' cho' wo² ˌyan. Í chau tsú ho jin, 憑神發誓 ˌp'ang ˌshan fát, shai². P'ang shin fáh shí.

Adjurer, one that exacts an oath, 囑誓者 chuk, shai² ʿché. Chuh shí ché, 逼誓者 pik, shai² ʿché. Pih shí ché, 諭誓者 ü² shai² ʿché. Yú shí ché.

Adjust, to, to make exact, 整好 ʿching ʿhò. Ching háu, 整住 ʿching chü². Ching chú, 修整 ˌsau ʿching. Siú ching, 整停妥 ʿching ˌt'ing ʿt'o. Ching t'ing t'o 振作 chan' tsok, Chin tsoh; to put in order, 整齊 ʿching ˌts'ai. Ching ts'í, 打整好 ʿtá ʿching ʿhò. Tá ching háu, 整便 ʿching pín². Ching pien, 節制 tsít, chai'. Tsieh chí, 撙節 ʿtsün tsít, Tsun tsieh, 裁制 ˌts'oi chai'. Ts'ái chí, 準程 ʿchun ˌch'ing. Chun ch'ing; to arrange, 安排 ˌon ˌp'ái. Ngán p'ái, 撰 ʿchán. Chán, 排拍 ˌp'ái p'ák, P'ái p'eh; to arrange nicely, 排排拍拍 ˌp'ái ˌp'ái p'ák, p'ák₂, P'ái p'ái p'eh p'eh; to adjust an account, 計算數目 kái' sün' shò' muk₂. Kí swán sú muh, 整齊數目 ʿching ˌts'ai shò' muk₂. Ching ts'í sú muh; to adjust a difficulty, 排難 ˌp'ái nán². P'ái nán; it is not easy to adjust [that affair,] 不易排解 pat, í² ˌp'ái ʿkái. Puh í p'ái kiái, 甚難調劑 sham² ˌnán ˌt'iú ˌtsai. Shin nán t'iáu tsí; to adjust the various tastes in medicine or eatables, 調味 ˌt'iú mí². T'iáu wí, 調和五味 ˌt'iú ˌwo ʿng mí². T'iáu ho wú wí, 和羹 ˌwo ˌkang. Ho kang; to correct errors (of conduct,) 規過 ˌkw'ai kwo'. Kw'ei kwo, 彈正 ˌt'án ching'. T'án ching, 繩愆 ˌshing ˌhín. Shing k'ien, 糾正 ʿtau ching'. Tau ching; to adjust errors (in mechanics &c.,) 規正 ˌkw'ai ching'. Kw'ei ching; to adjust the hair, 梳髮 ˌsho fát, Sú fáh, 理髮 ʿlí fát, Lí fáh; to adjust a balance, 較天平 káu' ˌt'ín ˌp'ing. Kiáu t'ien p'ing; to adjust the principles of nature, 燮理陰陽 sít, ʿlí ˌyam ˌyéung. Sieh lí yin yáng, 和理陰陽 ˌwo ʿlí ˌyam ˌyéung. Ho lí yin yáng; to fit, 整合 ʿching hòp₂. Ching hoh; to adjust so as to suit one, 整到合意 ʿching tò' hòp₂ í'; to adjust the price, 拍價 p'ák, ká'. P'eh kiá, 諧價 ˌhái ká'. K'iái kiá.

Adjusted, 修整過 ˌsau ʿching kwo'. Siú ching kwo, 倔然 chám' ˌín. Chán jen, 平齊 ˌp'ing ˌts'ai. P'ing ts'í, 均齊 ˌkwan ˌts'ai. Kiun ts'í, 合尺寸 hòp₂ chek, ts'ün'. Hoh chih ts'un, 合式 hòp₂ shik, Hoh shih, 似 ʿts'z. Ts'z.

Adjuster, 修整者 ˌsau ʿching ʿché.

Adjusting, 整好 ʿching ʿhò. Ching háu, 修整 ˌsau ʿching. Siú ching, 做合式 tsò² hòp₂ shik, Tso hoh shih.

Adjustment, 修整 ˌsau ʿching. Siú ching, 規正 ˌkwái ching'. Kw'ei ching; suiting, 整合意 ʿching hòp₂ í'. Ching hoh í.

Adjutage, 斟水筒 ˌcham ʿshui ˌt'ung. Chin shwui t'ung, 斟水嘴 ˌcham ʿshui ʿtsui. Chin shwui tsui.

Adjutancy, 副官之職 fú' ˌkún ˌchí chik, Fú kwán chí chih.

Adjutant, 副官 fú' ˌkún. Fú kwán; adjutant-general, 副將 fú' tséung'. Fú tsiáng, 副都統 fú' ˌtò ʿt'ung. Fú tú t'ung, 裨將 ˌp'í tséung'. P'í tsiáng.

Adjutator, 扶助者 ˌfú cho² ʿché. Fú tsú ché, 輔佐

者 fú² tso' 'ché. Fú tso ché, 會長 úi² 'chéung. Hwui cháng.

Adjutrix, 女輔佐者 'nü fú² tso' 'ché. Nü fú tso ché.

Adjuvant, 扶助的 ˌfú choˌ tikˌ. Fú tsú tih, 扶助的味 ˌfú choˌ tikˌ mí². Fú tsú tih wí.

Adjuvate, to, 幫助 ˌpong choˌ. Páng tsú.

Admeasure, 量度 ˌléung tokˌ. Liáng toh.

Admeasurement, 制度 chai' tò². Chí tú, 量度 ˌléung tokˌ. Liáng toh; ships admeasurement, 船之制度 ˌshün ˌchí chai' tò². Ch'uen chí chí tú.

Admeasurer, 量度者 ˌléung tokˌ 'ché. Liáng toh ché.

Admensuration, see admeasurement.

Administer, to, to dispense, 施 ˌshí. Shí; to give, 給 k'apˌ. Kih, 賜 ts'z'. Ts'z; to manage, 料理 liú² 'lí. Liáu lí, 辦理 pán² 'lí. Pán lí, 管理 'kún 'lí. Kwán lí, 掌管 'chéung 'kún. Cháng kwán, 丞管 ˌshing 'kún. Ching kwán, 經管 ˌking 'kún. King kwán; to direct, 指揮 'chí ˌfai. Chí hwui; to dispense medicine, 施藥 ˌshí yéukˌ. Shí yoh; to administer to the poor, 施捨濟貧 ˌshí 'shé tsai' ˌp'an. Shí shié tsí p'in; to manage a school, 掌教 'chéung káu'. Cháng kiáu; to manage (as a job), 丞接管理 ˌshing tsípˌ 'kún 'lí. Ching tsieh kwán lí; allow me to direct that, 聽我指揮 t'eng' 'ngo 'chí ˌfai. T'ing wo chí hwui; to administer an oath, 囑他發誓 chukˌ ˌt'á fátˌ shai². Chuh t'á fáh shí; do. in a Chinese court, 立令具結 lápˌ ling² kü² kítˌ. Lih ling kü kieh; to administer the Lord's supper, 施聖餐 ˌshí shing' ˌts'án. Shí shing ts'án; to administer the laws of a state, 照律法管理 chiú' lutˌ fátˌ 'kún 'lí. Cháu liuh fáh kwán lí, 依法治國 ˌí fátˌ chí² kwokˌ. Í fáh chí kwoh; to administer to his pleasure, 加樂於他 ˌká lokˌ ˌü ˌt'á. Kiá loh yú t'á.

Administration, the government, 管轄 'kún hatˌ. Kwán hiáh; the court, 朝廷 ˌch'iú ˌt'ing. Ch'áu t'ing; the administration of justice, 平治 ˌp'ing chí². P'ing chí.

Administrative, 管事者 'kún sz² 'ché. Kwán sz ché.

Administrator, of a government, 國憲 kwokˌ hín'. Kwoh hien; do. of an estate, 當家 ˌtong ˌká. Táng kiá, 掌管家業之人 'chéung 'kún ˌká ípˌ ˌchí ˌyan. Cháng kwán kiá nieh chí jin; a tutor, 師爺 ˌsz ˌyé. Sz yé.

Administratorship, 代理之職 toi² 'lí ˌchí chikˌ. Tái lí chí chih.

Administratrix, of a government, 女君 'nü ˌkwan. Nü kiun; do. of an estate, 女當家 'nü ˌtong ˌká. Nü táng kiá; do. of an institution, 女師 'nü ˌsz. Nü sz.

Admirable, 出奇嘅 ch'utˌ ˌk'í ké', 好妙嘅 'hò miú² ké', 奇妙 ˌk'í miú². K'í miáu, 奇異 ˌk'í í². K'í í, 甚妙 sham² miú². Shin miáu, 甚奇 sham² ˌk'í. Shin k'í, 絕妙 tsütˌ miú². Tsiueh miáu; excellent, 甚美 sham² 'mí. Shin mei, 極好 kikˌ 'hò. Kih háu, 極妙 kikˌ miú². Kih miáu; very wonderful, 甚麼奇異 sham² shukˌ ˌk'í í². Shin shuh k'í í; astonishing, 好出奇嘅 'hò ch'utˌ ˌk'í ké'; how wonderful! 奇哉 ˌk'í ˌtsoi. K'í tsái, 妙哉 miú² ˌtsoi. Miáu tsái; sublime, 巍巍 ˌngai ˌngai.

Admirableness, 奇妙 ˌk'í miú². K'í miáu, 奇異者 ˌk'í í² 'ché, 令人驚奇 ling² ˌyan ˌkeng ˌk'í. Ling jin k'ing k'í.

Admirably, done, 做過極妙 tsò² kwo' kikˌ miú². Tso kwo kih miáu; admirably beautiful, 華美可奇 ˌwá 'mí 'ho ˌk'í. Hwá mei k'o k'í, 艷麗可嘉 ím² lai² 'ho ˌká. Yen lí k'o kiá.

Admiral, 水師提督 'shui ˌsz ˌt'ai tukˌ. Shwui sz t'í tuh; vice admiral, 水師總鎮 'shui ˌsz 'tsung chan'. Shwui sz tsung chin; rear admiral, 水師協鎮 'shui ˌsz híp chan'. Shwui sz hieh chin; Lord high admiral, 水師兵部尚書 'shui ˌsz ˌping pò² shéung² ˌshü. Shwui sz ping pú sháng shú.

Admiralty, 水師兵部 'shui ˌsz ˌping pò². Shwui sz ping pú; the court of admiralty, 水師刑部 'shui ˌsz ˌying pò². Shwui sz ying pú; lords of the admiralty, 水師刑部侍郎 'shui ˌsz ˌying pò² shí² ˌlong. Shwui sz ying pú shí láng.

Admiration, 出奇 ch'utˌ ˌk'í. Ch'uh k'í, 奇異 ˌk'í í². K'í í; intense admiration, 甚奇 sham² k'í. Shin k'í; 出奇之號 ch'utˌ ˌk'í ˌchí hò². Ch'uh k'í chí háu, 稱呼之號 ˌch'ing ˌfú ˌchí hò². Ch'ing fú chí háu; the Note of admiration is in Chinese expressed by, 哉 ˌtsoi. Tsái, 乎 ˌú. Hú, 歟 ˌü. Yú.

Admire, to, to regard with wonder, 稱奇 ˌch'ing ˌk'í. Ch'ing k'í, 羨奇 sín² ˌk'í. Sien k'í, 見奇 k'ín' ˌk'í. Kien k'í, 嘆羨 t'án' sín². T'án sien; to admire with approbation, 嘆美 t'án' 'mí. T'án mei, 稱美 ˌch'ing 'mí. Ch'ing mei, 稱讚 ˌch'ing tsán'. Ch'ing tsán, 褒奬 ˌpò 'tséung. Páu tsiáng, 褒美 ˌpò 'mi. Páu mei; to be surprised at, 驚異 ˌkeng í². King í, 駭異 ˌhoi í². Hái í, 怪異 kwái' í². Kwái í, 出奇 ch'utˌ ˌk'í. Ch'uh k'í; to admire one, 稱讚人 ˌch'ing tsán' ˌyan. Ch'ing tsán jin; to admire and magnify, 葆大 'pò tái². Páu tá; to delight in, 喜歡 'hí ˌfán. Hí hwán, 鍾愛 ˌchung oi'. Chung ngái.

Admirer, 稱奇者 ˌch'ing ˌk'í 'ché. Ch'ing k'í ché, 讚善者 tsán' shín² 'ché. Tsán shen ché, 驚異者 ˌkeng í² 'ché. King í ché.

Admiring, 稱奇 ˌch'ing ˌk'í. Ch'ing k'í, 稱異 ˌch'ing í². Ch'ing í.

Admiringly, admiringly beautiful, 奇然之美 ˌk'í ˌín ˌchí 'mí. K'í jen chí mei.

Admissibility, 可說者 'ho shütˌ 'ché. K'o shwoh ché, 可話者 'ho wá² 'ché. k'o hwá ché, 可講 'ho 'kong. K'o kiáng.

Admissible, 可說的 'ho shütˌ tikˌ. K'o shwoh tih, 可話的 'ho wá' tikˌ. K'o hwá tih, 做得 tsò² takˌ. Tso teh, 講得可 'kong takˌ 'ho. Kiáng teh k'o, 可准 'ho 'chun. K'o chun, 可入 'ho yapˌ. K'o jih.

Admission, permission to enter, 准入 'chun yapˌ. Chun jih, 許入 'hü yapˌ. Hü jih, 可進 'ho tsun'.

K'o tsin, 許進 'hü tsun'. Hü tsin; power to enter, 入得 yap₂ tak₅. Jih teh, 進得 tsun' tak₅. Tsin teh; admission of an argument not fully proved, 姑許其說 ₍kú 'hü ₍k'í shüt₅. Kú hü k'í shwoh, 姑且允諾 ₍kú 'ch'é 'wan nok₂. Kú ch'é yun noh, 許人之說 'hü ₍yan ₍chí shüt₅. Hü jin chí shwoh, 隨佢講 ₍ts'ui 'k'ü 'kong; the act of admission, 引入 'yan yap₂. Yin jih, 誘進 'yau tsun'. Yú tsin.

Admission of light and fresh air, 透光納凉 t'au' ₍kwong nap₂ ₍léung. T'au kwáng náh liáng; admission money, for the porter, 門禮 ₍mún 'lai. Mun lí; do. for the teacher, 贄儀之銀 chí' ₍í ₍chí ₍ngan. Chí í chí yin; ceremony of admission, 贄見之禮 chí' kín' chí 'lai. Chí kien chí lí.

Admit, to, to suffer to enter, 由佢入 ₍yau 'k'ü yap₂. Yú k'ü jih, 聽佢入 t'eng' 'k'ü yap₂. T'ing k'ü jih; to grant entrance, 准入 'chun yap₂. Chun jih, 許進 'hü tsun'; to admit by ticket, 有票就得入 'yau ₍piú tsau² tak₅ yap₂, 憑票許入 ₍p'ang ₍piú 'hü yap₂. P'ang piáu hü jih; to allow to enter, 放入 fong' yap₂. Fáng jih; to admit a guest, 准見 'chun kín'. Chun kien; to admit and detain a guest, 留客 ₍lau hák₅. Liú keh; to admit (as a child into an institution), 接 tsíp₅. Tsieh; admit him, 准佢入 'chun 'k'ü yap₂. Chun k'ü jih.

Admittable, 可允 'ho 'wan. K'o yun, 可收納 'ho ₍shau náp₂. K'o shau náh, 可入 'ho yap₂. K'o jih, 可收留 'ho ₍shau ₍lau. K'o shau liú.

Admittance, allowance, 准 'chun. Chun; permission to enter, 准入 'chun yap₂. Chun jih, 放入 fong' yap₂. Fáng jih; the power of entrance, 入得 yap₂ tak₅. Jih teh; the solemn admittance of a priest, 按手之禮 on' 'shau ₍chí 'lai. Ngán shau chí lí.

Admitted, permitted to enter, 收留過 ₍shau ₍lau kwo'. Shau liú kwo; granted, 允准過 'wan 'chun kwo'. Yun chun kwo; conceded, 姑許過 ₍kú 'hü kwo'. Kú hü kwo.

Admix, to, to add and mix, 摳勻 ₍k'au ₍wan. K'au yun, 撈勻 ₍lò ₍wan. láu yun, 攪勻 'káu ₍wan. Kiáu yun, 和勻 ₍wo ₍wan. Ho yun; to mingle with, 混雜 wan² tsáp₂. Hwan tsih, 摳雜 ₍k'au tsáp₂. K'au tsih, 參雜 ₍ts'ám tsáp₂. Ts'án tsih; do. to throw into disorder, 整雜 'ching tsáp₂. Ching tsih, 整亂 'ching lün². Ching lwán.

Admixtion, 摳勻 ₍k'au ₍wan. K'au yun.

Admixture, see mixture.

Admonish, to, 勸 hün'. K'iuen; to admonish a superior, 諫 kán'. Kien; to warn, 勸戒 hün' kái'. K'iuen kiái; to reprove, 責 chák₅. Tseh, 警責 'king chák₅. King tseh; to instruct, 教誡 káu' kái'. Kiáu kiái, 告誡 kò' kái'. Káu kiái; to admonish and urge, 勸勉 hün' 'mín. K'iuen mien; to admonish the age, 勸世 hün' shai'. K'iuen shí.

Admonished, 勸過 hün' kwo'. K'iuen kwo; reproved, 警責過 'king chák₅ kwo'. King tseh kwo, 鬧過 náu² kwo'. Náu kwo; warned, 勸戒過 hün' kái' kwo'. K'iuen kiái kwo.

Admonisher, 勸戒者 hün' kái' 'ché. K'iuen kiái ché; do. of superiors, 勸諫者 hün' kan' 'ché. K'iuen kin ché.

Admonitive, 勸戒的 hün' kái' tik₅. K'iuen kiái tih.

Admonition, 勸戒 hün' kái'. K'iuen kiái; reproof, 警責 'king chák₅. King tseh; intruction, 勸教 hün' káu'. Kiuen kiáu.

Amonitive, 勸戒的 hün' kái' tik₅. Kiuen kiái tih.

Admonitor, see admonisher.

Admonitory, 勸諫的 hün' kan' tik₅. K'iuen kin tih, 警責的 'king chák₅ tik₅. King tseh tih.

Admove, to, to move to, 搬埋 ₍pún ₍mái. Pwán mái, 移近 ₍í kan². Í kin; to bring nearer, 近前 kan² ₍ts'ín. Kin ts'ien.

Adnascent, growing on something else, 蔓生 mán² ₍shang. Mán sang, 寄生 kí' ₍shang. Kí sang, 纏生 ₍ch'ín ₍shang. Ch'ien sang.

Adnoun, 勢字 shai' tsz². Shí tsz.

Ado, to make much ado about trifles, 逞功能 'ch'ing ₍kung ₍nang. Ch'ing kung nang, 誇功 ₍kw'á ₍kung. Kw'á kung, 多功 ₍to ₍kung. To kung; to do with much ado, 多功少勞 ₍to ₍kung 'shiú ₍lò. To kung sháu láu, 功而無勞 ₍kung ₍í ₍mò ₍lò. Kung rh wú láu; without much ado, 從其便 ₍ts'ung ₍k'í pín². Ts'ung k'í pien, 隨佢便 ₍ts'ui 'k'ü pín², 容易 ₍yung í². Yung í.

Adolescence, 嫩仔个時 nün² 'tsai ko' ₍shí, 少時 shiú' ₍shí. Sháu shí, 童時 ₍t'ung ₍shí. T'ung shí, 後生之時 hau' ₍shang ₍chí ₍shí, 幼時 yau' ₍shì. Yú shí, 細時 sai' ₍shí. Sí shí, 年輕 ₍nín ₍hing. Nien hing.

Adolescent, 嫩仔 nün² 'tsai, 童 ₍t'ung. T'ung, 年紀嫩 ₍nín 'kí nün². Nien kí nun, 童稚 ₍t'ung chí². T'ung chí, 稚嫩 chí² nün². Chí nun, 小子 'siú 'tsz. Siáu tsz, 稚子 chí² 'tsz. Chí tsz.

Adopt, to, to take into one's family as son, 收爲義子 ₍shau ₍wai í² 'tsz. Shau wei í tsz, 納爲義子 náp₂ ₍wai í² 'tsz. Náh wei í tsz; to purchase and adopt (as is the custom in China), 買爲義子 'mái ₍wai í² 'tsz. Mái wei í tsz, 立義子 láp₂ í² 'tsz. Lih í tsz; to take for an heir (to succeed to the title and property of a family), 繼嗣 kai' tsz². Kí tsz, 立嗣 láp₂ tsz². Lih tsz, 立後 láp₂ hau². Lih hau, 立繼 láp₂ kai'. Lih kí, 擇繼 chák₂ kai². Tseh kí; to select, 揀擇 'kán chák₂. Kin tseh; to adopt an opinion, 納人之意 náp₂ ₍yan ₍chí í'. Náh jin chí í, 執人之意 chap₂ ₍yan ₍chí í'. Chih jin chí í; to adopt (as customs), 學人 hok₂ ₍yan, 從人 ₍ts'ung ₍yan; to adopt (as a fashion), 扮 pán². Pán; to adopt Chinese dress, 扮唐裝 pán² ₍t'ong ₍chong. Pán t'áng chwáng.

Adoptedly, 揀然 'kán ₍ín. Kin jen.

Adopter, 立者 láp₂ 'ché. Lih ché, 繼嗣者 kai' tsz² 'ché. Kí tsz ché, 學人者 hok₂ ₍yan 'ché.

Adoption, the act of adopting a son, 立義子者 láp₂ í² 'tsz 'ché. Lih í tsz ché; the state of being adopted, 爲義子者 ₍wai í² 'tsz 'ché. Wei í tsz ché, 義子之分業 í² 'tsz ₍chí fan² íp₂. Í tsz chí

fan nieh; children by adoption, 義子 i² 'tsz. Í tsz, 承繼子 ,shing kai² 'tsz. Ching kí tsz; do. of a different surname, 螟蛉子 ,ming ,ling 'tsz. Ming ling tsz; nominal adoption of a child, 契子 k'ai² 'tsz. K'í tsz; * brothers by adoption, 繼兄弟 kai² ,hing tai². Kí hiung tí, 蘭兄弟 ,lán ,hing tai². Lán hiung tí.

Adoptive, an adoptive father, 契爺 k'ai² ,yé. K'í yé; an adoptive child, 契子 k'ai² 'tsz. K'í tsz; * an adoptive child (in reality,) 義子 i² 'tsz. Í tsz.

Adorable, worthy of divine honors, 可崇拜 'ho ,shung pái². K'o ts'ung pái, 堪受拜 ,hòm shau² pái². K'án shau pái, 本應受拜 'pún ,ying shau² pái². Pún ying shau pái, 當納拜 ,tong náp, pái². Táng náh pái.

Adorableness, 可崇拜者 'ho ,shung pái² 'ché. K'o ts'ung pái ché, 堪受拜者 ,hòm shau² pái² 'ché. K'án shau pái ché.

Adoration, 拜 pái². Pái, 崇拜 ,shung pái². Ts'ung pái; adoration of God, 拜上帝 pái² shéung² tai². Pái sháng tí; the adoration of the spirits, 拜神 pái² ,shan; the ceremony of adoration, 奉敬之禮 fung² king² ,chí 'lai. Fung king chí lí.

Adore, to, 拜 pái². Pái, 崇拜 ,shung pái². Ts'ung pái; to adore by prostration, 伏拜 fuk, pái². Fuh pái; do. by kneeling, 跪拜 kwai² pái². Kwei pái; do. by touching the ground with the forehead, 叩拜 k'au² pái². K'au pái, 稽首拜 'k'ai 'shau pái². K'í shau pái, 頓首拜 tun² 'shau pái². Tun shau pái, 稽顙拜 'k'ai 'song pái². K'í sáng pái; do. by bowing the head, 下首拜 'há 'shau pái². Hiá shau pái, 低首拜 ,tai 'shau pái². Tí shau pái; to regard with the utmost esteem, 欽崇 ,yam ,shung. K'in ts'ung, 尊崇 ,tsün ,shung. Tsun ts'ung, 崇奉 ,shung fung². Ts'ung fung, 尊敬 ,tsün king². Tsun king, 崇敬 ,shung king. Ts'ung king, 奉敬 fung² king². Fung king; to adore (one,) 寵愛 'ch'ung oi². Ch'ung ngái; to adore mutually, 好相得 'hò ,séung tak,.

Adorer, worshipper, 拜者 pái² 'ché. Pái ché, 崇拜者 ,shung pái² 'ché. Ts'ung pái ché; an admiring lover, 寵愛者 'ch'ung oi² 'ché. Ch'ung ngái ché, 溺愛者 nik, oi² 'ché. Nih ngái ché.

Adorn, to, to make beautiful, 修飾 ,sau shik,. Siú shih, 整飾 'ching shik,. Ching shih; to adorn one's person, 粧飾 ,chong shik,. Chwáng shih, 文飾 ,man shik,. Wan shih; to adorn with paint, 粉飾 'fan shik,. Fan shih, 搽粉 ,ch'á 'fan. Ch'á fan, 潤飾 yun² shik,. Yun shih; to ornament, 加以采色 ,ká 'í 'ts'oi shik,. Kiá í ts'ái sih, 縟繁 yuk, ,fán. Juh fán; to embellish, 繪飾 'fái (kái) shik,. Hwui shih; to decorate, 粧飾 ,chong shik,. Chwáng shih; to adorn one's person with virtue, 修身 ,sau ,shan; to adorn one's countenance, 修容 ,sau ,yung. Siú yung.

Adorned, 修飾過 ,sau shik, kwo². Siú shih kwo; an adorned head, 靚妝喺頭 leng² ,chong ké² ,t'au; adorned with many trinkets, 戴插華美 tái² ch'áp, ,wá 'mí. Tái ch'áh hwá mei; one adorned with virtue, 飽德之士 'páu tak, ,chí sz². Páu teh chí sz, 厚德之士 hau² tak, ,chí sz². Hau teh chí sz.

Adorner, 粧工 ,chong ,kung. Chwáng kung, 修整師傅 ,sau 'ching ,sz fú². Siú ching sz fú.

Adorning, ornamenting, 修 ,sau. Siú; embellishing, 繪飾 'fái shik,. Hwui shih; covering one's self with ornaments and gay dresses, 著得排長 chéuk, tak, ,p'ái ,ch'éung. Choh teh p'ái ch'áng.

Adown, 下 'há. Hiá, 垂 ,shui. Chui, 在下 tsoi² há². Tsái hiá.

Adrift, floating, 浮泛 ,fau fán². Fau fán, 漂流 ,p'iú ,lau. P'iáu liú; to rock on the waves, 飄蕩 ,p'iú tong². P'iáu táng; to set adrift, 放蕩 fong² tong². Fáng táng.

Adroit, skilful, 快手 fái² 'shau. Kw'ái shau, 快捷 fái² tsít,. Kw'ái tsieh, 快便 fái² pín². Kw'ái pien; expert, 巧手 'háu 'shau. K'iáu shau, 技巧 kí² 'háu. Kí k'iáu, 巧捷 'háu tsít,. K'iáu tsieh, 快巧 fái² 'háu. Kw'ái k'iáu; ingenious, 機巧, ,kí 'háu. Kí k'iáu; smart (with the sense of crafty, wily), 乖巧 ,kwái 'háu. Kwái k'iáu; an adroit person, 妙計的人 miú² kai² tik, ,yan. Miáu kí tih jin, 好計喺人 'hò kai² ké² ,yan.

Adroitly, skilfully, 快巧 fái² 'háu. Kw'ái k'iáu; to do a thing, skilfully, 做野快巧 tsò² 'yé fái² 'háu. Tso yé kw'ái k'iáu; to do a thing dexterously, 做得野快手 tsò² ták, 'yé fái² 'shau. Tso teh yé kw'ái shau.

Adroitness, dexterity, 巧技 'háu kí². K'iáu kí, 妙手 miú² 'shau. Miáu shau; ingenuity, 機巧 kí 'háu. Kí k'iáu, 伶俐 ,ling lí². Ling lí, 靈敏 ,ling 'man. Ling min, 敏捷 'man tsít,. Min tsieh.

Adry, thirsty, 頸渴 'keng hot,. King k'oh, 喉渴 ,hau hot,. Hau k'oh.

Adulation, flattery, 奉承 fung² ,shing. Fung ching, (Cant. Coll: 囉撚 ,lo 'nan), 諂媚 'ch'ím mí². Chen mei, 諂諛 'ch'ím ,ü. Chen yú, 佞語 ning² 'ü. Ling yú; to servilely flatter one, 呵媚奉承 ,o mí² fung² ,shing.

Adulator, 諂媚者 'ch'ím mí² 'ché. Chen mei ché, 佞口之人 ning² 'hau ,chí ,yan, 好奉承之人 'hò fung² ,shing ,chí ,yan, (Cant. Coll: ,Lo 'nan ké² ,yan), 巧言之人 'háu ,ín ,chí ,yan. K'iáu yen chí jin; to detest adulators, 最憎口甜舌滑喺 tsui² ,tsang 'hau ,t'ím shít, wát, ké².

Adulatory, 諂媚的話 'ch'ím mí² tik, wá². Chen mei tih hwá, 過奬喺話 kwo² 'tséung ké² wá², 口甜舌滑 'hau ,t'ím shít, wát,. K'au t'ien sheh hwáh.

Adulatress, 佞口婦人 ning² 'hau 'fú ,yan. Ling k'au fú jin.

Adult, grown up, 成人 ,shing ,yan. Ching jin, 生長 ,shang 'chéung. Sang cháng, 年壯 ,nín chong². Nien chwáng, 年盛 ,nín shing². Nien shing, 年

* These terms are only then used, when the adoption is merely nominal. A gentleman taking only for a short time care of a friend's child, is generally called k'ai yé by the latter and vice versa.

長 ˏnín ˊchéung. Nien cháng, 長大 ˊchéung tái². Cháng tá.

Adult, an 成丁 ˏshing ˏting. Ching ting, 大人 tái² ˏyan, Tá jin, 大漢的人 tái² hon' tik, ˏyan. Tá hán tih jin, 高長大漢 ˏkò ˏch'éung tái² hon'. Káu ch'áng tá hán.

Adulter, see adulterer.

Adulterate, to, to debase, 摳雜假物 ˏk'au tsáp₂ ˊká mat₂. K'au tsáh kiá wuh, 參假 ˏts'ám ˊká. Ts'án kiá, 摻雜假物 ˏts'ám tsáp₂ ˊká mat₂. Ts'án tsáh kiá wuh, 粧假 ˏchong ˊká. Chwáng kiá, 侵雜 ˏts'am tsáp₂. Ts'in tsáh,; to adulterate with copper, 摳銅 ˏk'au ˏt'ung. K'au t'ung; to adulterate wine, 摳淡酒 ˏk'au tám² ˊtsau.

Adulterate, to, to commit fornication, 行姦淫 ˏhang ˏkán ˏyam. Hang kien yin.

Adulteration, 做假僞之事 tsò' ˊká ngai² ˏchí sz². Tso kiá wei chí sz, 摳勻假僞之物 ˏk'au ˏwan ˊká ngai² ˏchí mat₂. K'au yun kiá wei chí wuh, 摳雜假物 k'au tsáp₂ ˊká mat₂. K'au tsáh kiá wuh.

Adulterer, 姦夫 ˏkán ˏfú. Kien fú, 婬夫 ˏyam ˏfú. Yin fú, 婬公 ˏyam ˏkung. Yin kung, 契家佬 k'ai' ˏká ˊlò. K'í kiá láu, 野漢子 ˊyé hon' ˊtsz. Yé hán tsz, 夜幹子 yé' kon' ˊtsz. Yé kán tsz, 苟黨 ˊkau ˊtong. Kau táng, 野佬 ˊyé ˊlò. yé láu.

Adulteress, 姦婦 ˏkán ˊfú. Kien fú, 婬婦 ˏyam ˊfú. Yin fú, 奸婦 ˏkán ˊfú. Kien fú, 奸妻 ˏkán ˏts'ai. Kien ts'í, 養契家佬 ˊyéung k'ai' ˏká ˊlò. Yáng k'í kiá láu.

Adulterine, 假 ˊká. Kiá.

Adulterize, 行姦淫 ˏhang ˏkán ˏyam. Hang kien yin.

Adulterous, 姦淫的 ˏkán ˏyam tik₂. Kien yin tih, 奸的 ˏkán tik₂. Kien tih.; idolatrous 溺鬼神 nik₂ ˊkwai ˏshan. Nih kwei shin, 拜菩薩嘅 pái' ˏp'ò sát₂ ké'; an adulterous generation, 姦淫之世 ˏkán ˏyam ˏchí shai'. Kien yin chí shí.

Adultery, 姦淫 ˏkán ˏyam. Kien yin, 私交 ˏsz ˏkáu. Sz kiáu, 私通 ˏsz ˏt'ung. Sz t'ung, 通姦 ˏt'ung ˏkán. T'ung kien, 野合 ˊyé hòp₂. Yé hoh; ditto from mutual attraction, 和姦 ˏwo ˏkán. Ho kien, 情姦 ˏts'ing ˏkán. Ts'ing kien; rape, 强姦 ˏk'éung ˏkán. K'iáng kien; adultery, 背逆上帝反從邪神 púi' ngák₂ shéung² tai' ˊfán ˏts'ung ˏts'é ˏshan. Pei yih sháng tí fán ts'ung sié shin, 拜菩薩 pái' ˏp'ò sát₂. Pái p'ú sáh.

Adumbrant, giving a slight resemblance, 形容近似 ˏying ˏyung kan² ˊts'z. Ying yung kin ts'z, 不甚相肖 pat₂ sham² ˏséung ts'iú'. Puh shin siáng siáu.

Adumbrate, to, to give a faint likeness, 影照 ˊying chiú'. Ying cháu; to make a hurried sketch, 寫模 ˊsé ˏmò. Sié mú, 畫譜 wák₂ ˊpò. Hwá pú.

Adumbration, giving a faint resemblance, 畧寫模樣 léuk₂ ˊsé ˏmò yéung². Lioh sié mú yáng; a representation of an object (in horticulture), 屈古樹 wat₂ ˊkú shù². K'iuh kú shú; adumbration of birds and beasts, 屈成禽獸 wat₂ ˏshing ˏk'am shau². K'iuh ching k'in shau, 屈像獸形 wat₂ tséung² shau² ˏying. K'iuh siáng shau ying.

Aduncity, hookedness, 攣鈎者 ˏlün ˏkau ˊché. Liuen kau ché.

Aduncous, 攣鈎的 ˏlün ˏkau tik₂. Liuen kau tih; an aduncous bill, 秤鈎嘴 ch'ing' ˏkau ˊtsui. Ch'ing kau tsui.

Ad valorem, 照價 chiú' ká'. Cháu kiá; ad valorem duty, 照價上稅 chiú' ká' ˊshéung shui'. Cháu kiá sháng shwui.

Advance, to, to move forward, 前行 ˏts'ín ˏhang. Ts'ien hang, 前往 ˏts'ín ˊwong. Ts'ien wáng, 進前 tsun' ˏts'ín. Tsin ts'ien, 上前 ˊshéung ˏts'ín. Sháng ts'ien, 向前 héung' ˏts'ín. Hiáng ts'ien, 前去 ˏts'ín hü'. Ts'ien k'ü; to make progress (in learning), 日日進 yat₂ yat₂ tsun'. Jih jih tsin, 漸漸成功 tsím² tsím² ˏshing ˏkung. Tsien tsien ching kung; to advance in price, 騰貴 ˏt'ang kwai'. T'ang kwei, 貨價日起 fo' ká' yat₂ ˊhí. Ho kiá jih k'í; to advance in office, 陞 ˏshing. Shing, 陟 chik₂. Chih, 陞遷 ˏshing ˏts'ín. Shing ts'ien; to be raised in office, 題陞 ˏt'ai ˏshing. T'í shing; to continue to advance (in office), 連陞 ˏlín ˏshing. Lien shing; to advance money, 先出銀 ˏsín ch'ut₂ ˏngan. Sien ch'uh yín; to advance the price, 起價 ˊhí ká'. K'í kiá; to advance one's own opinion, 發明己意 fát₂ ˏming ˊkí í'. Fáh ming kí í, 將自己嘅意講出來 ˏtséung tsz² ˊkí ké' í' ˊkong ch'ut₂ ˏloi, 講出己意 ˊkong ch'ut₂ ˊkí í'. Kiáng ch'uh kí í; to advance money, 上期出銀 shéung² ˏk'í ch'ut₂ ˏngan. Sháng k'í ch'uh yin; to advance a step, 陞一級 ˏshing yat₂ k'ap₂. Shing yih kih; to advance money on a contract, 出訂據銀 ch'ut₂ ting' kü' ˏngan. Ch'uh ting kü yin; to advance for assault, 進攻 tsun' ˏkung. Tsin kung, 進擊 tsun' kik₂. Tsin kih; do. for extermination, 進剿 tsun' ˊtsiú. Tsin tsiáu; to advance capital, 借本 tsé' ˊpún.

Advance, progression, 前往 ˏts'ín ˊwong. Ts'ien wáng, 向前 héung' ˏts'ín. Hiáng ts'ien; advance of troops, 兵之進 ˏping ˏchí tsun'. Ping chí tsin; advance upon an enemy, 前敵 ˏts'ín tik₂. Ts'ien tih, 遇敵 ü² tik₂. Yú tih, 進戰 tsun' chín'. Tsin chen; do. in virtue, 遷善 ˏts'ín shín². Ts'ien shen; do. in knowledge, 廣智 ˊkwong chí'. Kwáng chí, 益智 yik₂ chí'. Yih chí, 增智慧 ˏtsang chí' wai². Tsang chí hwui; daily advance in knowledge, 智慧日增 chí' wai² yat₂ ˏtsang. Chí hwui jih tsang; the first bid (in auction), 先出價 ˏsín ch'ut₂ ká'. Sien ch'uh kiá; advance upon a contract, 定銀 teng' ˏngan. Ting yin; do. of wages, 上期銀 shéung² ˏk'í ˏngan. Sháng k'í yin; do. upon wages, 放頭嘅銀 fong' ˏt'au ké' ˏngan; to be upon advance, 欠放頭銀 hím' fong' ˏt'au ˏngan. K'ien fáng t'au yin; to make advances in discoveries, 新奇日出 ˏsan ˏk'í yat₂ ch'ut₂. Sin k'í jih ch'uh, 出許多新鮮嘅野 ch'ut₂ ˊhü ˏto ˏsan ˏsín ké' ˊyé; promotion, 陞級 ˏshing k'ap₂. Shing kih, 加級 ˏká k'ap₂. Kiá kih.

Advance guard, 先鋒 ˏsín ˏfung. Sien fung.

Advance-money, (on wages), 上期銀 shéung² ˏk'í

ngan. Sháng k'í yin; advance money on other work, 預支銀 ü² chí ngan. Yú chí yin.

Advanced (in years), 年高 nín kò. Nien káu, 老邁 'lò mái². Láu mái, 年老 nín 'lò. Nien láu, 年紀老邁 nín 'kí 'lò mái². Nien kí láu mái, 耆老 k'í 'lò. K'í láu, 黃耇 wong 'kau. Hwáng kau, 壽考 shau² 'háu. Shau k'iáu, 齒尊 'ch'í tsün. Ch'í tsun; an advanced work, 砲台坑 p'áu' t'oi háng. P'áu t'ái kang.

Advancement, progress, 前程 ts'ín ch'ing. Ts'ien ch'ing; do. of work, 進益 tsun' yik. Tsin yih; promotion, 陞級 shing k'ap. Shing kih; Settlement on a wife, 囑分家產於妻 chuk fan ká 'ch'án ü ts'ai. Chuh fan kiá ch'án yú ts'í.

Advancer, 前往者 ts'ín 'wong 'ché. Ts'ien wáng ché; promoter, 解囊爲善 'kái nong wai shín². Kiái náng wei shen.

Advantage, gain, 益 yik. Yih, 利 lí². Lí, 利益 lí² yik. Lí yih, 裨益 p'í yik. P'í yih; to seek after gain, 圖利 t'ò lí². T'ú lí, 謀利 mau lí². Mau lí, 逐利 chuk lí². Chuh lí, 漁利 ü lí². Yú lí, 求利 k'au lí². K'au lí, 趨利 ts'ü lí². Ts'ü lí; interest, 利息 lí² sik. Lí sih; superiority, 才幹贏人 ts'oi kon' yeng yan. Ts'ai kán ying jin, 本事過人 'pún sz² kwo' yan. Pún sz kwo jin, 贏才 yeng ts'oi. Ying ts'ái; to have the advantage over others, 勝人 shing' yan. Shing jin, 贏人 yeng yan. Ying jin; to know to turn everything to advantage, 計及利害 kai' k'ap lí² hoi². Kí kih lí hái, 惟利是圖 wai lí² shí² t'ò. Wei lí shí t'ú; it is of advantage to me, 有益於我 'yau yik ü 'ngo. Yú yih yú wo; of no advantage to me, 無益於我 mò yik ü 'ngo. Wú yih yú wo; to show a thing to the best advantage, 計中人心 kai' chung' yan sam. Kí chung jin sin; advantage of birth, 藉父福蔭 tsik fú² fuk yam'. Tsih fú fuh yin.

Advantage-ground, 得地利 tak tí² lí². Teh tí lí, 贏地盤 yeng tí² p'ún. Ying tí pw'án.

Advantage, to, to benefit, 益 yik. Yih, 利 lí². Lí; it will benefit him, 利他 lí² t'á. Lí t'á.

Advantaged, benefited, 益過 yik kwo'. Yih kwo; distinguished by talent, 有才勝他 'yau ts'oi shing' t'á. Yú ts'ái shing t'á.

Advantageous, profitable, 有益 'yau yik; useful, 有用 'yau yung². Yú yung; opportune, 幸 hang² Hing, 是幸 shí² hang². Shí hing; convenient, 方便 fong pín². Fáng pien, 順便 shun² pín². Shun pien; beneficial, 利便 lí² pín². Lí pien.

Advantageously, 利 lí². Lí; advantngeously placed (as things), 安置物以利人 on chí' mat 'í lí² yan. Ngán chí wuh í lí jin; advantageously situated (as a house), 好舖位 'hò p'ò' wai². Háu p'ú wei; do. (of a person), 好境遇 'hò 'king ü². Háu king yú, 好地位 'hò tí² wai². Háu tí wei.

Advantageousness, 利益 lí² yik. Lí yih.

Advent, a coming down, 降臨 kong' lam. Kiáng lin. 下臨 há² lam. Hiá lin; the first advent of our Lord. 耶穌降世 Yé sú kong' shai'. Yé sú kiáng shí; the second do., 耶穌將降臨 Yé sú tséung kong' lam. Yé sú tsiáng kiáng lin; a descent of Shángtí (the 天帝), 上帝監臨 shéung' tai' kám' lam. Sháng tí kien lin; a supernatural birth, 降生 kong' shang. Kiáng sang, 降世 kong' shai'. Kiáng shí.

Adventitious, 偶然的 'ngau ín tik. Ngau jen tih, 乍然的 chá' ín tik. Chá jen tih; not essential to, 無緊要 mò 'kan iú'. Wú kin yáu.

Adventure, incident, 偶然之事 'ngau ín chí sz'. Ngau jen chí sz, 適然之事 shik ín chí sz'. Shih jen chí sz, 乍然之事 chá' ín chí sz'. Chá jen chí sz; contingency, 不期而然 pat k'í í ín. puh k'í rh jen; risk, 行險之事 hang 'hím chí sz². Hang hien chí sz.

Adventure, to, to hazard, 固意行險 kú' í' hang 'hím. Kú í hang hien, 自尋危險 tsz² ts'am ngai 'hím. Tsz sín wei hien.

Adventurer, 行險者 hang 'hím 'ché. Hang hien ché, 勢兇 shai' hung. Shí hung.

Adventurous, bold, 敢胆 'kòm 'tám. Kán tán, 胆敢 'tám 'kòm. Tán kán; very daring, 好胆 'hò 'tám. Háu tán, 勇敢 'yung 'kòm. Yung kán, 大胆 tái² 'tám. Tá tán, 周身胆 chau shan 'tám. Chau shin tán; rash, 行險的 hang 'hím tik. Hang hien tih, 勢兇的 shai' hung tik. Shí hung tih.

Adventurousness, 勢兇 shai' hung. Shí hung, 行險者 hang 'hím 'ché. Hang hien ché.

Adverb, 勢字 shai' tsz². Shí tsz.

Adverbial, 勢字的 shai' tsz² tik. Shí tsz tih.

Adversary, 對敵 túi' tik. Túi tih, 對頭 túi' t'au. Túi t'au, 仇敵 ch'au tik. C'hau tih, 仇人 ch'au yan. Ch'au jin, 讐敵 ch'au tik. Ch'au tih, 仇家 ch'au ká. Ch'au kiá, 寃家 ün ká. Yuen kiá.

Adversative, 反意的 'fán í' tik. Fán í tih; adversative conjunction, 反前句意之繼字 'fán ts'ín kü' í' chí kai' tsz². Fán ts'ien kü í chí kí tsz.

Adverse, contrary, 噬 ngák, 逆 yik. yih; calamitous, 凶 hung, 不祥 pat ts'éung. Puh ts'iáng. 災害的 [嘅] tsoi hoi² tik. Tsái hái tih. 災殃 tsoi yéung. Tsái yáng; adverse wind, 噬[逆]風 ngák fung. Yih fung; adverse current, 噬水 ngák 'shui, 逆水 yik 'shui. Yih shwui. 噬流 ngák lau; adverse fortune, 當衰 tong shui. Táng shwui.

Adversely, unfortunately, 不幸 pat hang'. Puh hang.

Adversity, calamity, 禍 wo'. Ho, 災 tsoi. Tsái, 禍患 wo' wan². Ho hwán; affliction, 艱難 kán nán. Kien nán, 苦難 'fú nán². K'ú nán, 苦楚 'fú 'ch'o. K'ú ts'ú, 災難 tsoi nán². Tsái nán. 災殃 tsoi yéung. Tsái yáng, 患難 wán² nán². Hwán nán; distress, 凄凉 ts'aí léung. Ts'í liáng, 凄慘 ts'ai 'ts'ám. Ts'i ts'án, 困逼 kw'an' pik. Kwan pih.

Advert, to, to refer to, 引 'yan. Yin, 述 shut. Shuh;

to notice, 覺 kok,. Kioh, 見 kín'. Kien, 覺悟 kok, ng². Kioh, wú, 悟起 ng² ʿhí. Wú k'í, 觸起 ch'uk, ʿhí. Ch'uh k'í; to regard, 顧 kú'. Kú; to attend to, 想起 ʿséung ʿhí. Siáng k'í.

Advertency heedfulnes, 留心 ˌlau ˌsam. Liú sin, 細心 sai' ˌsam. Sí sin; regard, 顧 kú'. Kú.

Advertent, heedful, 留心 ˌlau ˌsam. Liú sin.

Adverting, regarding, 論及 lun² k'ap,. Lun kih.

Advertise, to, to give notice, 告白 kò' pák,. Káu peh, 報告 pò' kò'. Pú káu; to inform, 告知 kò' ˌchí. Káu chí, 報知 pò' ˌchí. Pú chí; to communicate intelligence, 報消息 pò' ˌsiú sik,. Pú siáu sih; to insert in a paper, 賣新聞紙 mái² ˌsan ˌman ʿchí. Mái sin wan chí.

Advertisement, notice in a paper, 告白 kò' pák,. Káu peh; notice issued by the gentry, 榜示 ʿpong shí². Páng shí, 標紅 ˌpiú ˌhung. Piáu hung, 長紅 ˌch'éung ˌhung. Ch'áng hung; a notice (issued by merchants &c.), 街招 ˌkái ˌchiú. Kiái cháu; an offer for reward, 花紅單 ˌfá ˌhung ˌtán. Hwá hung tán, 賞格 ʿshéung kák,. Sháng keh, 賞貼 ʿshéung t'íp,. Sháng t'ieh, [出 ch'ut,, to issue, is the verb, used for all the preceding kinds of notices and advertisements.]

Advertiser, 告白者 kò' pák, ʿché, 出榜示者 ch'ut, ʿpong shí² ʿché. Ch'uh páng shí ché; as a name of a newspaper, 通報 ˌt'ung pò'. T'ung pú.

Advertising, publishing information, * 賣新聞紙 mái² ˌsan ˌman ʿchí. Mái sin wan chí.

Advice, counsel or instruction given, 教 káu'. Kiáu, 教訓 káu' fan'. Kiáu fan, 教誨 káu' fúi'. Kiáu hwui; admonition, 勸教 hün' káu'. K'iuen kiáu, 勸戒 hün' kái'. K'iuen kiái, 勸言 hün' ˌín. K'iuen yen; direction, 啟迪 ʿk'ai tik,. K'í tih, 開導 ˌhoi tò². K'ái táu; a letter of advice, 報信 pò' sun'. Pú sin, 交銀信 ˌkáu ˌngan sun'. Kiáu yin sin; to ask advice, 請教 ʿts'ing káu'. Ts'ing kiáu; to take advice, 領教 ʿling káu'. Ling kiáu; intelligence, 消息 ˌsiú sik,. Siáu sih, 報 pò'. Pú; deliberation, 議 ʿí. Í.

Advice-boat, 快艇 fái' ʿt'eng. Kw'ái t'ing, 長龍 [艇] ˌch'éung ˌlung [ʿt'eng.] Ch'áng lung [t'ing], 走報艇 ʿtsau pò' ʿt'eng. Tsiú pú t'ing.

Advisable, open to advice, 領教 ʿling káu'. Ling kiáu; proper, 應當 ˌying ˌtong. Ying táng, 宜 ˌí. Í, 宜乎 ˌí ˌú. Í ú, 應該 ˌying ˌkoi. Ying kái.

Advisableness, 所宜 ʿsho ˌí. So í, 所當 ʿsho ˌtong. So táng, 應分 ˌying fan². Ying fan.

Advise, to, to counsel, 勸教 hün' káu'. K'iuen kiáu; to give an opinion, 話我慨意 wá² ʿngo ké² í', 出本意 ch'ut, ʿpún í'. Ch'uh pún í; to admonish, 勸 hün'. K'iuen; to inform, 報 pò'. Pú, 達 tát,. Táh, 報知 pò' ˌchí. Pú chí, 達知 tát, ˌchí. Táh chí.

Advised, informed, 知到 ˌchí tò'. Chí táu, 接倒報 tsíp, ʿtò pò'. Tsieh táu pú, 接倒消息 tsíp, ʿtò ˌsiú sik,. Tsieh táu siáu sih, 收倒音信 ˌshau ʿtò ˌyam sun'. Shau táu yin sin; ill-advised, 疏忽 ˌsho fat,. Sú fáh, 造次 ts'ò' ts'z'. Tsáu ts'z, 躁暴 ts'ò' pò². Ts'áu pau; well-advised, 小心 ʿsiú ˌsam. Siáu sin, 慎重 shan² chung². Shin chung; be advised by me, 聽我教 ˌt'eng ʿngo káu'. T'ing wo kiáu; to be advised on, 蒙指教 ˌmung ʿchí káu'. Mung chí kiáu; as advised, 遵教 ˌtsun káu'. Tsun kiáu, 依教 ˌí káu'. Í kiáu, 照吩咐 chiú' ˌfan fú². Cháu fán fú.

Advisedly, 小心 ʿsiú ˌsam. Sián sin, 子細 ʿtsz sai'. Tsz sí, 謹慎 ʿkan shan². Kin shin; to act cautiously, 三思而行 sám' ˌsz ˌí ˌhang. Sán sz rh hang, 熟思而行 shuk, ˌsz ˌí ˌhang. Shuh sz rh hang; purposely, 固意 kú' í'. Kú í, 特意 tak, í'. Teh í.

Advisedness, prudence, 謹慎 ʿkan shan². Kin shin; deliberateness, 細意 sai' í'. Sí í, 審慎 ʿsham shan². Shin shin.

Adviser, 勸教者 hün' káu' ʿché. K'iuen kiáu ché, 謀主 ˌmau ʿchü. Mau chú; a member of the council, 參謀 ˌts'ám ˌmau. Ts'án mau; do. in the national councils, 參知政事 ˌts'ám ˌchí ching' sz². Ts'án chí ching sz; a magistrate's adviser, 師爺 ˌsz ˌyé. Sz yé, 幕賓 mok, ˌpan. Moh pin, 內幕 noi² mok,. Nui moh; a military adviser, 軍師 ˌkwan ˌsz. Kwan sz; advisers, 繡衣直指 sau' ˌí chik, ʿchí. Siú í chih chí.

Advocacy, 做担保 tsò² ˌtám ʿpò. Tso tán páu; vindication, 表義 ʿpiú í². Piáu í; do. from a motive of charity, 義氣 í² hí'. Í k'í.

Advocate, one who pleads the cause of another, 中保 ˌchung ʿpò. Chung páu, 担保 ˌtám ʿpò. Tán páu, 保家 ʿpò ˌká. Páu kiá, 保人 ʿpò ˌyan. Páu jin, 中人 ˌchung ˌyan. Chung jin, 保主 ʿpò ʿchü. Páu chú; a mediator, 和頭 ˌwo ˌt'au. Ho t'au, 做串 tsò² ch'ün'. Tso ch'uen; attorney, 狀師 chong² ˌsz. Chwáng sz; an old hand, (an attorney who is well up in all the tricks of his profession), 狀棍 chong² kwan'. Chwáng kwan; an advocate for peace, 處和者 ʿch'ü ˌwo ʿché. Ch'ú ho ché, 勸和慨 hün' ˌwo ké'. K'iuen ho ché.

Advocate, to, to plead in favor of, 替人辦事 t'ai' ˌyan pán² sz². T'í jin pán sz; to act the part of a peace maker, 替人串合 t'ai' ˌyan ch'ün' hòp,. T'í jin ch'uen hoh.

Advocating, defending one in Court, 代人包訟 toi² ˌyan ˌpáu tsung². Tái jin páu sung, 包打官司 ˌpáu ʿtá ˌkún ˌsz. Páu tá kwán sz, 包攬詞訟 ˌpáu ʿlám ˌts'z tsung². Páu lán ts'z sung; advocating peace, 好和 hò' ˌwo. Háu ho.

Advowee, 有授職之權 ʿyau shau² chik, ˌchí ˌk'ün. Yú shau chíh chí k'iuen, 操升降之權 ˌts'ò ˌshing kong' ˌchí ˌk'ün. Ts'áu shing kiáng chí k'iuen; advowee paramount, 教主 * káu' ʿchü. Kiáu chú.

Advowson, 升降之權 ˌshing kong' ˌchí ˌk'ün. Shing kiáng chí k'iuen.

* When this term is used for exposing one through the columns of a paper, the personal object follows then after mái².

* 在大英國皇上操此權.

Adz, 鉽 ˏkan. kín.

Aeolian 屬風神 shuk₂ ˏfung ˏshan; aolian harp, 風絃 ˏfung ˏín. Fung hien; an aeolian cymbal, 風鐸 ˏfung tok₂. Fung toh.

Aeolus, 風神 ˏfung ˏshan. Fung shin; Chinese god of the wind, 飛廉 ˏfí ˏlím. Fí lien, 箕伯 ˏkí pák₂. Kí peh; goddess do. 孟婆 mang² ˏp'o. Mang p'o; the 18 goddesses of the wind, 十八姨 shap₂ pát₂ ˏí. Shih páh í.

Aerial, belonging to the air or atmosphere, 屬氣 shuk₂ hí². Shuh k'í; consisting of air 氣 hí². K'í; produced by air, 氣所生 hí² ˋsho ˏshang. K'í so sang; inhabiting the air, 住空中者 chü² ˏhung ˏchung ˋché. Chú k'ung chung ché; high, lofty, 高 ˏkò. Káu; aerial spires, 高塔凌空 ˏkò t'áp₂ ˏling ˏhung. Káu t'áh ling k'ung, 凌雲高閣 ˏling ˏwan ˏkò kok₂. Ling yun káu koh.

Aerie, the nest of a bird of prey, 鷹類之巢 ˏying lui² ˏchí ˏch'áu. Ying lui chí ch'au.

Aerification, the act of becoming air, 過氣 kwo² hí². Kwo k'í, 烝氣 ˏching hí². Ching k'í; the state of being aeriform, 氣 hí². K'í.

Aeriform, 空濛之氣 ˏhung ˏmung ˏchí hí². K'ung mung chí k'í, 氣象 hí² tséung². K'í siáng.

Aerify, to, to infuse air into, 鼓氣 ˋkú hí². Kú k'í.

Aerodynamics, 論氣動所致之理 lun² hí² tung² ˋsho chí² ˏchí ˋlí. Lun k'í tung so chí chí lí.

Aerognosy, 氣質致論 hí² chat₂ chí² lun². K'í chih chí lun, 氣質及氣所致之理 hí² chat₂ k'ap₂ hí² ˋsho chí² ˏchí ˋlí. K'í chih kih k'í so chí chí lí.

Aerography, 氣理之論 hí² ˋlí ˏchí lun². K'í lí chí lun.

Aerolite, 隕石 ˋwan shek₂. Yun shih, 天火 ˏt'ín ˋfo. T'ien ho.

Aerometer, 量氣度 ˏléung hí² tò². Liáng k'í tú.

Aerometry, 度氣體之理 tok₂ hí² ˋt'ai ˏchí ˋlí. Toh k'í t'í chí lí.

Aerology, 天氣之理 ˏt'ín hí² ˏchí ˋlí, Tien k'í chí lí.

Aeronout, an aerial navigator, 駛於空中 ˋshai ˏü ˏhung ˏchung, 駛於空者 ˋshai ˏü ˏhung ˋché. Shí yú k'ung ché.

Aeronautics, the science of sailing in the air by means of a balloon, 以氣毬駛於空之理 ˋí hí² ˏk'au ˋshai ˏü ˏhung ˏchí ˋlí. I k'í k'au shí yú k'ung chí lí, 駛於空之理 ˋshai ˏü ˏhung ˏchí ˋlí. Shí yú k'ung chí lí.

Aerostatics, 秤氣之理 ch'ing² hí² ˏchí ˋlí. Ch'ing k'í chí lí; the science of aerial navigation, 駛於空之理 ˋshai ˏü ˏhung ˏchí ˋlí. Shí yú k'ung chí lí.

Aeruginous, 銅綠之物 ˏt'ung luk₂ ˏchí mat₂. T'ung luh chí wuh, 包銅綠嘅 ˏpáu ˏt'ung luk₂ ké². Páu t'ung luh ké.

Aesthetics, philosophy of taste, 佳美之理 ˏkái ˋmí ˏchí ˋlí. Kiá mei chí lí, 審美之理 ˋsham ˋmí ˏchí ˋlí. Shin mei chí lí.

Afar, at a distant place, 遠 ˋün. Yuen, 離遠 ˏlí ˋün. Lí yuen, 遙遠 ˏiú ˋün. Yáu yuen; from afar, 由遠 ˏyau ˋün. Yú yuen; afar off, 離此好遠 ˏlí ˋts'z ˋhò ˋün. Lí ts'z háu yuen.

Affability, courteousness, 相與 ˏséung ˋü. Siáng yú, 純善 ˏshun shín². Shun shen, 得趣之光景 tak₂ ts'ü² ˏchí ˏkwong ˋking. Teh ts'ü chí kwáng king.

Affable, courteous, 好相與 ˋhò ˏséung ˋü. Háu siáng yú; accessible, 豪狹 ˏhò háp₂. Háu kiáh, 喜於交接 ˋhí ˏü ˏkáu tsíp₂. Hí yú kiáu tsieh, 好客 hò² hák₂. Háu k'eh, 喜客 ˋhí hák₂. Hí k'eh; mild, 溫柔 ˏwan ˏyau. Wan jau, 溫良 ˏwan ˏléung. Wan liáng, 溫和 ˏwan ˏwo. Wan ho, 善良 shín² ˏléung. Shen liáng, 溫厚 ˏwan hau². Wan hau; civil, 有禮 ˋyau ˋlai. Yú lí; benign 柔軟 ˏyau ˋün. Jau yuen; condescending, 謙遜 ˏhím sun². Hien sun, 謙虛 ˏhím ˏhü. Hien hü, 謙和 ˏhím ˏwo. Hien ho.

Affableness, see Affability.

Affably, courteously, 好相與 ˋhò ˏséung ˋü. Háu siáng yú; to treat people courteously, 善待人 shín² toi² ˏyan. Shen tái jin, 藹然 ˋoi ˏín. Ngái jen.

Affair, 事幹 sz² kon². Sz kán, 事業 sz² íp₂. Sz nich, 事件 sz² kín². Sz kien, 欵事 ˋfún sz². Kw'án sz, 事情 sz² ˏts'ing. Sz ts'ing, 事物 sz² mat₂. Sz wuh, 事務 sz² mò². Sz wú, 事績 sz² tsik₂. Sz tsih, 事端 sz² ˏtün. Sz twán, 故 kú². Kú; insignificant affairs, 小事 ˋsiú sz². Siáu sz; important affairs, 大事 tái² sz². Tá sz; state affairs, 國事 kwok₂ sz². Kwoh sz; a pressing affair, 緊要事 ˋkan iú² sz². Kin yáu sz; family affairs, 家事 ˏká sz². Kiá sz; a lucky affair, 吉事 kat₂ sz². Kih sz; an unlucky affair, 凶事 ˏhung sz². Hung sz.

Affect, to, to influence, 感 ˋkòm. Kán, 感格 ˋkòm kák₂. Kán keh; to affect the heart, 感動 ˋkòm tung². Kán tung, 感發 ˋkòm fát₂. Kán fáh, 激發 kik₂ fát₂. Kih fáh; to affect (as a diseased limb affects other parts), 關 ˏkwán. Kwán; to affect (as vices), 染 ˋím. Yen; to affect the olfactories, 樸鼻 p'ok₂ pí². P'oh pí; to affect (aspire to) the crown, 謀僭 ˏmau ts'ím². Mau ts'ien, 謀朝僭位 ˏmau ˏch'iú ts'ím² wai². Mau ch'áu ts'ien wei; to pretend, 詐作 chá² tsok₂. Chá tsoh, 佯作 ˏyéung tsok₂. Yáng tsoh; to affect ignorance of, 詐作不知 chá² tsok₂ pat₂ ˏchí. Chá tsoh puh chí, 佯爲不知 ˏyéung ˏwai pat₂ ˏchí. Yáng wei puh chí, 詐唔知 chá² ˋm ˏchí. 埋頭 ˏmái ˏt'au, 埋顱 ˏmái ˏlò. Mái lú, 迷埋頭顱 ˏmai ˏmái ˏt'au ˏlò. Mí mái t'au lú; to affect to sleep 詐瞓 chá² fan². Chá fan, 假寐 ˋká mí². Kiá mei; to affect to be clever, 弄巧 lung² ˋháu. Lung k'iáu, 弄巧反拙 lung² ˋháu ˋfán chüt₂. Lung k'iáu fán chuch; it does not affect this, 唔關呢的事 ˏm ˏkwán ˏní tik₂ sz²; to affect to be virtuous, 僞爲君子 ngai² ˏwai ˏkwan ˋtsz. Wei wei kiun tsz; to affect modesty, 假作爲醜 ˋká tsok₂ ˏwai ˋch'au. Kiá tsoh wei chau; to affect integrity, 矯廉 ˏkiú ˏlím. Kiáu lien.

Affectation, false pretense, 假僞 ˋká ngai². Kiá wei, 詐 chá². Chá, 貌 máu². Mau; artificial ap-

pearance, 假扮斯文 ˋká pán² ˏsz ˏman. Kiá pán sz wan, 裝爲君子 ˏchong ˏwai ˏkwan ˋtsz. Chwáng wei kiun tsz, 足恭 tsü² ˏkung. Tsü kung; fondness, 偏愛 ˏp'ín oi˘. P'ien ngái.

Affected, (with gratitude), 感激 ˋkòm kik˪. Kán kih, 叨忝 ˏt'ò ˋt'ím. T'áu t'ien, 叨蒙 ˏt'ò ˏmung. T'áu mung; moved (in either way, good or bad), 感動 ˋkòm tung². Kán tung, 沾感 ˏchím ˋkòm. Chen kán; affected with painful recollections, 感慨 ˋkòm k'oi˘. Kán k'ái; affected with commiseration, 傷感 ˏshéung ˋkòm. Sháng kán, 悲感 ˏpí ˋkòm. Pí kán, 傷心 ˏshéung ˏsam. Sháng sin; affected with disease, 沾病 ˏchím peng². Chen ping, 染病 ˋím peng². Yen ping; to be affected by, 感動 ˋkòm tung². Kán tung; false show, 假扮 ˋká pán². Kiá pán; affected with fear, 疊疊跳 típ₂ típ₂ t'iú˘. Tieh tieh t'iáu; pretended, 假作 ˋká tsok˪. Kiá tsoh, 佯爲 ˏyéung ˏwai. Yáng wei; well affected to the state, 忠君愛國 ˏchung ˏkwan oi˘ kwok˪. Chung kiun ngái kwoh; affected by external things, 外物所動 ngoi² mat₂ ˋsho tung². wei wuh so tung; an affected style, 言過其實 ˏín kwo˘ ˏk'í shat₂. Yen kwo k'í shih, 文不肖其人 ˏman pat˪ ts'iú˘ ˏk'í ˏyan. Wan puh siáu k'í jin.

Affectedly, studiously, 固然 kú˘ ˏín. Kú jen, 固意 kú˘ í˘. Kú í.

Affectedness, see affectation.

Affecting, 感動 ˋkòm tung². Kán tung, 感發 ˋkòm fát˪. Kán fáh, 動起 tung² ˋhí. Tung k'í; an affecting scene, 悲傷之事 ˏpí ˏshéung ˏchí sz². Pí sháng chí sz, 傷心之事 ˏshéung ˏsam ˏchí sz². Sháng sin chí sz, 可悲哀之事 ˋho ˏpí ˏoi ˏchí sz². K'o pí ngái chí sz.

Affectingly, in a manner to excite emotion, 動起慈心 tung² ˋhí ˏts'z ˏsam. Tung k'í ts'z sin, 感發善心 ˋkòm fát˪ shín² ˏsam. Kán fáh shen sin.

Affection, love, 愛情 oi˘ ˏts'ing. Ngái ts'ing; tenderness, 慈愛 ˏts'z oi˘. Ts'z ngái; tender affections (as between husband and wife), 寵愛 ˋch'ung oi˘. Ch'ung ngái; attachment, 戀慕 lün² mò². Liuen mú; the seven affections, 七情 ts'at₂ ˏts'ing. Tsih ts'ing *; to have affection, 有情 ˋyau ˏts'ing. Yú ts'ing; mutual affection, 相愛 ˏséung oi˘. Siáng ngái, 情投 ˏts'ing ˏt'au. Ts'ing t'au, 情相投 ˏts'ing ˏséung ˏt'au. Ts'ing siáng t'au; to regard with affection, 眷顧 kün˘ kú˘. Kiuen kú; a father's affection for his child, 父之慈 fú² ˏchí ˏts'z. Fú chí ts'z; disease, 病 peng². Ping; an affection of the heart, 心病 ˏsam peng². Sin ping; to place the affections on, 不時掛念 pat˪ ˏshí kwá˘ ním², 注眷 chü˘ kün˘. Chú kiuen; lasting affection for one, 總唔捨得佢 ˋtsung ˏm ˋshé tak˪ ˋk'ü, 依依不捨 ˏí ˏí pat˪ ˋshé. Í í puh shié, 情長 ˏts'ing ˏch'éung. Ts'ing ch'áng.

Affectionate, loving, 慈 ˏts'z. Ts'z; an affectionate mother, 慈母 ˏts'z ˋmò. Ts'z mú; fondness, 姑息 ˏkú sik˪. Kú sih; an affectionate couple, 夫妻團圓 ˏfú ˏts'ai ˏt'ün ˏün. Fú ts'í tw'án yuen, 夫妻相得 ˏfú ˏts'ai ˏséung tak˪, 夫妻好合 ˏfú ˏts'ai hò˘ hòp₂. Fú ts'í háu hoh, 不時聚首 pat˪ ˏshí tsü² ˋshau. Puh shí tsü shau; affectionate remembrance, 不停記念 pat˪ ˏt'ing kí˘ ním². Puh t'ing kí nien, 思戀 ˏsz lün². Sz lwán, 戀戀不忘 lün² lün² pat˪ ˏmong. Lwán lwán puh wáng, 囉囉戀 ˏlo ˏlo lün²; mutually attached, 相愛之情 ˏséung oi˘ ˏchí ˏts'ing. Siáng ngái chí ts'ing; very affectionate, 好親熱 ˋhò ˏts'an ít₂. Háu ts'in jeh, 熱愛 ít₂ oi˘. Jeh ngái, 孖佢好熱 ˏmá ˋk'ü ˋhò ít₂; affectionate regard, 有人情 ˋyau ˏyan ˏts'ing. Yú jin ts'ing, 慈愛 ˏts'z oi˘. Ts'z ngái, 親愛 ˏts'an oi˘. Ts'in ngái, 濃情 ˏnung ˏts'ing. Nung ts'ing, 癡情 ˏch'í ˏts'ing. Ch'í ts'ing, 好癡纏 ˋhò ˏch'í ˏch'in.

Affectionately, tenderly, 慈 ˏts'z. Ts'z; fervently, 熱 ít₂. Jeh; to love him [her] fervently, 孖佢好熱 ˏmá ˋk'ü ˋhò ít₂.

Affectionateness, see affection.

Affectioned, 心腹慨 ˏsam fuk˪ ké˘; mutually attached or disposed towards each other, 肝胆相照 ˏkon ˋtám ˏséung chiú˘. Kán tán siáng cháu.

Affective, 好慘傷 ˋhò ˋts'ám ˏshéung. Háu ts'án sháng.

Affector, 依樣畫葫蘆慨人 ˏí yéung² wák₂ ˏú ˏlò ké˘ ˏyan. Í yáng hwáh hú lú [之] chí jin.

Affeer, to, to assess, 調處定罰 ˏt'iú ˋch'ü teng² fát₂. T'iáu ch'ú t'ing fáh.

Affeeror, 拍家 p'ák˪ ˏká. P'eh kiá, 拍和 p'ák˪ ˏwo. P'eh ho.

Affiance, betrothal, 許聘 ˋhü p'ing˘. Hü p'ing, 定聘 teng² p'ing˘. Ting p'ing, 成親 ˏshing ˏts'an. Ching ts'in; confidence, 信 sun˘. Sin; reliance, 倚託 ˋí t'ok˪. Í t'oh, 托賴 t'ok˪ lái². T'oh lái; affiance in God, 託賴上帝 t'ok˪ lái² shéung² tai˘. T'oh lái sháng tí.

Affiance, to, to betroth, 許聘 ˋhü p'ing˘, 定聘 teng² p'ing˘. Ting p'ing, 成親 ˏshing ˏts'an. Ching ts'in, 定親 teng² ˏts'an. Ting ts'in, 對親家 túi˘ ˏts'an ˏká. Túi ts'in kiá; to give confidence, 依託 ˏí t'ok˪. Í t'oh, 許允 ˋhü ˋwan. Hü yun.

Affianced, betrothed when young, 結髮 kít˪ fát˪. kieh fáh.

Affiancing, pledging in marriage 許聘 ˋhü p'ing˘ Hü p'ing.

Affidavit, a declaration made on oath, 口供 ˋhau ˏkung. K'au kung, 供詞 ˏkung ˏts'z. Kung ts'z, 供說 ˏkung shüt˪. Kung shwoh, 供稱 ˏkung ˏch'ing, 供吐 ˏkung t'ò˘. Kung t'ú.

Affiliate, to, to receive into the family as a son, 收爲義子 ˏshau ˏwai í² ˋtsz. Shau wei í tsz, 納爲義子 náp₂ ˏwai í² ˋtsz. Náh wei í tsz; to receive into a society as a member, 納爲會兄弟 náp₂ ˏwai úi˘ ˏhing tai². Náh wei hwui hiung tí, 收爲義兄弟 ˏshau ˏwai í² ˏhing tai². Shau wei í hiung tí.

Affiliation, 繼子 kai˘ ˋtsz. Kí tsz.

Affinity, relationship (not of the same surname), 親

* The seven affections are: 喜怒哀樂愛惡欲 joy, anger, grief, pleasure, love, hatred and desire.

戚 ˏts'an ts'ik˪; ditto of the same surname, 親屬 ˏts'an shuk₂. Ts'in shuh, 親族 ˏts'an tsuk₂. Ts'in tsuh; to contract affinity, 成親 ˏshing ˏts'an. Ching ts'in, 訂親 ting' ˏts'an. Ting ts'in; attraction of bodies, 物質之牽合 mat₂ chat˪ ˏchí ˏhín hòp₂. Wuh chih chí hien hoh.

Affirm, to, to arrest, 定實 teng² shat₂. Ting shih, 說實 shüt˪ shat₂. Shwoh shih, 斷實 tün' shat₂. Twán shih; to declare, 稱說 ˏch'ing shüt˪. Ch'ing shwoh, 講明 'kong ˏming. Kiáng ming, 說明 shüt˪ ˏming. Shwoh ming; to assure, 講實 'kong shat₂. Kiáng shih; to respond in the affirmative, 係咯 hai' lok˪, 諾 nok₂. Noh, 應諾 ying' nok₂. Ying noh, 說是 shüt˪ shí². Shwoh shí; to adhere to a declaration, 執言 chap˪ ˏín. Chih yen; to ratify by signature, 簽名 ˏts'ím ˏmeng. Ts'ien ming; ditto by affixing the seal to, 給印 k'ap˪ yan². Kih yín.

Affirmable, that may be asserted, 可說得實 'ho shüt˪ tak˪ shat₂. K'o shwoh teh shih.

Affirmant, one who affirms, 定實者 teng² shat₂ 'ché. Ting shih ché.

Affirmation, the act of affirming 實其言 shat₂ ˏk'í ˏín. Shih k'í yen; assent, 允諾 'wan nok₂. Yun noh; ratification by signature, 簽名 ˏts'ím ˏmeng. Ts'ien ming; ditto by affixing the seal, 用印 yung² yan². Yung yín, 蓋圖書 k'oi' ˏt'ò ˏshü. K'ái t'ú shú, 給圖章 k'ap˪ ˏt'ò ˏchéung. Kih t'ú cháng.

Affirmative, 定實的 teng² shat₂ tik˪. Ting shih tih; to assent in the affirmative, 允諾 'wan nok₂. Yun noh, 許諾 'hü nok₂. Hü noh.

Affirmatively, 實然 shat₂ ˏín. Shih jen, 確然 k'ok˪ ˏín. K'ioh jen.

Affirmer, one who affirms, 實言者 shat₂ ˏín 'ché. Shih jen ché; one who maintains, 執言者 chap˪ ˏín 'ché. Chih jen ché.

Affix, to, to unite at the end, 附 fú². Fú; to affix a syllable, 附字尾 fú² tsz² 'mí. Fú tsz wí, 添字續尾 ˏt'ím tsz² tsuk₂ 'mí. T'ien tsz suh wí; to attach, 附尾 fú² 'mí. Fú wí, 接續 tsíp˪ tsuk₂. Tsieh suh, 繼尾 kai' 'mí. Kí wí, 續尾 tsuk₂ 'mí. Suh wí, 接尾 tsíp˪ 'mí. Tsieh wí; to tie at the end, 綁住尾後 'pong chü² 'mí hau². Páng chú wí hau, 繫尾 hai² 'mí. Hí wí; to connect, 相接 ˏséung tsíp˪. Siáng tsieh, 相繼 ˏséung kai'. Siáng kí, 相連 ˏséung ˏlín. Siáng lien; to affix one's seal, 用印 yung² yan². Yung yin, 打印 'tá yan². Tá yin, 蓋印 k'oi' yan². K'ái yin, 給印 k'ap˪ yan². Kih yin, 蓋圖章 k'oi' ˏt'ò ˏchéung. K'ái t'ú cháng; to affix one's name, 簽名 ˏts'ím ˏmeng. Tsien ming; to affix one's private mark, 簽花押 ˏts'ím ˏfá áp˪. Ts'ien hwá yáh, 押花號 áp˪ ˏfá hò². yáh fá háu, 指模 'chí ˏmò. Chí mú.

Affixes, 續尾之字 tsuk₂ 'mí ˏchí tsz². Suh wí chí tsz.

Affixture, that which is affixed, 安實之物 ˏon shat₂ ˏchí mat₂. Ngán shih chí wuh.

Afflation, 吹氣入內 ˏch'ui hí' yap₂ noi². Ch'ui k'í jih nui, 鼓氣入內 'kú hí' yap₂ noi². Kú k'í jih nui.

Afflatus, inspiration, 爲神所感 ˏwai ˏshan 'sho 'kòm. Wei shin so kán.

Afflict, to, to trouble, 難爲 ˏnán ˏwai. Nán wei, 煩惱 ˏfán 'nò. Fán náu; to trouble others, 折磨 chít˪ ˏmo. Cheh mo, 挫折 ts'o' chít˪. Ts'o cheh; to grieve, 傷心 ˏshéung ˏsam. Sháng sin; to harass, 磨難 ˏmo nán². Mo nán; to distress, 加苦楚 ˏká 'fú 'ch'o. Kiá k'ú ts'ú, 加殃 ˏká ˏyéung. Kiá yáng; to torment, 加刑 ˏká ˏying. Kiá ying; to afflict for the purpose of extortion, 擄人勒贖 'lò ˏyan lak₂ shuk₂. Lú jin leh shuh.

Afflicted, in body, 有病 'yau peng². Yú ping; afflicted with pain, 見痛 kín² t'ung². Kien t'ung, 覺痛 kok˪ t'ung². Kioh t'ung; afflicted in mind, 受患難 shau² wán² nán². Shau hwán nán, 受災磨 shau² ˏtsoi ˏmo. Shau tsái mo, 受難 shau² nán². Shau nán; to suffer distress, 受苦 shau² 'fú. Shau k'ú; the afflicted, 受難之人 shau² nán² ˏchí ˏyan.

Afflicting, troubling, 磨難 ˏmo nán²; distressing, 加苦 ˏká 'fú. Kiá k'ú, 加凄涼 ˏká ˏts'ai ˏléung. Kiá ts'í liáng.

Afflicting, grievous, 凄涼 ˏts'ai ˏléung. Ts'í liáng, 凄楚 ˏts'ai 'ch'o. Ts'í ts'ú.

Afflicter, 狠心嘅人 ˏlong ˏsam ké² ˏyan, 暴虐之人 pò² yéuk₂ ˏchí ˏyan. Páu yoh chí jin, 殘忍之人 ˏts'án 'yan ˏchí ˏyan. Ts'án jin chí jin.

Affliction, 患難 wan² nán². Hwán nán; distress, 凄涼 ˏts'ai ˏléung. Ts'í liáng, 苦楚 'fú 'ch'o. K'ú ts'ú; calamity, 災難 ˏtsoi nán². Tsái nán, 災殃 ˏtsoi ˏyéung. Tsái yáng, 災禍 ˏtsoi wo². Tsái ho, grief, 憂悶 ˏyau mún². Yú mwán, 心悶 ˏsam mún². Sin mwán, 煩悶 ˏfán mún². Fán mwan, 淹悶 ˏím mún². Yen mwán, 愁悶 ˏshau mún². Tsau mwán, 悶悶不樂 mún² mún² pat˪ lok₂. Mwán mwán puh loh.

Afflictive, causing pain, 加病痛 ˏká peng² t'ung²; causing distress, 加難 ˏká nán². Kiá nán; causing grief, 加憂 ˏká ˏyau. Kiá yú; adverse, 凶 ˏhung. Hung; tormenting, 慘 'ts'ám. Ts'án.

Afflictively, 加痛 ˏká t'ung². Kiá t'ung.

Affluence, wealth, 富貴 fú² kwai². Fú kwei, 富厚 fú² hau². Fú hau.

Affluent, wealthy, 富厚 fú² hau². Fú hau, 殷富 ˏyan fú². Yin fú, 豐富 ˏfung fú². Fung fú, 饒裕 ˏjú ü². Jáu yú, 素封 sò² ˏfung. Sú fung, 封富 ˏfung fú². Fung fú; abounding in wealth, 豐盛 ˏfung shing². Fung shing, 殷賑 ˏyan chan². Yin chin, 優優有餘 ˏyau ˏyau 'yau ˏü. Yú yú yú yú.

Affluently, in abundance, 豐盛 ˏfung shing². Fung shing.

Afflux, 匯流 úi² ˏlau. Hwui liú, 合流 hòp₂ ˏlau. Hoh liú.

Affodille, 知母草 ˏchí 'mò 'ts'ò. Chí mú ts'áu, 蕙母草 ˏshí 'mò 'ts'ò. Shí mú ts'áu, 茺蔚 ˏch'am ˏfán.

Afford, to, 施 ˏshí. Shí, 給 k'ap˪. Kih, 賜 ts'z². Ts'z,

供給 ˏkung k'ap˪. Kung kih, 產 ˊch'án. Ch'án; to afford relief, 施濟 ˏshí tsai˩. Shí tsí; to afford universal relief, 普濟 ˊp'ò tsai˩. P'ú tsí; to afford assistance in urgent circumstances, 濟急 tsai˩ kap˪. Tsí kih, 周急 ˏchau kap˪. Chau kih; to afford to sell, 賣得 mái² tak˪. Mái teh; he can afford to sell cheap, 佢賣得平 ˊk'ü mái² tak˪ ˏp'ing, 賤價而沽 tsín² ká˩ ˏí ˏkú. Tsien kiá rh kú; he can afford the expense, 可以當得此費 ˊho ˊí ˏtong tak˪ ˊts'z fai˩. K'o í táng teh ts'z fí, 多使都當得起 ˏto ˊshai ˏtò ˏtong tak˪ ˊhí; to afford profit, 生利 ˏshang lí². Sang lí; to afford pleasure, 賞心 ˊshéung ˏsam, 好得意 ˊhò tak˪ í˩. Háu teh í; the trees afford fruits, 樹結菓 shü² kít˪ ˊkwo. Shú kieh ko; the garden affords vegetables, 園產菜 ˏün ˊch'án ts'oi˩. Yuen ch'án ts'ái; to afford consolation, 安慰 ˏon wai˩. Ngán wei; to afford security, 保佑 ˊpò yau². Páu yú.

Afforded, yielded as fruit, 產過 ˊch'án kwo˩. Ch'án kwo; do. as profit, 得過利 tak˪ kwo˩ lí².

Affording, yielding as fruit, 產 ˊch'án. Ch'án, 結 kít˪. Kieh; bearing expenses, 使用 ˊshai yung². Shí yung.

Affranchise, to, 釋放 shik˪ fong˩. Shih fáng.

Affray, quarrel, 打鬬之事 ˊtá tau˩ ˏchí sz², 互相爭鬬 ú² ˏséung ˏcháng tau˩. Hú siáng tsang tau; brawl, 兩家鬥毆 ˊléung ˏká tau˩ ˊau. Liáng kiá tau ngau.

Affreight, to, 租船裝貨 ˏtsò ˏshün ˏchong fo˩. Tsú ch'uen chwáng ho.

Affreight, to, to frighten, 驚嚇 ˏkeng hak˪. King hih, 恐嚇 ˊhung hak˪. K'ung hih, 震驚 chan˩ ˏkeng. Chin king, 驚動 ˏkeng tung². King tung, 驚恐 ˏkeng ˊhung. King k'ung, 失驚 shat˪ ˏkeng. Shih king.

Affrighted, terrified, 萌萌增失驚 ˏmang ˏmang ˏtsang shat˪ ˏkeng, 驚惶 ˏkeng ˏwong. King hwáng, 恐惶 ˊhung ˏwong. K'ung hwáng, 恐懼 ˊhung kü². K'ung kü, 驚駭 ˏkeng ˏhoi. King hiái, 着驚 chéuk˪ ˏkeng. Choh king.

Affront, to, to meet face to face, 當面 ˏtong mín². Táng mien, 覿面 tik˪ mín². Tih mien; to insult, 觸犯 ch'uk˪ fán². Ch'uh fán, 冒犯 mò² fán². Máu fán, 冲犯 ˏch'ung fán². Ch'ung fán, 冲撞 ˏch'ung chong². Ch'ung chwáng, 冒瀆 mò² tuk˪. Máu tuh; to insult openly, 凌辱 ˏling yuk˪. Ling juh, 玷辱 tím˩ yuk˪. Tien juh.

Affront, an open defiance, 冲撞 ˏch'ung chong². Ch'ung chwáng; abuse, 冒犯 mò² fán². Máu fán, 凌辱 ˏling yuk˪. Ling juh, 羞辱 ˏsau yuk˪. Siú juh, 恥辱 ˊch'í yuk˪. Ch'í juh; slight resentment, 報怨 pò˩ ün˩. Pú yuen, 洩小忿 sít˪ ˊsiú ˊfan. Sieh siáu fan.

Affronted, opposed face to face, 面對面 mín² túi˩ mín². Mien túi mien, 面當面 mín² ˏtong mín². Mien táng mien; to have offended, 冒犯過 mò² fán² kwo˩. Máu fán kwo; to be offended at ill-treatments, 憤人之羞辱 ˊfan ˏyan ˏchí ˏsau yuk˪. Fan jin chí siú juh, 不甘人凌辱 pat˪ ˏkòm ˏyan ˏling yuk˪. Puh kán jin ling juh, 好唔分得 ˊhò ˏm fan² tak˪.

Affrontee, 被安頓面對面之獸 pí² ˏon tun² mín² túi˩ mín² ˏchí shau². Pí ngán tun mien túi mien chí shau.

Affronter, 鹵莽之人 ˊlò ˊmong ˏchí ˏyan. Lú máng chí jin, 躁暴之人 ts'ò˩ pò² ˏchí ˏyan. Ts'áu páu chí jin, 冲撞者 ˏch'ung chong² ˊché.

Affronting, abusing, 冒犯 mò² fán². Máu fán, 冲撞 ˏch'ung chong². Ch'ung chwáng.

Affuse, to, to pour upon, 斟入 ˏcham yap˪. Chin jih; to sprinkle, 灑 ˊshá. Shá, 淋瀨 ˏlam lái². Affused, sprinkled with a liquid, 洒過 ˊshá kwo˩. Shá kwo, 淋瀨過 ˏlam lái² kwo˩, 灌漑過 kún˩ k'oi˩ kwo˩. Kwán k'ái kwo.

Affusion, sprinkling with a liquid substance, 洒 ˊshá. Shá, 灌漑 kún˩ k'oi˩. Kwán k'ái.

Afloat, swimming without a guide, 浮泛 ˏfau fán˩. Fau fán; to be tossed to and fro by wind or waves, 飄蕩 ˏp'iú tong². P'iáu táng, 浮漂 ˏfau ˏp'iú. Fau p'iáu, 依泊無定 ˏí pok˪ ˏmò teng². Í poh wú ting, 洸蕩 ˏkwong tong². Kwáng táng.

Afoot, on foot, 脚行 kéuk˪ ˏhang. Kioh hang, 步行 pò² ˏhang. Pú hang, 徒步而行 ˏt'ò pò² ˏí ˏhang. T'ú pú rh hang.

Afore, in front, 前面 ˏts'ín mín². Ts'ien mien; prior in time, 先時 ˏsín ˏshí. Sien shí, 在先 tsoi² ˏsín. Tsái sien, 先日 ˏsín yat˪. Sien jih, (see before).

Aforehand, 早先 ˊtsò ˏsín. Tsáu sien.

Aforementioned, 前說 ˏts'ín shüt˪. Ts'ien shwoh, 前引 ˏts'ín ˊyan. Ts'ien yin.

Aforesaid, 前言 ˏts'ín ˏín. Ts'ien yen, 上文所言 shéung² ˏman ˊsho ˏín. Sháng wan so yen; the aforesaid person, 該人 ˏkoi ˏyan. Kái jin.

Aforethought, premeditated, 創思 ch'ong˩ ˏsz. Ch'wáng sz, 創謀 ch'ong˩ ˏmau. Ch'wáng mau.

Aforetime, in time past, 昔日 sik˪ yat˪. Sih jih, 昔時 sik˪ ˏshí. Sih shí, 曩日 ˊnong yat˪. Náng jih, 從前 ˏts'ung ˏts'ín. Ts'ung ts'ien, 曩者 ˊnong ˊché. Náng ché, 前時 ˏts'ín ˏshí. Ts'ien shí, 疇昔 ˏch'au sik˪. Ch'au sih, 向日 héung˩ yat˪. Hiáng jih, 往日 ˊwong yat˪. Wáng jih, 舊時 kau² ˏshí. Kau shí.

Afraid, 恐怕 ˊhung p'á˩. K'ung p'á, 恐懼 ˊhung kü². K'ung kü, 恐慌 ˊhung ˏfong. K'ung hwáng, 憚 tán². Tán, 畏 wai˩. Wei; not afraid, 唔怕 ˏm p'á˩, 不怕 pat˪ p'á˩. Puh p'á; to be afraid of death, 怕死 p'á˩ ˊsz. P'á sz; to be afraid of a hurricane, 怕颶風 p'á˩ kü² ˏfung. P'á kü fung; to be afraid of thieves, 怕賊 p'á˩ ts'ák˪. P'á ts'ih; not be afraid of anything (to be reckless), 毫無忌憚 ˏhò ˏmò kí² tán². Háu wú kí tán.

Afresh, anew, 再新 tsoi˩ ˏsan. Tsái sin; again, 再 tsoi˩. Tsái, 再復 tsoi˩ fuk˪. Tsái fuh, 再次 tsoi˩ ts'z˩. Tsái ts'z.

Africa, 亞非利加 Afilíká.

African, a native of Africa, 亞非利加人 Afilíká ˏyan (jin); african or marygold (name of a flower), 萬壽菊 mán² shau² kuk˪. Wán shau kiuh.

Afront, 對面 túi' mín². Túi mien, 當面 ˌtong mín². Táng mien, 面前 mín² ˌts'ín. Mien ts'ien.

Aft, 在船之後 tsoi² ˌshün ˌchí hau². Tsái ch'uen chí hau, 在船尾 tsoi² ˌshün ˋmí. Tsái ch'uen wí; the wind is right aft, 八字風 pát, tsz² ˌfung. Páh tsz fung; fore and aft, 自頭至尾 tsz² ˌt'au chí' ˋmí. Tsz t'au chí wí.

After, more aft, 更後 kang' hau². Kang hau; behind in place, 在後[后] tsoi² hau². Tsái hau, 後邊 hau² ˌpín. Hau pien, 後背 hau² púi'. Hau pei, 後頭 hau² ˌt'au. Hau t'au, 後面 hau² mín². Hau mien, 後便 hau² pín². Hau pien, 對後 túi' hau²; later in time, 後來 hau² ˌloi. Hau lái; to follow one after the other, 陸續而行 luk, tsuk, ˌí ˌhang. Luh suh rh hang, 以後 ˋí hau². Í hau, 然後 ˌín hau². Jen hau; after this (hereafter), 此後 ˋts'z hau². Ts'z hau, 嗣後 tsz² hau²; after that, 遂 sui². Sui; after breakfast, 早茶之後 ˋtsò ˌch'á ˌchí hau². Tsáu ch'á chí hau; in pursuit of, as: what are you after? 你搵也野 ˋní ˋwan mat, ˋyé, 你要也野 ˋní iú' mat, ˋyé, 你想也野 ˋní ˋséung mat, ˋyé, 你想怎麼 ˋní ˋséung ˋcham ˌmo. Ní siáng tsang mo, 所欲爲何 ˋsho yuk, ˌwai ˌho. So yuh wei ho; after what manner, 效何法子 háu² ˌho fát, ˋtsz. Hiáu ho fáh tsz, 點樣 ˋtím yéung²; to look after one, 尋人 ˌts'am ˌyan. Sin jin; to look after something, 搵野 ˋwan ˋyé; to be after (second to) one, 次等人 ts'z' ˋtang ˌyan. Ts'z tang jin; after the ancient custom, 照舊規矩 chiú' kau² ˌkw'ai ˋkü. Cháu kiú kw'ei kü, 照古例 chiú' ˋkú lai². Cháu kú lí; to call one after his own name, 招人依其本名 ˌchiú ˌyan ˌí ˌk'í ˋpún ˌmeng. Cháu jin í k'í pún ming; the day after to-morrow, 後日 hau² yat,. Hau jih; after he had arrived, 佢到之後 ˋk'ü tò' ˌchí hau².

After-acceptation, 後所敢之他意 hau² ˋsho ˋk'ai ˌchí ˌt'á í'. Hau so k'í chí t'á í.

After-account, 後頭嘅數 hau² ˌt'au ké' shò', 後數 hau² shò'. Hau sú.

After-act 後嘅行爲 hau² ké' ˌhang ˌwai, 晚節 ˋmán tsít,. Wán tsich.

After-ages, 後世 hau² shai'. Hau shí, 後代 hau² toi². Hau tái.

After-all, 總係 ˋtsung hai². Tsung hí, 總是 ˋtsung shí². Tsung shí, 總之 ˋtsung ˌchí. Tsung chí, 到底 tò' ˋtai. Táu tí, 畢竟 pat, ˋking. Pih king, 收尾 ˌshau ˋmí. Shau wí, 歸根 ˌkwai ˌkan. Kwei kin, 竟然 ˋking ˌín. King jen.

After-birth, 後人 hau² ˌyan. Hau jin, 胞衣 ˌpáu ˌí. Páu í, 胎胞 ˌt'oi ˌpáu. T'ái páu, 胎衣 ˌt'oi ˌí. T'ái í, 血艙 hüt, ˌp'ún. Hiueh pw'án, 紫河肢 ˋtsz ˌho ˌchí. Tsz ho chí, 紫河車 ˋtsz ˌho ˌch'é. Tsz ho kü.

After-conduct, 晚節 ˋmán tsít,. Wán tsich, 收尾行爲 ˌshau ˋmí ˌhang ˌwai. Shau wí hang wei.

After-cost, 補銀 ˋpò ˌngan. Pú yin, 續補之銀 tsuk, ˋpò ˌchí ˌngan. Suh pú chí yin.

After-crop, second crop, 晚造 ˋmán tsò². Wán tsáu, 尾勞 ˋmí lò². Wí láu.

After-days, 後來 hau' ˌloi. Hau lái, 將來 ˌtséung ˌloi. Tsiáng lái; future days, 後世 hau' shai'. Hau shí.

After-enquiry, 再查 tsoi' ˌch'á. Tsái ch'á.

After-game, a subsequent expedient, 惡心復萌 ok, ˌsam fuk, ˌmang. Ngoh sin fuh mang.

After-gathering (of fruit), 翻摘 ˌfán chák,. Fán tseh; ditto of potatoes, ground nuts &c. 翻爬 ˌfán ˌp'á. Fán p'á.

After-life, 死後 ˋsz hau². Sz hau.

After-love, second love, 繼娶 kai' ts'ü'. Kí ts'ü, 續絃 tsuk, ˌín. Suh hien, 續娶 tsuk, ts'ü'. Suh ts'ü, 娶塡房 ts'ü' ˌt'ín ˌfong. Ts'ü t'ien fáng.

Afternoon, 下午 há² ˋng. Hiá wú, 午後 ˋng hau² Wú hau, 過午 kwo' ˋng. Kwo wú, 下稷 há² tsik,. Hiá tsih, 挨晚 ˌái ˋmán. yái wán, 日昃 yat, chak,. Jih tseh; from 11 to 1 P.M., 午時 ˋng ˌshí. Wú shí; from 1 to 3 P.M., 未時 mí' ˌshí. Wí shí; from 3 to 5 P.M., 申時 ˌshan ˌshí. Shin shí, 下晡 há² ˌpò. Hiá pú; 4 P.M., 半晡 pún' ˌpò. Pwán pú; afternoon meal, 餔 ˌpò. Pú.

After-pains 產後痛 ˋch'án hau² t'ung'. Ch'án hau t'ung, 娩後痛 ˋmín hau² t'ung'. Mien hau t'ung.

After-piece, 下套 há² t'ò'. Hiá t'ú.

After-swarms, 後出之蜂 hau² ch'ut, ˌchí ˌfung. Hau ch'uh chí fung, 晚造 ˋmán tsò². Wán tsáu.

After-thought, reflections after an act, 回思 ˌúi ˌsz. Hwui sz, 後思 hau² ˌsz. Hau sz; remorse, 悔恨 fúi' han². Hwui han, 後悔 hau² fúi'. Hau hwui, 追悔 ˌchui fúi'. Chui hwui.

Aftertimes, 日後 yat, hau². Jih hau, 後時 hau² ˌshí. Hau shí.

Afterwards, 後來 hau² ˌloi. Hau lái, 然後 ˌín hau². Jen hau, 尾後 ˋmí hau². Wí hau, 在後 tsoi² hau². Tsái hau, 晚 ˋmán. Wán.

After-wit, 後知才短 hau² ˌchí ˌts'oi ˋtün. Hau chí ts'ái twán.

Again, 再 tsoi'. Tsái, 再復 tsoi' fuk,. Tsái fuh, 仍復 ˌying fuk,. Ying fuh; to come again or return, 再來 tsoi' ˌloi. Tsái lái, 翻來 ˌfán ˌloi. Fán lái, 復來 fuk, ˌloi. Fuh lái, 又來 yau' ˌloi. Yú lái; to read again, 再讀 tsoi' tuk,. Tsái tuh; again and again, 反覆 ˋfán fuk,. Fán fuh, 重復 ˌch'ung fuk,. Ch'ung fuh; once again, 再一次 tsoi' yat, ts'z'. Tsái yih ts'z, 再一回 tsoi' yat, ˌúi. Tsái yih hwui, 又一遭 yau' yat, ˌtsò. Yú yih tsáu; over and again, 再三 tsoi' ˌsám. Tsái sán, 好幾遭 ˋhò ˋkí ˌtsò. Háu kí tsáu, 重重疊疊 ˌch'ung ˌch'ung típ, típ, 至再至三 chí' tsoi' chí' ˌsám. Chí tsái chí sán; do it again, 又做過 yau' tsò' kwo'. Yú tso kwo; further, 另外 ling² ngoi². Ling wei.

Against, in opposition, enmity, 對敵 túi' tik,. Túi tih; contrary, 逆 yik,. Yih, 噬 ngák, 相反 ˌséung ˋfán. Siáng fán, 相忤 ˌséung ˋng. Siang wú, 悖逆 púi' yik,. Pei yih; against the current, 噬逆流 ngák, ˌlau. Yih liú; against the wind, 噬風 ngák, ˌfung. Yih fung, 石尤風 shek, ˌyau

fung. Shih yú fung; against reason, 逆理 yik, ʿlí. Yih lí; to strike against, 撞着 chong² chéuk. Chwáng choh; opposite in place, 對面 túi' mín². Túi mien, 相向 séung héung'. Siáng hiáng; against one (as in a game), 對頂 túi' ʿting. Túi ting, 鬥頂 tau' ʿting. Tau ting; to speak against, 譭謗 ʿwai p'ong'. Wei p'áng, 揭人短處 k'it, yan ʿtün ch'ü'. K'ieh jin twán ch'ú; against (as law), 禁 kam'. Kin; to lean against, 挨埋 ái mái. Yái mái, 挨凭 ái pang²; to lean against a railing, 凭欄 pang² lán. Pang lán; to place against the wall, 挨住向牆 ái chü² héung' ts'éung. Yái chú hiáng ts'iáng; to hang against the wall (as a picture), 挨牆掛住 ái ts'éung kwá' chü². Yái ts'iáng kwá chú.

Agalmatolite, 粉石 ʿfan shek. Fan shih, 圖書石 t'ò shü shek. T'ú shú shih.

Agamist, 單身仔 tán shan ʿtsai.

Agapanthus, 百子蓮 pák ʿtsz lín. Peh tsz lien.

Agar agar, edible seaweed, 海菜 ʿhoi ts'oi'. Hái ts'ái; ditto the red kind, 紫菜 ʿtsz ts'oi'. Tsz ts'ái; prepared ditto, 凉菜 léung ts'oi'. Liáng ts'ái; ditto the large kind, 石花菜 shek fá ts'oi'. Shih hwá ts'ái; the broad kind, 海帶 ʿhoi tái'. Hái tái,

Agaric, a sort of mushroom, 朱涯芝 chü ngái chí. Chú yái chí; agaricus, 草菰 ʿts'ò kú. Ts'áu kú, 蕈 ʿt'ám. T'án, 菌 ʿkw'an. Kw'an.

Agate, cornelian, 瑪瑙石 ʿmá ʿnò shek. Má náu shih, 白瑪瑙 pák ʿmá ʿnò. Peh má náu.

Age, an, 世 shai'. Shí; a generation, 一世 yat shai'. Yih shí, 一代 yat toi². Yih tái, 一世代 yat shai' toi². Yih shí tái; a generation of rulers =a dynasty, 葉 íp. Yeh, 奕葉 yik íp. Yih yeh; the duration of a man's life, 年紀 nín ʿkí. Nien kí, 壽 shau², 齡 ling. Ling, 胡壽 ú shau². Hú shau, 胡考 ú ʿháu. Hú k'áu, 背壽 púi' shau². Pei shau, 老縮 ʿlò shuk. Láu shuh; great age i.e. between 80 and 100, 壽考 shau² ʿháu. Shau k'áu, 高壽 kò shau². Káu shau, 上壽 shéung² shau². Sháng shau, 遐齡 há ling. Hiá ling, 期頤 k'í í. K'í í; between 70 and 80, 中壽 chung shau². Chung shau; between 60 and 70, 下壽 há² shau². Hiá shau; of tender age, 年少 nín shiú'. Nien sháu, 年輕 nín heng. Nien k'ing, 年紀嫩 nín ʿkí nün². Nien kí nun; of age, 成丁 shing ting. Ching ting, 年紀壯 nín ʿkí chong'. Nien kí chwáng, 弱冠 yéuk kún'. Joh kwán; in that age, 當世 tong shai'. Táng shí; successive ages, 歷代 lik toi². Lih tái, 世世 shai' shai'. Shí shí; former ages, 先世 sín shai'. Sien shí; after ages, 後世 hau² shai'. Hau shí, 後代 hau² toi². Hau tái; a period of one hundred years, a century, 一百年 yat pák nín. Yih peh nien; of what age are you? 貴庚 kwai' kang. Kwei kang, 你今年幾大 ʿní kam nín ʿkí tái², 幾多歲 ʿkí to sui'. Kí to sui; of the same age, 同年 t'ung nín. T'ung nien, 同庚 t'ung kang. T'ung kang. In the Líkí one is called 幼 yau'. Yú, a child, at the age of ten; 弱冠 yéuk kún'. Joh kwán, a youth, at the age of 20; 壯 chong'. Chwáng, a man, at the age of 30; 强 k'éung. K'iáng, in the full vigour of manhood, at the age of 40; 艾 ngái². Í, grey, at the age of 50; 耆 k'í. K'í, a director or adviser, at the age of 60; 老 ʿlò. Láu, venerable, at the age of 70; 耄 mò². Máu, hoary or infirm, at the age of 80 and 90; and 期頤 k'í í. K'í í, an object of tender care, at the age of 100.

Aged, old, 老邁 ʿlò mái². Láu mái, 老 ʿlò. Láu, 壽考 shau² ʿháu. Shau k'áu; ditto and infirm, 耄 mò². Máu, 耆 k'í. K'í; very aged, 壽耇 shau² ʿkau. Shau kau, 黃耇 wong ʿkau. Hwáng kau, 年邁 nín mái². Nien mái, 老艾 ʿlò ngái². Láu í, 高壽 kò shau². Káu shau, 齒耋 ʿch'í tít. Ch'í tieh, 高年 kò nín. Káu nien, 齒尊 ʿch'í tsün. Ch'í tsun, 大年 tái² nín. Tá nien, 尊長 tsün ʿchéung. Tsun cháng, 長老 ʿchéung ʿlò. Cháng láu, 叟 ʿsau. Sau, 大齡 tái² ling. Tá ling, 壽翁 shau² yung. Shau ung, 老翁 ʿlò yung. Láu ung.

Agency, exerting power, 致行之力 chí' hang chí lik. Chí hang chíh lih, 使自動行 ʿsz tzs² tung² hang. Sz tsz tung hang; the office of an agent, 代理之職 toi² ʿlí chí chik. Tái lí chí chih, 代庖之職 toi² p'áu chí chik. Tái p'áu chí chih, 代辦之職 toi² pán² chí chik. Tái pán chí chih, 署理之職 ʿshü ʿlí chí chik. Shú lí chí chih, 署任 ʿshü yam². Shú jin.

Agenda, the service of a church, 禮儀之書 ʿlai í chí shü. Lí í chí shú, 聖會禮儀 shing' úi² ʿlai í. Shing hwúi lí í.

Agent, an, a substitute or factor, 替理者 t'ai' ʿlí ʿché. T'í lí ché, 替辦者 t'ai' pán² ʿché. T'í pán ché, 替身 t'ai' shan. T'í shin, 管事者 ʿkún sz² ʿché. Kwán sz ché, 經管 king ʿkún. King kwán, 該管 koi ʿkún. Kái kwán, 代料理者 toi² liú² ʿlí ʿché. Tái liáu lí ché; a general agent or broker, 行人 hang yan. Hang jin; a manager or director, 主事者 ʿchü sz² ʿché. Chú sz ché, 兼理事務 kím ʿlí sz² mò². Kien lí sz wú; a government agent, 欽差 yam ch'ái. K'in ch'ái.

Agglomerate, to, to gather or collect into a mass, 巖石連生 ngám shek lín shang. Gan shih lien sang, 生石團結 shang shek t'ün kít. Sang shih tw'án kieh.

Agglutinant, a substance causing adhesion, 糊野之物 ch'í ʿyé chí mat. Ch'í yé chí wuh; tending to cause adhesion, 糊埋 ch'í mái. Ch'í mái.

Agglutinate, to, to unite as with glue, 糊埋 ch'í mái. Ch'í mái, 糊住 ch'í chü². Ch'í chú, 糊緊 ch'í ʿkan. Ch'í Kín; to heal, 醫埋口 í mái ʿhau. Í mái k'au.

Agglutination, 糊埋 ch'í mái. C'hí mái, 醫埋 í mái. Í mái, 醫翻原位 í fán ün wai². Í fán yuen wei.

Aggrandization, the act of aggrandizing, 致爲高大 chí' wai kò tái². Chí wei káu tá.

Aggrandize, to, to make great or greater, 致爲廣大 chí² ˏwai ʿkwong tái². Chí wei kwáng tá; to exalt, 致爲尊貴 chí² ˏwai ˏtsün kwai². Chí wei tsun kwei, 尊大 ˏtsün tái², 尊重 ˏtsün chung². Tsun chung, 尊貴 ˏtsün kwai² Tsun kwei; to aggrandize one's-self, 妄自尊大 ʿmong tsz² ˏtsün tái². Wáng tsz tsun tá, 自高自大 tsz² ˏkò tsz² tái². Tsz káu tsz tá, 高自位置 ˏkò tsz² wai² chí². Káu tsz wei chí, 抬高自己身分 ˏt'oi ˏkò tsz² ʿkí ˏshan fan². T'ái káu tsz kí shin fan, 自命不凡 tsz² ming² pat₅ ˏfán. Tsz ming puh fán.

Aggrandizement, self, 自高自大 tsz² ˏkò tsz² tái². Tsz káu tsz tá.

Aggravate, to, to make more difficult, 倍難 ʿp'úi ˏnán. Pei nán, 較難 káu² ˏnán. Kiáu nán; to make worse, 擾累 ʿiú lui². Yáu lui, 屢屢操擾 ʿlü ʿlü ts'ò² ʿiú. Lü lü ts'áu jáu, 致爲越難 chí² ˏwai üt₂ ˏnán. Chí wei yueh nán, 屢屢滾攪 ʿlü ʿlü ʿkwan ʿkáu. Lü lü kwan kiáu.

Aggravated, 倍難的 ʿp'úi ˏnán tik₅. Pei nán tih, 擾累過 ʿiú lui² kwo². Jáu lui kwo.

Aggravation, the act of making worse, 倍難 ʿp'úi ˏnán. Pei nán; the aggravation of a crime, 惡之尤者 ok₅ ˏchí ˏyau ʿché. Ngoh chí yú ché, 惡之最者 ok₅ ˏchí tsui² ʿché. Ngoh chí tsui ché; exaggerated description of any thing, 言過其實 ˏín kwo² ˏk'í shat₂. Yen kwo k'í shih, 褒貶太過 ˏpò ʿpín t'ái² kwo². Páu pien t'ái kwo.

Aggregate, to, to heap up, 累埋 ʿlui ˏmái. Lui mái; to pile up, 疊起 típ₂ ʿhí. Tieh k'í, 累起 ʿlui ʿhí. Lui k'í, 堆起 ˏtúi ʿhí. Túi k'í; to unite into one mass (as stores &c.), 結埋 kít₅ ˏmái. Kieh mái, 生埋 ˏshang ˏmái. Sang mái, 團埋 ˏt'ün ˏmái. Tw'án mái.

Aggregate, the, the sum total, 總數 ʿtsung shò². Tsung sú. 合數 hòp₂ shò². Hoh sú, 共算 kung² sün². Kung swán; a united mass, 結埋之野 kít₅ ˏmái ˏchí ʿyé. Kieh mái chí yé; the resumé, 總意 ʿtsung í². Tsung í.

Aggregation, the act of aggregating, 結埋 kít₅ ˏmái. Kieh mái, 物之結埋 mat₂ ˏchí kít₅ ˏmái. Wuh chí kieh mái; a collection of particulars, 總意 ʿtsung í². Tsung í.

Aggress, to, to commit a first offence, 侵犯 ˏts'am fán². Ts'in fán, 觸犯 ch'uk₂ fán². Ch'uh fán, 挑釁 ˏt'iú yan². T'iáu hin, 挑犯 ˏt'iú fán². T'iáu fán, 故意撩犯 kú² í² ˏliú fán². Kú í liáu fán, 冒犯 mò² fán². Máu fán, 冲犯 ˏch'ung fán². Ch'ung fán; to assault, 攻打 ˏkung ʿtá. Kung tá, 攻擊 ˏkung kik₅. Kung kih, 進擊 tsun² kik₅. Tsin kih, 進攻 tsun² ˏkung. Tsin kung; to invade, 侵伐 ˏts'am fát₂. Ts'in fáh; to invade secretly, 竊伐 sít₅ fát₂. Sieh fáh.

Aggressing, commencing hostility first, 侵伐 ˏTs'am fát₂. Ts'in fáh, 侵犯 ˏts'am fán². Ts'in fán, 撩犯 ˏliú fán². Liáu fán.

Aggression, the first act of hostility, 侵伐 ˏts'am fát₂. Ts'in fáh; the first act of offence, 侵犯 ˏts'am fán². Ts'in fán; assault, 攻打 ˏkung ʿtá. Kung tá; encroachment, 蠶食 ˏts'ám shik₂. Ts'án shih; injury, 侵害 ˏts'am hoi². Ts'in hái.

Aggressive, 侵犯 ˏts'am fán². Ts'in fán; making the first attack, 侵伐 ˏts'am fát₂. Ts'in fáh.

Aggressor, one who attacks first, 攻打者 ˏkung ʿtá ʿché. Kung tá ché; one who offends first, 撩犯者 ˏliú fán² ʿché. Liáu fan ché, 挑犯者 ˏt'iú fán² ʿché. T'iáu fán ché, 挑釁嘅 ˏt'iú yan² ké²; an invader, 侵伐者 ˏts'am fát₂ ʿché. Ts'in fáh ché; an encroacher, 侵佔 ˏts'am chím². Ts'in chen, 霸佔 pá² chím². Pá chen.

Aggrieve, to, to afflict, 令人煩悶 ling² ˏyan ˏfán mún². Ling jin fán mwán, 使人覺悶 ʿshai ˏyan kok₅ mún². Shí jin kioh mwán; to vex or trouble, 厭煩 ím² ˏfán. Yen fán, 煩勞 ˏfán ˏlò. Fán láu, 淹悶 ˏím mún². Yen mwán; to injure, 虧負 ˏfai fú². Kw'ei fú, 虧損 ˏfai ʿsün. Kw'ei sun, 辜負 ˏkú fú². Kú fú, 難爲 ˏnán ˏwai, 囉唆 ˏlo ˏso; heaven does not aggrieve me (by bereavement), 天不虧負我 ˏt'ín pat₅ ˏfai fú² ʿngo. T'ien puh kw'ei fú wo.

Aggrieved, 受害 shau² hoi². Shau hái, 遭害 ˏtsò hoi². Tsáu hái, 見害的 kín² hoi² tik₅. Kien hái tih, 被害的 pí² hoi² tik₅. Pí hái tih.

Aggrieving, afflicting, 難爲 ˏnán ˏwai. Nán wei, 使人愁悶 ʿshai ˏyan ˏshau mún². Shí jin tsau mwán, 令人抱悶 ling² ˏyan ʿp'ò mún². Ling jin p'áu mwán; oppressing, 勒索 lák₂ sok₅. Leh soh, 逼勒 pik₅ lák₂. Pih leh, 勒搾 lák₂ chá². Leh chá; the aggrieving party, 架梁 ká² ˏléung. Kiá liáng, 嫁禍之人 ká² wo² ˏchí ˏyan. Kiá ho chí jin, 送毒者 sung² tuk₂ ʿché.

Aggroup, to, 聚埋一隊 tsü² ˏmái yat₅ túi². Tsü mái yih túi, 擺隊 ʿpái túi². Pái túi, 擺列各隊 ʿpái lít₂ kok₅ túi². Pái lieh koh túi.

Aghast, struck with terror, 驚 ˏkeng. King, 慌破胆 ˏfong p'o² ʿtám. Hwáng p'o tán, 得人驚 tak₅ ˏyan ˏkeng. Teh jin king; struck with amazement, 驚視 ˏkeng shí². King shí.

Agile, nimble, 快手 fái² ʿshau. Kw'ái shau, 靈便 ˏling pín². Ling pien; alert, 伶俐 ˏling lí². Ling lí, 輕快 ˏhing fái². K'ing kw'ái, 急速 kap₅ ts'uk₅. Kih suh, 飲 ts'z². Ts'z, 快捷 fái tsít₂. Kw'ái tsieh, 敏捷 ʿman tsít₂. Min tsieh, 快趣 fái² ts'ü². Kw'ái ts'ü, 輕捷 ˏhing tsít₂. K'ing tsieh.

Agio, 銀價之高低 ˏngan ká² ˏchí ˏkò ˏtai. Yin kiá chí káu tí; premium, 銀之溢價 ˏngan ˏchí yat₂ ká². Yin chí yih kiá.

Agist, to, to take the cattle of others to graze, 放他人之牛食草 fong² ˏt'á ˏyan ˏchí ˏngau shik₂ ʿts'ò. Fáng t'á jin chí niú shih ts'áu, 看他人之牛 hon² ˏt'á ˏyan ˏchí ˏngau. K'án t'á jin chí niú.

Agistment, the taking and feeding of other men's cattle, 放他人之牛食草 fong² ˏt'á ˏyan ˏchí ˏngau shik₂ ʿtsò. Fáng t'á jin chí niú shih ts'áu; the price paid for such feeding, 放他人之牛食草之工價 fong² ˏt'á ˏyan ˏchí ˏngau shik₂ ʿts'ò ˏchí ˏkung ká². Fáng t'á jin chí niú shih ts'áu chí kung kiá.

Agitate, to, to move, 動 tung². Tung; to move to and fro, 搖動 ˏiú tung². Yáu tung, 搖擺 ˏiú ʿpái. Yáu pái; to shake, 震動 chan' tung². Chin tung; to move up and down, 挑動 ˏt'iú tung². T'iáu tung; to agitate by pushing against, 冲動 ˏch'ung tung². Ch'ung tung, 撞動 chong² tung². Chwáng tung, 撞郁 chong² yukˎ. Chwáng yuh, 撞浮 chong² ˏfau. Chwáng fau, 搥倒 pung' ʿtò; to stir up, to unsettle people's minds, 擾亂 ʿiú lün². Jáu lwán, 擾動 ʿiú tung². Jáu tung, 挑動 ˏt'iú tung². T'iáu tung, 攪擾 ʿkáu ʿiú. Kiáu jáu, 攪動 ʿkáu tung². Kiáu tung, 搧動 shín' tung². Shen tung; to agitate the water, 激動 kikˎ tung². Kih tung, 搖動 ˏiú tung². Yáu tung; to agitate the mind, 動心 tung² ˏsam. Tung sin, 感動 ʿkòm tung². Kán tung; to agitate by temptation, 誘動 ʿyau tung². Yú tung, 引動 ʿyan tung². Yin tung; to discuss, 辯駁 pín² pokˎ. Pien poh; to deliberate, 斟酌 ˏcham chéukˎ. Chin choh, 商量 ˏshéung ˏléung. Sháng liáng; to examine, 查察 ˏch'á ch'átˎ. Ch'á ch'áh, 稽查 ˏk'ai ˏch'á. K'í ch'á.

Agitated, tossed from side to side, 搖動 ˏiú tung². Yáu tung, 兩便擺 ʿléung pín² ʿpái. Liáng pien pái, 兩便郁 ʿléung pín² yukˎ. Liáng pien yuh; ditto as the ocean, 波濤湧沸 ˏpo ˏt'ò ʿyung fatˎ. Po t'áu yung fáh, 漂沸 ˏp'iú fatˎ. P'iáu fáh; ditto as waters in general, 浡潏 putˏ küt˒. Poh kiueh, 潭濼 ʿyam likˏ. Jin lih, 湢汃 pikˎ chakˎ. Pih tseh; shaken, 震動 chan' tung². Chin tung; agitated by the wind, 飄動 ˏp'iú tung². P'iáu tung, 吹動 ˏch'ui tung². Ch'ui tung, 揿動 ʿhòm tung². 風打動 ˏfung ʿtá tung². Fung tá tung; agitated as the mind, 慌忙 ˏfong ˏmong. Hwáng máng, 慌惶 ˏp'ong ˏwong. P'áng hwáng, 慌慞 ˏfong ˏchéung. Hwáng cháng, 惶遽 ˏwong kü'. Hwáng kü, 驚慌 ˏkeng ˏfong. King hwáng, 憸憸 ʿkw'ai ʿkw'ai. Kw'ei kw'ei, 蘇蘇 ˏsú ˏsú. Sú sú, 怔忪 ˏching ˏtsung. Ching tsung; disturbed, 惷惷 ˏch'un ˏch'un. Ch'un ch'un; to look agitated, 遽色 kü' shikˎ. Kü sih, 徬徨 ˏp'ong ˏwong. P'áng hwáng, 疊疊跳 típ˒ típ˒ t'iú'; discussed, 斟酌 ˏcham chéukˎ. Chin choh; canvassed, 駁過 pokˎ kwo'. Poh kwo, 駁過一條氣 pokˎ kwo' yatˎ ˏt'iú hí'. Poh kwo yih t'iáu k'í.

Agitation, 搖動 ˏiú tung². Yáu tung; commotion, 擾亂 ʿiú lün². Jáu lwán; disturbance of tranquility of mind, 悸 kwai'. Kí; excitement, 激 kikˎ. Kih; deliberation, 商量 ˏshéung ˏléung. Sháng liáng; discussion, 辯駁 pín² pokˎ. Pien poh; the project is now in agitation, 計還商量 kai' ˏwán ˏshéung ˏléung. Kí hwán sháng liáng, 計還籌謀 kai' ˏwán ˏch'au ˏmau. Kí hwán ch'au mau.

Agitator, one who excites sedition, 蠱惑者 ʿkú wák˒ ʿché. Kú hwoh ché; one who stirs up the people, 游說之人 ˏyau shui' ˏchí ˏyan. Yau shwui chí jin.

Aglaia odorata, 三葉蘭 ˏsám íp˒ ˏlán. Sán yeh lán; do. variety, 五葉蘭 ʿng íp˒ ˏlán. Wú yeh lán.

Agnate, 父之男戚 fú² ˏchí ˏnám ts'ikˎ. Fú chí nán ts'ih.

Agnatic, 關屬於祖宗之苗裔 ˏkwán shuk˒ ˏü ʿtsò ˏtsung ˏchí ˏmiú yui². Kwán shuh yú tsú tsung chí miáu í.

Agnation, 父之嫡裔 fú² ˏchí tikˎ yui². Fú chí tih í.

Agnomen 花名 ˏfá ˏmeng. Hwá ming, 混名 wan² ˏmeng. Hwan ming.

Agnominate, to, 加以花名 ˏká ʿí ˏfá ˏmeng. Kiá í hwá ming 羅花名 ʿlo ˏfá ˏmeng. Lo hwá ming.

Agnus Dei, 上帝之羔 shéung² tai² ˏchí ˏkò. Sháng tí chí káu.

Ago, past, 前 ˏts'ín. Ts'ien; a week ago, 前一个禮拜 ˏts'ín yatˎ ko' ʿlai pái'. Ts'ien yih ko lí pái, 一个禮拜以前 yatˎ ko' ʿlai pái' ʿí ˏts'ín. Yih ko lí pái í ts'ien; a year ago, 前一年 ˏts'ín yatˎ ˏnín. Ts'ien yih nien, 一年之前 yatˎ ˏnín ˏchí ˏts'ín. Yih nien chí ts'ien; long ago, 好久 ʿhò ʿkau. Háu kiú, 好耐 ʿhò noi². Háu núi, 許久 ʿhü ʿkau. Hü kiú, 已久 ʿí ʿkau. Í kiú; not long ago, 不久 patˎ ʿkau. Puh kiú, 無幾久 ˏmò ʿkí ʿkau. Wú kí kiú, 無幾耐 ˏmò ʿkí noi²; no longer ago than, 不過 * * * 之前 patˎ kwo' * * * ˏchí ˏts'ín. Puh kwo * * * chí ts'ien.

Agog, ardently to desire, 癡想 ˏch'í ʿséung. Ch'í siáng; to be agog on food, 爲食 wai² shik˒ Wei shih, 饕食 ˏt'ò shik˒; do not be agog on delicacies, 唔好咁爲食 ˏm ʿhò kòm' wai² shik˒.

Agoing, in motion, 行 ˏhang. Hang, 行動 ˏhang tung². Hang tung; to set agoing, 放行 fong' ˏhang. Fáng hang, 撥行 pút˒ ˏhang. Poh hang.

Agonism, 鬥 tau'. Tau.

Agonistic, 關於鬥 ˏkwán ˏü tau'. Kwán yú tau, 鬥嘅事 tau' ké² sz².

Agonize, to, to writhe with extreme pain, 痛得好凄凉 t'ung' tak˒ ʿhò ˏts'ai ˏléung, 苦楚 ʿfú ʿch'o. K'ú ts'ú, 見得甚痛 kín' tak˒ sham² t'ung². Kien teh shin t'ung; to struggle with death, 痛到欲死不得 t'ung' tò' yuk˒ ʿsz patˎ takˎ. T'ung táu yuh sz puh teh, 愛死唔得氣斷 oi' ʿsz ˏm takˎ hí' ʿt'ün, 死抵 ʿsz ʿtai. Sz tí, 死捱 ʿsz ngái² Sz yái.

Agony, the agonies of death, 死痛 ʿsz t'ung'. Sz t'ung, 死捱 ʿsz ngái². Sz yái, 死抵 ʿsz ʿtai. Sz tí; great pain, 苦楚 ʿfú ʿch'o. K'ú ts'ú; agony of mind, 心焦 ˏsam ˏtsiú. Sin tsiáu, 焦燥 ˏtsiú ts'ò'. Tsiáu ts'áu, 焦愁 ˏtsiú ˏshau. Tsiáu tsau, 凄慘 ˏts'ai ʿts'ám. Ts'í ts'án; to suffer great agonies of mind, 愁腸百結 ˏshau ˏch'éung pákˎ kítˎ. Tsau ch'áng peh kieh, 滿肚愁懷 ʿmún ʿt'ò ˏshau ˏwái. Mwán t'ú tsau hwái.

Agrammatist, 未學者 mí² hok˒ ʿché. Wí hioh ché, 村佬 ˏts'ün ʿlò. Ts'un láu, 村夫 ˏts'ün ˏfú. Ts'un fú, 呆佬 ˏngoi ʿlò. Ngái láu.

Agrarian, relating to lands, 關於田 ˏkwán ˏü ˏt'ín. Kwán yú t'ien; pertaining to a division of land, 均分田土 ˏkwan ˏfan ˏt'ín ʿt'ò. Kiun fan t'ien t'ú.

Agrarian, an, 主持均田之道 ʿchü ˏch'í ˏkwan ˏt'ín ˏchí tò². Chú ch'í kiun t'ien chí táu.

Agree, to, to be of one mind, 同心 ,t'ung ,sam. T'ung sin, 和睦 ,wo muk₂. Ho muh, 和合 ,wo hòp₂. Ho hoh, 和諧 ,wo ,hái. Ho hiái, 協和 híp₂ ,wo. Hieh ho, 相和 ,séung ,wo. Siáng ho, 相合 ,séung hòp₂. Siáng hoh; to agree in opinion, 同意 ,t'ung í'. T'ung í, 投機 ,t'au ,kí. T'au kí, 意氣相投 í' hí' ,séung ,t'au. Í k'í siáng t'au, 情投意合 ,ts'ing ,t'au í' hòp₂. Ts'ing t'au í hoh; to assent to, 依從 ,í ,ts'ung. Í ts'ung, 遂意 sui² í'. Sui í, 順意 shun² í'. Shun í, 遂願 sui² ün². Sui yuen, 合從 hòp₂ ,ts'ung. Hoh ts'ung; to settle by stipulation, 訂約 ting' yéuk₂. Ting yoh, 相約 ,séung yéuk₂. Siáng yoh, 許約 'hü yéuk₂. Hü yoh, 講妥當 'kong 't'o tong'. Kiáng t'o táng, 斟妥 ,cham 't'o. Chin t'o, 議妥 'í 't'o. Í t'o, 立約 láp₂ yéuk₂. Lih yoh; to agree about a price, 定價 teng² ká'. Ting kiá, 講實價 'kong shat₂ ká'. Kiáng shih kiá; to agree with one (as medicine), 受得 shau² tak₂. Shau teh, 此藥甚合 'ts'z yéuk₂ sham² hòp₂. Ts'z yoh shin hoh; cold does not agree with me, 唔受得冷 ,m shau² tak₂ 'lang; to agree like dogs and cats, 貓見狗仇 ,máu kín' 'kau ,ch'au. Máu kien kau ch'au; to agree to all conditions, 百順 pák₂ shun². Peh shun; they do not exactly agree, 佢唔多啱 'k'ü ,m ,to ,ngám.

Agreeable, suitable, 啱 ,ngám, 合意 hòp₂ í'. Hoh í, 當意 tong' í'. Táng í, 稱意 ch'ing' í'. Ch'ing í; correspondent, 合式 hòp₂ shik₂. Hoh shih; in conformity with, 依 ,í. Í; in persuance of, 照 chiú'. Cháu, 按 on'. Ngán; pleasing to the mind, 歡悅 ,fún üt₂. Hwán yueh, 安樂 ,on lok₂. Ngán loh, 暢遂 ch'éung' sui². Ch'áng sui, 趣意 ts'ü' í'. Ts'ü í, 恂恂 ,sun ,sun. Siun siun, 和悅 ,wo üt₂. Ho yueh, 婉 'wán. Wán; agreeable manners, 丰姿綽約 ,fung tsz' ch'éuk₂ yéuk₂. Fung tsz ch'oh yoh, 態度娉婷 t'ái' tò² ,p'ing ,t'ing. T'ái tú p'ing t'ing; do. disposition, 性情和順 sing' ,ts'ing ,wo shun². Sing ts'ing ho shun, 品性圓和 'pan sing' ,ün ,wo. Pin sing yuen ho, 和氣 ,wo hí'. Ho k'í; an agreeable taste, 好滋味 'hò ,tsz mí². Háu tsz wí, 趣味 ts'ü' mí². Ts'ü wí; agreeable conversation, 講得好滋味 'kong tak₂ 'hò ,tsz mí². Kiáng teh háu tsz wí, 說得津津有味 shüt₂ tak₂ ,tsun ,tsun 'yau mí². Shwoh teh tsin tsin yú wí; very agreeable, 得咁趣 tak₂ kòm' ts'ü'. Teh kán ts'ü; agreeable friends, 高典之朋 ,kò hing' ,chí ,p'ang. Káu hing chí p'ang, 意趣之伴侶 í' ts'ü' chí pún² 'lü. Í ts'ü chí pwán lü, 好鬧熱之友 'hò náu' ít₂ ,chí 'yau; an agreeable person, 識趣之人 shik₂ ts'ü' ,chí ,yan. Shih ts'ü chí jin, 好相與嘅人 'hò ,séung 'ü ké' ,yan, 圓和之人 ,ün ,wo ,chí ,yan. Yuen ho chí jin.

Agreeableness, suitableness, 啱 ,ngám; the quality of pleasing, 合意 hòp₂ í'. Hoh í, 好相與者 'hò ,séung 'ü 'ché. Háu siáng yú ché; resemblance, 合式 hòp₂ shik₂. Hoh shih.

Agreeably, pleasingly, 歡然 ,fún ,ín. Hwán jen, 欣然 ,yan ,ín. Jin jen; conformably, 依 ,í. Í, 依然 ,í ,ín. Í jen; alike, in the same mamer, —樣 yat₂ yeung². Yih yáng, 照 chiú'. Cháu.

Agreed, settled by consent, 酌訂 chéuk₂ ting'. Choh ting, 斟訂 ,cham ting'. Chin ting, 約訂過 yéuk₂ ting' kwo². Yoh ting kwo, 講明 'kong ,ming. Kiáng ming; agreed upon the price, 定過價 teng² kwo' ká'. Ting kwo kiá, 講過價 'kong kwo' ká'. Kiáng kwo kiá.

Agreement, an, a contract, 合同 hòp₂ ,t'ung. Hoh t'ung; a compact, 約書 yéuk₂ ,shü. Yoh shú, 券契 hün' k'ai'. K'iuen k'í, 契約 k'ai' yéuk₂. K'í yoh, 書契 ,shü k'ai'. Shú k'í, 盟書 ,mang ,shü. Mang shú, 約盟 yéuk₂ ,mang. Yoh mang, 議單 'í ,tán. Í tán; a contract for a purchase, 劄單 cháp₂ ,tán. Cháh tán; an agreement consisting of two slips of bamboo, 符合 ,fú hòp₂. Fú hoh; concord, 和氣 ,wo hí'. Ho k'í, 和睦 ,wo muk₂. Ho muh, 相和 ,séung ,wo. Siáng ho, 情投意合 ,ts'ing ,t'au í' hòp₂. Ts'ing t'au í hoh, 啱 ,ngám; to make an agreement, 立約 láp₂ yéuk₂. Lih yoh; to make a contract, 打合同 'tá hòp₂ ,t'ung. Tá hoh t'ung; to make an agreement fixing the amount of earnest money, 立定單 láp₂ teng² ,tán. Lih ting tán, 打定帖 ,tá teng² t'íp₂. Tá ting t'ieh; to make an agreement fixing the time of payment, 立限單 láp₂ hán² ,tán. Lih hán tán; to make out a transfer of goods or property, 立賣契 láp₂ mái² k'ai². Lih mái k'í.

Agrestic, 鄙俗的 'p'í tsuk₂ tik₂. P'í suh tih, 村佬的 ,ts'ün 'lò tik₂. Ts'un láu tih, 俗佬的 tsuk₂ 'lò tik₂. Suh láu tih.

Agricultural, 關於農事 ,kwán ,ü ,nung sz². Kwán yú nung sz, 耕種嘅事 ,kang chung' ké' sz².

Agriculture, 農事 ,nung sz². Nung sz, 耕田之事 ,kang ,t'ín ,chí sz². Kang t'ien chí sz, 耕稼 ,kang ká'. Kang kiá, 稼穡 ká' shik₂. Kiá sih, 耕植 ,kang chik₂. Kang chih; Great Director of Agriculture, 大司農 tái² ,sz ,nung. Tá sz nung; Board of Agriculture, 司農司 ,sz ,nung ,sz. Sz nung sz; Superintendent of Agriculture, 司農卿 ,sz ,nung ,hing. Sz nung k'ing.

Agriculturist, an, 農夫 ,nung ,fú. Nung fú, 農家 ,nung ,ká. Nung kiá, 田家 ,t'ín ,ká. T'ien kiá, 田夫 ,t'ín fú. T'ien fú, 耕夫 ,kang ,fú. Kang fú, 農民 ,nung ,man. Nung man, 耕田佬 ,kang ,t'ín 'lò. Kang t'ien láu, 田甿 ,t'ín ,man (or mang). T'ien mang; implements of agriculture, 農器具 ,nung hí' kü². Nung k'í kü, 耕田嘅傢伙 ,kang ,t'ín ké' ,ká 'fo.

Agrimony, 龍牙茶 ,lung ,ngá ts'oi'. Lung yá ts'ái.

Agrion, species of, 赤卒 chik₂ tsut₂. Chih tsuh, 紺鑾 kòm' ,fán. Kán fán.

Aground, as a ship, 炕沙 hong' ,shá. Háng shá, 炕淺 hong' 'ts'ín. Háng ts'ien, 擱淺 kok₂ 'ts'ín. Koh ts'ien.

Ague, 發冷 fát₂ 'lang. Fáh lang, 瘧疾 yéuk₂ tsat₂. Yoh tsih, 瘧症 yéuk₂ ching'. Yoh ching, 瘧病 yéuk₂ peng'. Yoh ping, 打擺子 'tá 'pái tsz. Tá pái tsz; intermittent fever, 寒熱往來之病

hon ít₂ ʿwong loi chí peng². Hán jeh wáng lái chí ping, 潮冷潮熱之症 ch'iú ʿlang ch'iú ít₂ chí ching². Ch'áu lang ch'áu jeh chí ching.

Ague-fit, 發冷 fát₅ ʿlang. Fáh lang.

Aguish, 似覺發冷 ʿts'z kok₅ fát₅ ʿlang. Sz kioh fáh lang.

Ah, 唉吔 ai yá, 嗚呼 ú fú. Wú hú, 嗚嘑 ú fú. Wú hú, 吁嗟 hü tsé. Hü tsié, 噫嘻 í hí. Í hí; ah me! 唉吔 ai yá.

Aha! 噫 í. Í, 嗟嗟 tsé tsé. Tsié Tsié.

Ahead, in front, 前 ts'ín. Ts'ien, 在先頭 tsoi² sín t'au. Tsái sien t'au, 在前頭 tsoi² ts'ín t'au. Tsái ts'ien t'au; ahead of another, 佔先頭 chím² sín t'au. Chen sien t'au; to sail ahead, 駛先頭 ʿshai sín t'au. Shí sien t'au, 駛過頭 ʿshai kwo² t'au. Shí kwo t'au.

Ahoy, as, ship ahoy! 朝頭來 ch'iú t'au loi. Ch'áu t'au lái, 駛前來 ʿshai ts'ín loi. Shí ts'ien lái, 泊埋來 pok₂ mái loi. Poh mái lái.

Aid, help, 帮助 pong cho². Páng tsú, 輔助 fú² cho². Fú tsú, 輔相 fú² séung². Fú siáng, 輔翼 fú² yik₂. Fú yih, 贊助 tsán² cho². Tsán tsú, 扶助 fú cho². Fú tsú, 扶丞 fú shing. Fú ching; to aid mutually, 相助 séung cho². Siáng tsú, 相帮 séung pong. Siáng páng; to give aid, 與助 ʿü cho². Yú tsú, 借助 tsé² cho². Tsié tsú; to aid, as assistants, 陪助 p'úi cho². P'ei tsú, 帮手 pong ʿshau. Páng shau, 副貳 fú² í². Fú rh, 佐貳 tso² í². Tso rh, 輔佑 fú² yau². Fú yú, 助佑 cho² yau². Tsú yú; to give additional aid, 帮補 pong ʿpò. Páng pú, 賠補 p'úi ʿpò. P'ei pú, 添補 t'ím ʿpò. T'ien pú; to succour, 濟助 tsai² cho². Tsí tsú, 賙濟 chau tsai². Chau tsí, 施濟 shí tsai². Shí tsí, 賙恤 chau sut₅. Chau siuh, 施捨 shí ʿshé. Shí shié.

Aid-de-Camp, 巡捕 ts'un pò². Siun pú.

Aided, assisted, 蒙助過 mung cho² kwo². Mung tsú kwo; was aided by him, 得過佢帮助 tak₅ kwo² ʿk'ü pong cho²; received succour, 受過佢恩典 shau² kwo² ʿk'ü yan ʿtín, 得過佢賙濟 tak₅ kwo² ʿk'ü chau tsai².

Aider, one who assists, 帮手者 pong ʿshau ʿché. Páng shau ché, 帮手 pong ʿshau. Páng shau.

Aiding, 帮助 pong cho². Páng tsú, 帮扶 pong fú. Páng fú.

Aigue-marine, see Aquamarina.

Ail, indisposition, 疾 tsat₂. Tsih.

Ail, to, 有疾 ʿyau tsat₂. Yú tsih, 有病 ʿyau peng². Yú ping, 唔自然 m tsz² ín. Wú tsz jen, 唔受用 m shau² yung². Wú shau yung, 唔自在 m tsz² tsoi². Wú tsz tsái, 唔多自然 m to tsz² ín. Wú to tsz jen; what ails you? 你見乜野 ʿní kín² mat₅ ʿyé, 你見點 ʿní kín² ʿtím, 你見唔多自然咩 ʿní kín² m to tsz² ín mé.

Ailing, indisposed, 有疾 ʿyau tsat₂. Yú tsih, 唔多自然 m to tsz² ín.

Ailment, indisposition, 有病 ʿyau peng². Yú ping, 有采薪之憂 ʿyau ʿts'oi san chí yau. Yú ts'ái sin chí yú.

Aim, the mark or target, 把 ʿpá. Pá, 打把 ʿtá ʿpá. Tá Pá, 的 tik₅. Tih, 紅心 hung sam. Hung sin, 正鵠 ching² kuk₅. Ching huh, 射把 shé² ʿpá. Shié pá; object, 意思 í² sz². Í sz, 大意 tái² í². Tá í, 大志 tái² chí². Tá chí; scheme, 謀 mau. Mau, 計謀 kai² mau. Kí mau; to take aim, 描準 miú ʿchun. Miáu chun, 描正 miú ching². Miáu ching, 描中 miú chung². Miáu chung; to learn to take aim, 學描頭 hok₂ miú t'au. Hioh miáu t'au, 學準頭 hok₂ ʿchun t'au. Hioh chun t'au; to have taken a good aim, 好描頭 ʿhò miú t'au. Háu miáu t'au; to be clever at aiming, 好眼法 ʿhò ʿngán fát₅. Háu yen fáh 好眼界 ʿhò ʿngán kái². Háu yen kiái; to miss one's aim, 打唔中 ʿtá m chung²; to fail in one's object, 不得已意 pat₅ tak₅ ʿkí í². Puh teh kí í, 唔謀得成 m mau tak₅ shing. Wú mau teh ching; to aim at a mark, 描把 miú ʿpá. Miáu pá, 打把 ʿtá ʿpá. Tá pá, 描準 miú ʿchun. Miáu chun, 描把 miú ʿpá. Miáu pá; to point at, 指向 ʿchí héung². Chí hiáng; to attempt to obtain, 求得 k'au tak₅. K'iú teh; to aim at gain, 圖利 t'ò lí². T'ú lí; to aim at one's destruction, 敗人名節 pái² yan meng tsít₅. Pái jin ming tsieh, 立意損害 láp₂ í² ʿsün hoi². Lih í sun hái, 陰毒害人 yam tuk₂ hoi² yan. Yin tuh hái jin; to aim at in conversation, 暗指 òm² ʿchí. Ngán chí; to aim at much, 求多 k'au to. K'iú to; to talk without aim, 吸三吸四 ngap₂ sám ngap₂ sz²; to aim at excelling, 求勝 k'au shing². K'iú shing, 不肯輸人 pat₅ ʿhang shü yan, 唔分輸 m fan² shü; to aim high, 凌 ling. Ling, 志在凌人 chí² tsoi² ling yan. Chí tsái ling jin; to aim at by improper means, 求徼倖 k'au hiú hang². K'iú kiáu hing.

Aimed, directed against, 描正 miú ching². Miáu ching; pointed at, 暗指 òm² ʿchí. Ngán chí.

Aimer, one who aims at a target, 描正把者 miú ching² ʿpá ʿché. Miáu ching pá ché; one who aims at gain, 圖利之人 t'ò lí² chí yan. T'ú lí chí jin, 求財嘅人 k'au ts'oi ké² yan.

Aimless, without aim, 無定見 mò teng² kín². Wú ting kien, 無主見 mò ʿchü kín². Wú chú kien, 無的見 mò tik₅ kín². Wú tih kien.

Aimsight, 準頭 ʿchun t'au. Chun t'au.

Air, the fluid which we breathe, 氣 hí². K'í; the atmosphere, 地氣 tí² hí². Tí k'í, 天空之元氣 t'ín hung chí ün hí². T'ien k'ung chí yuen k'í; gas (oxygen), 養氣 ʿyéung hí². Yáng k'í; wind, 風 fung. Fung; a light breeze, 風仔 fung ʿtsai. 細風 sai² fung. Sí fung, 微風 mí fung. Wí fung, 輕風 heng fung. K'ing fung; a gentle breeze, 柔風 yau fung; a tune, 歌風 ko fung. Ko fung, 歌詩 ko shí. Ko shí; a national air, 國風 kwok₅ fung. Kwoh fung; good manners (of a person), 風格 fung kák₂, 斯文 sz man. Sz wan, 文雅 man ʿngá. Wan yá, 風度 fung tò². Fung tú, 丰態 fung t'ái². Fung t'ái, 形狀 ying chong². Hing chwáng; a dignified air, 威風 wai

,fung. Wei fung; airs, haughtiness, 驕矜 ,kiú ,king. Kiáu king, 滿身傲氣 'mún ,shan ngò' hí'. Mwán shin ngáu k'í, 好大腔 'hò tái' ,hong, 好大架 'hò tái' ká', 好大架子 'hò tái' ká' 'tsz; in the open air, 露天 lò' ,t'ín. Lú t'ien, 當天 ,tong ,t'ín. Táng t'ien, 當空 ,tong ,hung. Táng k'ung; above in the air, 空中 ,hung ,chung. K'ung chung; a sorrowful air, 憂色 ,yau shik,. Yú sih, 滿面愁容 'mún mín' ,shau ,yung. Mwán mien tsau yung; to take fresh air, 抖涼 'T'au ,léung. T'au liáng, 乘涼 ,shing ,léung. Ching liáng, 納涼 náp, ,léung. Náh liáng; castles in the air, 甕筲 ung' sün'. Ung swán.

Air, to, (as clothes), 晾 long'. Láng; to pread out to air, 晾開 long' ,hoi. Láng k'ái; to hang up to dry, 晾起 long' 'hí. Láng k'í; air it, 晾住佢 long' chü' 'k'ü; to dry, 晒 shái'. Shái, 晒乾 shái' ,kon. Shái kán; to open out in the air, 打開被風吹 'tá ,hoi pí' ,fung ,ch'ui. Tá k'ái pí fung ch'ui; our design has taken air, 計謀露出 kai' ,mau lò' ch'ut,. Kí mau lú ch'uh.

Air-balloon, see Balloon.

Air-bladder, 風胞 ,fung ,páu. Fung páu.

Air-built, chimerical, 幻想之事 wán' 'séung ,chí sz'. Hwán siáng chí sz, 空幻之想 ,hung wán' ,chí 'séung. K'ung hwán chí siáng.

Air-gun, 風鎗 ,fung ,ts'éung. Fung ts'iáng.

Air-hole, 氣嚨 hí' ,lung. K'í lung, 氣眼 hí' 'ngán. K'í yen, 出氣之孔 ch'ut, hí' ,chí 'hung. Ch'uh k'í chí k'ung.

Air-plant, 吊蘭 tiú' ,lán. Tiáu lán, 風蘭 ,fung ,lán. Fung lán.

Air-pump, 抽風之器 ,ch'au ,fung ,chí hí'. Ch'au fung chí k'í, 氣機筒 hí' ,kí ,t'ung. K'í kí t'ung, 抽氣捷 ,ch'au hí' tsít,. Ch'au k'í tsieh.

Air-stone, 磨刀石 ,mo ,tò shek,. Mo táu shih.

Air tight, 封密 ,fung mat,. Fung mih.

Airing, to take an, 遊玩 ,yau ún'. Yú wán.

Airy, consisting of air, 風氣的 ,fung hí' tik,. Fung k'í tih; cool, 微涼 ,mí ,léung. Wí liáng; light and airy (as a dress), 幾涼爽 'kí ,léung 'shong. Kí liáng shwáng; pleasantly cool, 輕涼 ,heng ,léung. K'ing liáng; vain, without solidity, 虛浮 ,hü ,fau. Hü fau; airy talk, 風語 ,fung 'ü. Fung yú, 虛言 ,hü ,ín. Hü yen, 一片虛言 yat, p'ín' ,hü ,ín. Yih p'ien hü yen; gay, 排長 ,p'ai ,ch'éung. P'ai ch'áng; sprightly, 輕快 ,heng fái'. K'ing kw'ái; as light as air, 蟑蝟翼咁輕 ,t'ong ,mí yik, kòm' ,heng, 爛絲錢咁輕 lán' ,sz ,ts'ín kòm' ,heng, 輕過眼眉毛 ,heng kwo' 'ngán ,mí ,mò; accessible to air, 好氣息 'hò hí' sik,. Háu k'í sih, 好涼爽 'hò ,léung 'shong. Háu liáng shwáng.

Aisle, the side portions of a church, 禮拜堂之偏間 'lai pái' ,t'ong ,chí ,p'ín ,kán. Lí pái t'áng chí p'ien kien.

Ajuga, species of, 老虎鬚 'lò 'fú ,sò. Láu hú sú.

Akin, related by blood, 親屬 ,ts'an shuk,. Ts'in shuh, 親近 ,ts'an kan'. Ts'in kin, 親倫 ,ts'an ,lun. Ts'in lun.

Alabaster, 大理石 tái' 'lí shek,. Tá lí shih, 白玉 pák, yuk,. Peh yuh.

Alack! 嗟吔 ,ai ,yá, 哀哉 ,oi ,tsoi. Ngái tsái, 嗟乎 ,tsé ,ú. Tsié hú.

Alacrious, cheerful, 輕快的 ,heng fái' tik,. K'ing kw'ái tih, 揮霍 ,fai fok,. Hwui hoh, 快活 fái' út,. Kw'ái hwoh.

Alacriously, 快然 fái' ,ín. Kw'ái jen, 快趣 fái' ts'ü'. Kw'ái ts'ü.

Alacrity, cheerfulness, 快樂 fái' lok,. Kw'ái loh; sprightliness, 輕快 ,heng fái'. K'ing kw'ái, 爽快 'shong fái'. Shwáng kw'ái; to do a thing with alacrity, 跳起咁去做 t'iú' 'hí kòm' hü' tsò', 喜躍而爲 'hí yéuk, ,í ,wai. Hí yoh rh wei.

Alarm, cry of approaching danger, 喊危險 hám' ,ngai 'hím. Hán wei hien; alarm of fire, 救火之聲 kau' 'fo ,chí ,shing. Kiú ho chí shing; alarm of robbers, 喊賊之聲 hám' ts'ák, ,chí ,shing. Hán ts'ih chí shing; alarm of danger of life, 喊救命之聲 hám' kau' meng' ,chí ,shing. Hán kiú ming chí shing; a tumult, 吵鬧 'ch'áu náu'. Ch'áu náu, 嘈吵 ,ts'ò 'ch'áu. Ts'áu ch'áu, 諠嘩 ,hün ,wá. Hiuen hwá; fright, 慌忙 ,fong ,mong. Hwáng máng, 驚慌 ,keng ,fong. King hwáng; alarm of war, 戰鬬之聲 chín' tau' ,chí ,shing. Chen tau chí shing; the call to arms, 喊出傢伙 hám' ch'ut, ,ká 'fo. Hán ch'uh kiá ho; 喊赴鬥 hám' fú' tau'. Hán fú tau, 喊禦敵 hám' ü' tik,. Hán yú tih; to frighten silly people, 恐嚇愚民 'hung hák, ,ü ,man. K'ung hih yú min.

Alarm, alarm clock, 鬧鐘 náu' ,chung. Náu chung.

Alarm rattle, 响鈴 'héung ,ling. Hiáng ,ling.

Alarm, to give the, 喊 hám'. Hán, 叫 kiú'. Kiáu, 呼喊 ,fú hám'. Hú hán, 呼喝 ,fú hot,. Hú hoh; to frighten, 驚嚇 ,keng hák,. King hih, 恐嚇 'hung hák,. K'ung hih; to terrify, 震驚 chan' ,keng. Chin king; to disturb, 擾亂 'iú lün'. Jáu lwán; to alarm people, 嚇人 hák, ,yan. Hih jin, 嚇驚人 hák, ,keng ,yan. Hih king jin; to alarm by threats, 嚇搾 hák, chá'. Hih chá; do not frighten me, 唔好嚇我 ,m 'hò hák, 'ngo.

Alarmed, to be, 驚 ,keng 恐慌 'hung ,fong. K'ung hwáng, 恐懼 'hung kü'. K'ung kü, 悚懼 'sung kü'. Sung kü, 畏懼 wai' kü'. Wei kü, 惿惿 ,t'ai ,sai. T'í sí, 惿惿惿惿 ,t'ai ,t'ai ,sai sai, 徬惶 ,p'ong ,wong. P'áng hwáng, 慌慞 ,fong ,chéung. Hwáng cháng, 慌慌慞慞 ,fong ,fong ,chéung ,chéung, 徬徬惶惶 ,p'ong ,p'ong ,wong ,wong, 嚇呆 hák, ,ngoi. Hih ngái, 慌忙 ,fong ,mong. Hwáng máng, 恍惚 'fong fat,. Hwáng hwuh; to feel uneasy, 心樸樸跳 ,sam puk, puk, t'iú', 心壘壘跳 ,sam típ, típ, t'iú'; to be trembling with fear, 戰慄 chín' lut,. Chen luh, 戰懼 chín' kü'. Chen kü, 戰兢 chín' ,king. Chen king, 震壘 chan' típ,. Chin tieh.

Alarming, as a disease, 危症 ,ngai ching'. Wai ching, 險症 'hím ching'. Hien ching; an alarm-

ing dream, 噩夢 ngok, mung². Ngoh mung.

Alarmingly, 愕然 ngok, ,ín. Ngoh jen.

Alarmist, 荒唐 ,fong ,t'ong. Hwáng t'áng, 恐嚇人嘅 'hung hák, ,yan ké², 乖謬之人 ,kwái mau² ,chí ,yan. Kwái miú chí jin.

Alarum, an, a Chinese bell, 木鐸 muk, tok,. Muh toh.

Alas! 哀哉 ,oi ,tsoi. Ngái tsái, 嗚呼 ,ú ,fú. Wú hú, 於呼 ,ú ,fú. Wú hú, 嗟乎 ,tsé ,ú. Tsié hú, 噫嘻 ,í ,hí, 噯呀 oi² ,á. Ngái yá, 吁嗟 ,hü ,tsé. Hü tsié, 咨嗟 ,tsz ,tsé. Tsz tsié, 猗嗟 ,í ,tsé. Í tsié; alas! what words are these? 惡是何言也 ,ú shí² ,ho ,ín 'yá. Wú shí ho yen yá, 囉你个句成也說話 ,hái 'ní ko' kü² ,shing mat, shüt, wá².

Alauda, woodlark, 山麻鵲 ,shán ,má tséuk,. Shán má tsioh.

Albatross, 海鵝 'hoi ,ngo. Hái ngo.

Albeit, 雖然 ,sui ,ín. Sui jen.

Albino, 白人 pák, ,yan. Peh jin.

Albion, 英國古名 ,ying kwok, 'kú ,meng. Ying kwoh kú ming.

Albugo, a white speck in the eye, 眼中白點 'ngán ,chung pák, 'tím. Yen chung peh tien, 眼起白點 'ngán 'hí pák, 'tím.

Album, an, 白部 pák, pò². Peh pú; a book in which friends or strangers insert autographs &c., 紀友雜錄 'kí 'yau tsáp, luk,. Kí yú tsáh luh, 集善行錄 tsáp, shín² hang² luk,. Tsáh shen hing luh; a book for inserting photographs, 集友像部 tsáp, 'yau tséung² pò². Tsáh yú siáng pú, 安相部 ,on séung² pò². Ngán siáng pú.

Albumen, 蛋白 tán² pák,. Tán peh.

Albuminous, 蛋白嘅 tán² pák, ké², 蛋白之類 tán² pák, ,chí lui². Tán peh chí lui.

Alcanna, 紫珠 'tsz ,chü. Tsz chú.

Alcea, wild mallows, 野西瓜苗 'yé ,sai ,kwá ,miú. Yé sí kwá miáu.

Alchymist, one who seeks a universal remedy, 煉長生丹者 lín² ,ch'éung ,shang ,tán 'ché. Lien ch'áng sang tán ché; do. in China, 煉丹道人 lín² ,tán tò² ,yan. Lien tán táu jin, 煉丹仙人 lín² ,tán ,sín ,yan. Lien tán sien jin, 燒丹煉汞之人 ,shiú ,tán lín² hung² ,chí ,yan. Sháu tán lien hung chí jin.

Alchymy, the science of finding a universal remedy, 煉長生丹之道 lín² ,ch'éung ,shang ,tán ,chí tò². Lien ch'áng sang tán chí táu, 丹灶之事 ,tán tsò² ,chí sz². Tán tsáu chí sz; the science aiming at the transmutation of the baser metals into gold, 煉金法術 lín² ,kam fát, shut,. Lien kin fáh shuh, 煉金之法 lín² ,kam ,chí fát,. Lien kin chí fáh, 點鐵成金之術 'tím t'ít, ,shing ,kam ,chí shut,. Tien t'ieh ching kin chí shuh.

Alcohol, 極濃酒 kik, ,nung (,yung) 'tsau. Kih nung tsiú; the strongest liquor in China is called 三熬 ,sám ngò². Sán ngau.

Alcove, a recess, 寐室 mí² shat,. Mei shih; a recess in a garden, 花廳 ,fá ,t'eng. Hwá t'ing.

Alder tree, "赤楊 ch'ik, ,yéung. Ch'ih yáng, 檀樹 'hoi shü². K'ái shú, 接骨木 tsíp, kwat, muk,. Tsieh kuh muh; dwarf alder, 朔藿 shok, fok,. Soh hoh."

Alderman, 縣內長老 ün² noi² 'chéung 'lò. Yuen nui cháng láu, 邑中長老 yap, ,chung 'chéung 'lò. Yih chung cháng láu, 鄉紳 ,héung ,shan. Hiáng shin, 紳耆 ,shan ,k'í. Shin k'í, 大老者 tái² 'lò 'ché. Tá láu ché.

Ale, 大麥酒 tái² mak, 'tsau. Tá meh tsiú, 啤酒 ,pé 'tsau.

Ale-brewer, 烝啤酒房 ,ching ,pé 'tsau ,fong. Ching pé tsiú fáng.

Ale-conner, the, is in China the district magistrate, 縣主 ün² 'chü. Yuen chú.

Ale-house, 酒坊 'tsau ,fong. Tsiú fáng, 酒店 'tsau tím². Tsiú tien, 酒家 'tsau ,ká. Tsiú kiá.

Alembic, 熬酒之器 ngò² 'tsau ,chí hí². Ngau tsiú chí k'í, 烝酒之器 ,ching 'tsau ,chí hí². Ching tsiú chí k'í, 酒甑 'tsau tsang². Tsiú tsang.

Aleochara, tumble dung beetle, 蛣蜣 k'ít, ,kéung. K'ieh kiáng, 蜣蜋 ,kéung ,long. Kiáng láng; another species of the same, 蜉蝣 ,fau ,yau. Fau yú, 蜉蝣 ,fau ,yau. Fau yú, 蟲螺 kü² léuk,. Kü lioh.

Alert, watchful, 精靈 ,tsing ,ling. Tsing ling; very vigilant, 好醒 'hò 'seng. Háu sing, 好知聲 'hò ,chí ,sheng. Háu chí sheng; nimble, 輕快 ,heng fái². K'ing kw'ái, 爽快 'shong fái². Shwáng kw'ái; assiduous, 留心的 ,lau ,sam tik,. Liú sin tih; quick, 覺悟的 kok, ng² tik,. Kioh wú tih, 醒悟的 'seng ng² tik,. Sing wú tih, 醒定的 'seng teng² tik,, 醒醒定定 'seng 'seng teng² teng².

Alertness, vigilance, 精靈 ,tsing ,ling. Tsing ling.

Aleurites, 石栗 shek, lut,. Shih luh.

Alga, a species of edible sea-weed, 海帶 'hoi tái². Hái tái.

Algebra, 算法 sün² fát,. Swán fáh.

Algiers, a country in North Africa, 亞利知爾國 Álíchírh kwok,, 安遮耳 Onchérh.

Algor, 身之太冷 ,shan ,chí t'ái² 'lang. Shin chí t'ái lang 太寒冷 t'ái² ,hon 'lang. T'ái hán lang.

Alias, 有稱 'yau ,ch'ing. Yú ch'ing, 別稱 pít, ,ch'ing. Pieh ch'ing, 即係 tsik, hai². Tsih hí.

Alice, 女人名 'nü ,yan ,meng. Nü jin ming.

Alien, a foreigner, 番人 ,fán ,yan. Fán jin, 外國人 ngoi² kwok, ,yan. Wei kwoh jin, 異邦人 í² ,pong ,yan. Í páng jin, 遠方人 'ün ,fong ,yan. Yuen fáng jin, 遠客 'ün hák,. Yuen k'eh, 夷人 ,í ,yan. Í jin; was originally applied to semi-savages on the western boundary of the Middle kingdom, hence European and N. American nations should indignantly refuse to accept any document in which that character is substituted for the proper designations of a foreigner.

Alien, foreign, 不屬本國 pat, shuk, 'pún kwok,. Puh shuh pún kwoh; foreign to this, 與此無關涉 'ü 'ts'z ,mò ,kwán síp,. Yú ts'z wú kwán shih, 與此無干涉 'ü 'ts'z ,mò ,kon síp,. Yú ts'z wú kán shih, 唔關呢的事 ,m ,kwán ,ní

tí² sz²; belonging to one who is not a citizen, 屬外人 shuk, ngoi² ,yan. Shuh wei jin, 係外人嘅 hai² ngoi² ,yan ké².

Alienable, 可賣 'ho mái². K'o mái, 賣得去 mái² tak, hü², 可消售 'ho ,siú shau². K'o siáu shau, 消售得 ,siú shau² tak,. Siáu shau teh, 好消流 'hò ,siú ,lau. Háu siáu liú.

Alienate, to, to sell, 賣去 mái² hü². Mái k'ü; to transfer, as property, 付 fú². Fú, 交俾 ,káu 'pí. Kiáu pí, 付與 fú² 'ü. Fú yú, 付交 fú² ,káu. Fú kiáu; to transfer one's property, 付家產 fú² ,ká 'ch'án. Fú kiá ch'án; to give away, 交他 ,káu ,t'á. Kiáu t'á, 給他人 k'ap, ,t'á ,yan. Kih t'á jin; to withdraw one's affections, 移愛 ,í oi². Í ngái, 移寵 ,í 'ch'ung. Í ch'ung, 易愛 yik, oi². Yih ngái, 變愛 pín² oi². Pien ngái; to pass out of one's hands, 經佢手 ,king 'k'ü 'shau, 出其手 ch'ut, ,k'í 'shau. Ch'uh k'í shau; to make indifferent, 交情漸冷 ,káu ,ts'ing tsím² 'lang. Kiáu ts'ing tsien lang.

Alienator, one who transfers property, 付家產者 fú² ,ká 'ch'án 'ché. Fú kiá ch'án ché.

Alienee, one to whom the title to property is transferred, 承付家業者 ,shing fú² ,ká íp, 'ché. Ching fú kiá nieh ché.

Alight, to, from a horse, 下馬 'há 'má. Hiá má, 落馬 lok, 'má. Loh má; to alight from a carriage, 下馬車 'há 'má ,ch'é. Hiá má ch'é; to alight as a bird, 飛下 ,fí 'há. Fí hiá, 飛落 ,fí lok,. Fí loh; to descend, 下來 'há ,loi. Hiá lái, 落來 lok, ,loi. Loh lái, 下去 'há hü². Hiá k'ü; to jump off, as from a carriage, 跳下 t'iú² 'há. T'iáu hiá, 跳落 t'iú² lok,. T'iáu loh.

Alike, resembling, 像似 tséung² 'ts'z. Siáng sz, 彷彿 'fong fat,. Fáng fuh, 相似 ,séung 'ts'z. Siáng sz, 一樣 yat, yéung². Yih yáng; alike, in rank, 同等 ,t'ung 'tang. T'ung tang, 同品 ,t'ung 'pan. T'ung pin, 平等 ,p'ing 'tang. P'ing tang, 並等 ping² 'tang. Ping tang, 平齊 ,p'ing ,ts'ai. P'ing ts'í, 一般高 yat, ,pún ,kò. Yih pwán káu, 相分均平 ,séung ,fan ,kwan ,p'ing. Siáng fan kiun p'ing; as, 猶若 ,yau yéuk,. Yú joh, 相若 ,séung yéuk,. Siáng joh.

Alike-minded, 同心 ,t'ung ,sam. T'ung sin.

Aliment, 食物 shik, mat,. Shih wuh, 伙食 'fo shik,. Ho shih, 糧草 ,léung 'ts'ò. Liáng ts'áu, 食用 shik, yung². Shih yung, 米糧 'mai ,léung. Mí liáng.

Alimental, nourishing, 養生之物 'yéung ,shang ,chí mat,. Yáng sang chí wuh, 補身之物 'pò ,shan ,chí mat,. Pú shin chí wuh, 充饑的 ,ch'ung ,kí tik,. Ch'ung kí tih.

Alimentary, having the quality of nourishing, 補身之物 'pò ,shan ,chí mat,. Pú shin chí wuh, 養生之物 'yéung ,shang ,chí mat,. Yáng sang chí wuh, 可食嘅野 'ho shik, ké² 'yé, 頂肚嘅野 'ting 't'ò ké² 'yé; the alimentary canal, 飲食運行 'yam shik, wan² ,hang. Yin shih yun hang.

Alimony, 休妻之口糧 ,yau ,ts'ai ,chí 'hau ,léung. Hiú ts'í chí k'au liáng, 出妻之養口銀 ch'ut, ,ts'ai ,chí 'yéung 'hau ,ngan. Ch'uh ts'í chí yáng k'au yin.

Alison, 女人名 'nü ,yan ,meng. Nü jin ming

Alive, having life, 有生 'yau ,shang. Yú sang, 有生命 'yau ,shang meng². Yú sang ming, 有生氣 'yau ,shang hí². Yú sang k'í, 有血氣 'yau hüt, hí². Yú hiueh k'í, 係生的 hai² ,shang tik,. Hí sang tih; to be still alive, 尚活 shéung² út,. Sháng hwoh, 尚生 shéung² ,shang. Sháng sang, 尚活動 shéung² út, tung². Sháng hwoh tung, 重生 chung² ,shang. Chung sang, 尚未摘埋 shéung² mí² ,lò ,nai; active, 活動 út, tung². Hwoh tung, 生動 ,shang tung². Sang tung; lively, 輕快 ,heng fái². K'ing kw'ái; cheerful, 快活 fái² út,. Kw'ái hwoh; alive to the fact, 明知个件事 ,ming ,chí ko² kín² sz². Ming chí ko kien sz.

Alkalescent, tending to the property of an alkali, 將成覘沙 ,tséung ,shing 'kán ,shá. Tsiáng ching kien shá.

Alkali, potash, 覘沙 'kán ,shá. Kien shá, 鹻 'kám. Kien; soda, 蘇啲 ,su 'tá.

Alkaline, 覘沙之質 'kán ,shá ,chí chat,. Kien shá chí chih.

Alkalization, 化爲覘沙 fá² ,wai 'kán ,shá. Hwá wei kien shá.

Alkoran, 回回教之聖經 ,úi ,úi káu² ,chí shing² ,king. Hwui hwui kiáu chí shing king.

All, the whole number, 皆 ,kái. Kiái, 凡 ,fán. Fán, 諸 ,chü. Chú, 總 'tsung. Tsung, 衆 chung². Chung, 都 ,tò. Tú, 僉 ,ts'ím. Ts'ien, 咸 ,hám. Hien, 俱 ,kü. Kü, 盡 tsun². Tsin, 儘 'tsun. Tsin, 悉 sik,. Sih, 該 ,koi. Kái, 共 kung². Kung, 萬 mán². Wán, 百 pák,. Peh, 舉 'kü. Kü, 總 'tsung. Tsung, 徧 p'ín². P'ien, 一 呂 攪 yat, ,kú ,tau; all men, 人皆 ,yan ,kái. Jin kiái, 衆人 chung² ,yan. Chung jin, 凡人 ,fán ,yan. Fán jin, 人人 ,yan ,yan. Jin jin, 衆凡 chung² ,fán. Chung fán; all nations, 萬國 mán² kwok,. Wán kwoh, 萬民 mán² ,man. Wán min, 萬姓 mán² sing². Wán sing, 萬邦 mán² ,pong. Wán páng; all regions, 萬方 mán² ,fong. Wán fáng; all people, 百姓 pák, sing². Peh sing, 羣黎 ,kw'an ,lai. Kw'an lái, 黎庶 ,lai shü². Lái shú, 庶民 shü² ,man. Shú min; all the world, 舉世 'kü shai². Kü shí; all over the world, 普天下 'p'ò ,t'ín há². P'ú t'ien hiá, 通天下 ,t'ung ,t'ín há²; all round, 周圍 ,chau ,wai. Chau wei, 四圍 sz² ,wai. Sz wei; all the day long, 終日 ,chung yat,. Chung jih; all night, 終夜 ,chung yé². Chung yé, 成夜 ,shing yé². Ching yé, 徹夜 ch'ít, yé². Ch'eh yé, 終夕 ,chung tsik,. Chung tsih, 竟夕 'king tsik,. King tsih, 通宵 ,t'ung ,siú. T'ung siáu, 終宵 ,chung ,siú. Chung siáu; all one's life long, 一生 yat, ,shang. Yih sang, 終世 ,chung shai². Chung shí, 一世 yat, shai².. Yih shí, 終身 ,chung ,shan. Chung shin, 畢生 pat, ,shang. Pih sang; all wrong, 該咩 ,koi ,mé, 歪歪歪歪 wái ,wái 'mé 'mé, 該煨 ,koi ,úi; all the town, 舉邑 'kü yap,.

Kü yih; all sold, 賣唲 mái² sái'; all gone, 喊嗲哈去 ham² páng² láng² hü', 隴總去 'lung 'tsung hü'; all spent, 使唲 'shai sái'; all roads unite in the end, all systems agree in one, 殊途同歸 ˌshü ˌt'ò ˌt'ung ˌkwai. Shú t'ú t'ung kwei; all mechanical professions, 百藝 pák, ngai². Peh í; all the officers, 百官 pák, ˌkún. Peh kwán; to comprehend all, 通曉 ˌt'ung 'hiú. T'ung hiáu, 盡識 tsun² shik,. Tsin shih; words cannot express all, 寫唔了 'sé ˌm 'liú, 講唔唲 'kong ˌm sái'; I cannot write all I have to say, 書不盡言 ˌshü pat, tsun² ˌín. Shú puh tsin yen; all things, 萬物 mán² mat,. Wán wuh; all are the same, 件件都係一樣 kín² kín² ˌtò hai² yat, yéung²; all at once, 忽然 fat, ˌín. Hwuh jen; all over, 通係 ˌt'ung hai². T'ung hí; he got nothing at all, 一的都唔得 yat, ˌtí ˌtò ˌm tak,, 一毫不得 yat, ˌhò pat, tak,. Yih háu puh teh, 些少都無 ˌsé 'siú ˌtò ˌmò; with all one's heart, 盡心 tsun² ˌsam. Tsin sin; we all, or all of us, 大家 tái² ˌká. Tá kiá; all the family, 闔家 hòp, ˌká. Hoh kiá, 舉家 'kü ˌká. Kü kiá; all trees and herbs, 百草百木 pák, 'ts'ò pák, muk,. Peh ts'áu peh muh; all finished, 已經做唲 'í ˌking tsò² sái', 已盡 'í tsun². Í tsin; by all means, 千萬 ˌts'ín mán². Ts'ien wán; all the better, 更好 kang' 'hò. Kang háu; it is all one, 都係一樣 ˌtò hai² yat, yéung².

All-fools-day 番四月初一 ˌfán sz' üt, ˌch'o yat,. Fán sz yueh tsú yih.

All-fours, to go on, 手足並行 'shau tsuk, ping' ˌhang. Shau tsuh ping hang; to creep, 躝地 ˌlán tí². Lán tí; 四脚隨地躝 sz' kéuk, ˌts'ui tí² ˌlán. Sz kioh sui tí lán.

All-hail 願福歸你 ün² fuk, ˌkwai 'ní. Yuen fuh kwei ní, 萬福歸你 mán² fuk, ˌkwai 'ní. Wán fuh kwei ní.

All-heal 蠲活 tuk, út,. Tuh hwoh.

All-judging 審判萬民 'sham p'ún' mán² ˌman. Shin pw'án wán min, 審判萬事 'sham p'ún' mán² sz². Shin pw'án wán sz.

All-knowing 全知 ˌts'ün ˌchí. Ts'iuen chí, 無所不知 ˌmò 'sho pat, ˌchí. Wú so puh chí, 事事都知 sz² sz² ˌtò ˌchí, 件件皆知 kín² kín² ˌkái ˌchí. Kien kien kiái chí.

All-loving 無所不愛 ˌmò 'sho pat, oi'. Wú so puh ngái, 無限之愛 ˌmò hán² ˌchí oi'. Wú hien chí ngái, 愛無不徧 oi' ˌmò pat, p'ín². Ngái wú puh p'ien.

All-powerful 無所不能 ˌmò 'sho pat, ˌnang. Wú so puh nang, 全能 ˌts'ün ˌnang. Ts'iuen nang.

All-righteous (God) 無不公義 ˌmò pat, ˌkung í². Wú puh kung í.

All-saints-day 記古聖之日期 kí' 'kú shing' ˌchí yat, ˌk'í. Kí kú shing chí jih k'í, 番十一月初一日 ˌfán shap, yat, üt, ˌch'o yat, yat,. Fán shih jih yueh tsú yih jih.

All-souls-day 番十一月初二日 ˌfán shap, yat, üt, ˌch'o í² yat,. Fán shih yih yueh tsú rh jih, 此日天主教人爲死者之靈魂祈禱 'ts'z yat, ˌt'ín 'chü káu' ˌyan wai² 'sz 'ché ˌchí ˌling ˌwan ˌk'í 'tò. Ts'z jih t'ien chú kiáu jin wei sz ché chí ling hwan k'í táu.

All-sufficiency 全能 ˌts'ün ˌnang. Ts'iuen nang, 無所不能 ˌmò 'sho pat, ˌnang. Wú so puh nang, 件件皆能 kín² kín² ˌkái ˌnang.

All-wise 全智 ˌts'ün chí'. Ts'iuen chí.

Allah * 上帝 shéung² tai'. Sháng tí.

Allay, to, to repress, 息 sik,. Sih, 壓 át,. Yáh, 遏 át,. Ngoh, 止 'chí. Chí; to allay one's anger, 壓人之怒 át, ˌyan ˌchí nò². Yáh jin chí nú, 息人之怒 sik, ˌyan ˌchí nò². Sih jin chí nú, 止怒 'chí nò². Chí nú; allay your wrath, 咪个怒 'mai ko' nò²; to allay thirst, 消渴 ˌsiú hot,. Siáu hoh, 解渴 'kái hot,. Kiái hoh, 止渴 'chí hot,. Chí hoh; to allay pain, 止痛 'chí t'ung', Chí t'ung; to allay sorrow. 解憂 'kái ˌyau. Kiái yú; to allay sufferings, 脫離苦難 t'üt, ˌlí 'fú nán². T'oh lí k'ú nán.

Allegation, affirmation, 証說 ching' shüt,. Ching shwoh, 確說 k'ok, shüt,. K'ioh shwoh, 實說 shat, shüt,. Shih shwoh; that which is advanced as the truth, 倘塞之詞 't'ong sak, ˌchí ˌts'z. T'áng seh chí ts'z; a plea of justification, 推倘 ˌt'úi 't'ong. Túi t'áng, 托詞 t'ok, ˌt'sz. T'oh t'sz; the passage quoted, 所引之說 'sho 'yan ˌchí shüt,. So yin chí shwoh, 所引之句 'sho 'yan ˌchí kü'. So yin chí kü.

Allege, to, to affirm, 証確 ching' k'ok,. Ching k'ioh, 話實 wá² shat,. Hwá shih, 確實話 k'ok, shat, wá². K'ioh shih hwá; to assert, 力辯其是 lik, pín² ˌk'í shí². Lih pien k'í shí; to advance as truth, 倘塞 't'ong sak,. T'áng seh; to advance as an excuse, 藉端倘塞 tsik, ˌtün 't'ong sak,. Tsih twán t'áng seh, 托詞推倘 t'ok, ˌts'z ˌt'úi 't'ong. T'oh ts'z túi t'áng; to quote, 引 'yan, 援引 ˌún 'yan. Yuen yin, 借引 tsé' 'yan. Tsié yin, 牽引 ˌhín 'yan. Hien yin.

Alleged, affirmed, 話過確實 wá² kwo' k'ok, shat,. Hwá kwo k'ioh shih, 曾力辯其是 ˌts'ang lik, pín² ˌk'í shí². Ts'ang lih pien k'í shí; advanced as the truth, 推倘過 ˌt'úi 't'ong kwo'. Túi t'áng kwo; quoted, 引過 'yan kwo'. Yin kwo.

Alleging, asserting, 証確 ching' k'ok,. Ching k'ioh; advancing as the truth, 倘塞 't'ong sak,. T'áng seh; advancing as an excuse, 推倘 ˌt'úi 't'ong. Túi t'áng; quoting, 引 'yan. Yin, 援引 ˌún 'yan. Yuen yin.

Allegiance, fidelity to a sovereign, 忠信 ˌchung sun'. Chung sin, 忠心報主 ˌchung ˌsam pò' 'chü. Chung sin pú chú, 忠心報國 ˌchung ˌsam pò' kwok,. Chung sin pú kwoh; to swear allegiance to a sovereign, 自矢忠心 tsz² 'ch'í ˌchung ˌsam. Tsz shí chung sin, 誓爲忠臣 shai² ˌwai ˌchung ˌshan. Shí wei chung chin; oath of allegiance, 誓從某皇 shai² ˌts'ung 'mau ˌwong. Shí ts'ung mau hwáng, 誓守忠信 shai² 'shau ˌchung

* 亞剌白人以此名指上帝.

sun'. Shí shau chung sin.

Allegorize, to, to use allegory, 用比喻 yung² 'pí ü². Yung pí yú.

Allegory 譬喻 p'í' ü². P'í yú, 比喻 'pí ü². Pí yú, 比論 'pí lun². Pí lun; to speak by way of allegory, 講比喻 'kong 'pí ü². Kiáng pí yú, 設比喻 ch'ít, 'pí ü². Sheh pí yú, 借比喻 tsé' 'pí ü². Tsié pí yú, 引比喻 'yan 'pí ü². Yin pí yú, 借喻言 tsé' ü² ,ín. Tsié yú yen, 取譬 'ts'ü p'í'. Ts'ü p'í, 猶之乎 ,yau ,chí ,ú.

Allelujah 讚頌上帝 tsán' tsung² shéung² tai'. Tsán sung sháng tí, 歸榮於上帝 ,kwai ,wing ,ü shéung² tai'. Kwei yung yú sháng tí.

Alleviate, to, to mitigate, 減 'kám. Kien; to alleviate pain, 止痛 'chí t'ung'. Chí t'ung; to alleviate one's sufferings, 除輕艱難 ,ch'ü ,heng ,kán ,nán. Ch'ú k'ing kien nán, 替人除難 t'ai' ,yan ,ch'ü nán². T'í jin ch'ú nán; to soothe, 撫慰 'fú wai'. Fú wei, 安慰 ,on wai'. Ngán wei, 慰勞 wai' lò². Wei láu; to render lighter or bearable, 令佢抵當得 ling² 'k'ü 'tai ,tong tak, 使佢受得起 'sz 'k'ü shau² tak, 'hí, 令佢担當得起 ling² 'k'ü ,tám ,tong tak, 'hí, 俾佢捱得起 'pí 'k'ü ,ngái tak, 'hí.

Alleviated, mitigated, 減過 'kám kwo'. Kien kwo; relieved, 除去過 ,ch'ü hü' kwo'. Ch'ú k'ü kwo; eased as pain, 除輕過 ,ch'ü ,heng kwo'. Ch'ú k'ing kwo; soothed, 撫慰過 'fú wai' kwo'. Fú wei kwo, 安慰過 ,on wai' kwo'. Ngán wei kwo; rendered lighter or bearable, 俾過佢抵當得 'pí kwo' 'k'ü 'tai ,tong tak,.

Alleviation, mitigation, 減輕 'kám ,heng. Kien k'ing; diminution, 減 'kám. Kien; partial relief, 除輕 ,ch'ü ,heng. Ch'ú k'ing; the rendering (of sufferings &c.) lighter or bearable, 令佢當得起 ling² 'k'ü ,tong tak, 'hí, 俾佢捱得起 'pí 'k'ü ,ngái tak, 'hí; soothing, 撫慰 'fú wai'. Fú wei, 安慰 ,on wai'. Ngán wei; ditto of pain, 撫痛 'fú t'ung'. Fú t'ung.

Alley, an, a walk in a garden, 疏籬 ,sho ,lí. Sú lí, 疏棚 ,sho ,p'áng. Sú p'ang, 花棚 ,fá ,p'áng. Hwá p'ang, 花徑 ,fá king'. Hwá king; a covered walk as on the sides of the entrance to the ancestral halls, 遊廊 ,yau ,long. Yú láng, 巡廊 ,ts'un ,long. Sun láng, 廊廡 ,long ,mò. Láng wú, 兩廊 'léung ,long. Liáng láng; a narrow passage in a city, 里 'lí. Lí, 巷 hong². Hiáng.

Alliance, family connection by marriage, 親家 ,ts'an ,ká. Ts'in kiá; affinity, as nephews, 表親 piú ,ts'an. Piáu ts'in; ditto as the other or more distant branches of one's marriage connections, 親屬 ,ts'an shuk,. Ts'in shuh; a union between nations, 盟 ,mang. Mang, 會盟 úi² ,mang. Hwui mang, 合盟 hòp, ,mang. Hoh mang, 約盟 yéuk, ,mang. Yoh mang; to form an alliance, 結盟 kít, ,mang. Kieh mang, 聯盟 ,lün ,mang. Lien mang; "the compact of Ts'in and Tsin," 秦晉之盟 ,ts'un tsun' ,chí ,mang; an alliance in perpetuity, 金石同盟 ,kam shek, ,t'ung ,mang. Kin shih t'ung mang; an alliance formed by the drinking of blood, 歃血之盟 háp, hüt, ,chí ,mang. Sháh hiueh chí mang; to contract a family alliance, 娶親 ts'ü' ,ts'an. Ts'ü ts'in.

Allied, connected by marriage, 係親 hai² ,ts'an, 義屬姻親 í² shuk, ,yan ,ts'an. Í shuh yin ts'in; allied as nations, 聯盟兄弟 ,lün ,mang ,hing tai². Lien mang hiung tí; do. as friends, 情關盟好 ,ts'ing ,kwán ,mang 'hò. Ts'ing kwán mang háu.

Alligate, to, to tie together, 結連 kít, ,lín. Kieh lien, 結埋 kít, ,mái. Kieh mái, 繫連 hai² ,lín. Hí lien, 綁住 'pong chü². Páng chú.

Alligation 結連者 kít, ,lín 'ché. Kieh lien ché, 歸埋之法 ,kwai ,mái ,chí fát,. Kwei mái chí fáh.

Alligator 鰐魚 ngok, ,ü. Ngoh yú, 鱷 ngok,. Ngoh, 鼉龍 ,t'o ,lung. T'o lung, 蝁 ngok,. Ngoh.

Alliteration, the repetition of the same letter at the head of each line, 詩句同頭字母者 ,shí kü' ,t'ung ,t'au tsz² 'mò 'ché. Shí kü t'ung t'au tsz mú ché; the repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words succeeding each other, 詩句或兩或三相從之字同頭字母者 ,shí kü' wák, 'léung wák, ,sám ,séung ,ts'ung ,chí tsz² ,t'ung ,t'au tsz² 'mò 'ché. Shí kü hwoh liáng hwoh sán siáng ts'ung chí tsz t'ung t'au tsz mú ché.

Allium, garlic, 蒜 sün'. Swán; garlic bulbs, 蒜頭 sün' ,t'au. Swán t'au; fresh garlic, 青蒜 ,ts'ing sün'. Ts'ing swán; the shoots inside the bulbs, 蒜仔 sün' 'tsai. Swán tsz; the dry bulbs, 乾蒜頭 ,kon sün' ,t'au. Kán swán t'au.

Allocation, addition to, 加 ,ká. Kiá, 加添 ,ká ,t'ím. Kiá t'ien; admission of an article, 加添一件於數目 ,ká ,t'ím yat, kín² ,ü shò' muk,. Kiá t'ien yih kien yú sú muh; verification of the same, 驗數目 ím² shò' muk,. Yen sú muh; order for allowance made upon the same, 銀單 ,ngan ,tán. Yin tán.

Allocution, address, 面說 mín² shüt,. Mien shwoh; address of the pope to his assembled cardinals, 天主教王面諭其臣 ,t'ín 'chü káu' ,wong mín² ü² ,k'í ,shan. Tien chú kiáu wáng mien yú k'í chin.

Allodial, lands, 世業 shai' íp,. Shí nieh, 自主之世業 tsz² 'chü ,chí shai' íp,. Tsz chú chí shí nieh.

Allodium, freehold estate, 自主之家業 tsz² 'chü ,chí ,ká íp,. Tsz chú chí kiá nieh.

Allonge, a pass with a sword, 發手 fát, 'shau. Fáh shau, 先發手 ,sín fát, 'shau. Sien fah shau, 先發刀 ,sín fát, ,tò. Sien fáh táu.

Alloquy, see Allocution.

Allopathy 對症醫法 túi' ching' í fát,. Túi ching í fáh, 驅病之法 ,k'ü peng² chí fát,. K'ü ping chí fáh.

Allot, to, to distribute by lot, 分派 ,fan p'ái'. Fan p'ái, 分發 ,fan fát,. Fan fáh, 分撥 ,fan pút,. Fan poh; to distribute as soldiers, 派開 p'ái' ,hoi. P'ái k'ái; to give, 交給 ,káu k'ap,. Kiáu kih,

付給 fú² k'ap₅. Fú kih; to give to each his share, 使各得其分 ˋsz kok₅ tak₅ ₍k'í fan.² Sz koh teh k'í fan.

Allotment 分派 ₍fan p'ái'. Fan p'ái; share, 分 fan². Fan; that which is assigned to one, 所得之分 ˋsho tak₅ ₍chí fan². So teh chí fan.

Allotted, distributed by lot, 分派過 ₍fan p'ái' kwo'. Fan p'ái kwo.

Allotting 分派 ₍fan p'ái'. Fan p'ái.

Allow, to, to permit, 准 ˋchun. Chun, 允 ˋwan. Yun, 許 ˋhü. Hü, 允許 ˋwan ˋhü. Yun hü, 應准 ₍ying ˋchun. Ying chun; to accord, 遂 sui². Sui; to grant, 賜與 ts'z' ˋü. Ts'z yú; to allow to be done, 施行 ₍shí ₍hang. Shí hang; to allow graciously, 恩准施行 ₍yan ˋchun ₍shí ₍hang. Ngán chun shí hang; to allow one to do as he pleases, 任從 yam² ₍ts'ung. Jin ts'ung, 任由 yam² ₍yau. Jin yú, 聽從 t'eng' ₍ts'ung. T'ing ts'ung, 任憑 yam² ₍p'ang. Jin p'ang; allow you to do as you please, 任你主意 yam² ˋní ˋchü í'. Jin ní chú í, 任你所爲 yam² ˋní ˋsho ₍wai. Jin ní so wei; to allow to indulge in unreasonable conduct, 任性 yam² sing'. Jin sing, 任心 yam² ₍sam. Jin sin, 率性 sut₅ sing'. Suh sing; allow it to be, 縱有之 tsung' ˋyau ₍chí. Tsung yú chí; would your Majesty allow it? 王與之乎 ₍wong ˋü ₍chí ₍ú. Wáng yú chí hú.

Allowable, that may be allowed, 可准的 ˋho ˋchun tik₅. K'o chun tih, 可許的 ˋho ˋhü tik₅. K'o hü tih; admitted as true, 姑從 ₍kú ₍ts'ung. Kú ts'ung, 可姑許之 ˋho ₍kú ˋhü ₍chí. K'o kú hü chí; not forbid, 無禁 ₍mò kam'. Wú kin; not improper, 合宜 hòp₂ ₍í. Hoh í.

Allowableness 合法者 hòp₂ fát₅ ˋché. Hoh fáh ché.

Allowance, permission, 允准 ˋwan ˋchun. Yun chun; admission, 姑從 ₍kú ₍ts'ung. Kú ts'ung; salary of an officer, 俸祿 ˋfung luk₂. Fung luh, 養廉 ˋyéung ₍lím. Yáng lien; ditto in grain, 廩祿 ˋlam luk₂. Lin luh, 養廉 ˋyéung ₍lím. Yáng lien; salary of a schoolmaster, 修金 ₍sau ₍kam. Siú kin, 束金 ch'uk₅ ₍kam. Shuh kin. 束修 ch'uk₅ ₍sau. Shuh siú, 學金 hok₂ ₍kam. Hioh kin; a monthly allowance, 月金 üt₂ ₍kam. Yueh kin; allowance to literary candidates, 學課錢 hok₂ fo' ₍ts'ín. Hioh k'o ts'ien; ditto in grain, 廩餼 ˋlam hí'. Lin hí, 廩膳 ˋlam shín². Lin shen, 稍食 ˋsháu shik₂. Sháu shih; daily allowance, 額糧 ngák₂ ₍léung. Geh liáng, 每日口糧 ˋmúi yat₂ ˋhau ₍léung. Mei jih k'au liáng; deduction of price, 減價 ˋkám ká'. Kien kiá; reputation, 聲名 ₍shing ₍meng. Shing ming; to put upon allowance, 限給飲食 hán² k'ap₅ ˋyam shik₂. Hien kih yin shih.

Allowed, permitted, 准過 ˋchun kwo'. Chun kwo, 允准過 ˋwan ˋchun kwo'. Yun chun kwo.

Allowing 允准 ˋwan ˋchun. Yun chun; admitting, 姑從 ₍kú ₍ts'ung. Kú ts'ung; allowing it to be so, 縱有之 tsung' ˋyau ₍chí. Tsung yú chí.

Alloy, to reduce or abate by mixture, 摳 ₍k'au. K'ü; to alloy with copper in the centre of a Dollar (as practised by Chinese), 夾心 káp₅ ₍sam. Kiáh sin; to alloy with copper (general term), 夾銅 káp₅ ₍t'ung. Kiáh t'ung; to alloy with lead, 夾鉛 káp₅ ₍ün. Kiáh yuen; to coat copper dollars with silver, 厚皮銅 ˋhau (hau²) ₍p'í ₍t'ung. Hau p'í t'ung; to insert base metal, 夾拆 káp₅ ch'ák₅. Kiáh ch'ih; to coat with silver folio, 精光銅 ₍tseng ₍kwong ₍t'ung. Tsing kwáng t'ung.

Alloy, quicksilver alloy, 水錢 ˋshui ₍ts'ín. Shwui ts'ien; arsenic alloy, 信錢 sun' ₍ts'ín. Sin ts'ien; Macao alloy (money debased by admixture of copper &c. &c.), 澳門沙摳 Ò' ₍mún ₍shá ₍k'au. Ngáu mun shá k'ü *; alloy of the fine and base metals, 高低會鎔 ₍kò ₍tai úi² ₍yung. Káu tí hwui yung.

Alloying, mixing a baser metal with a finer, 摳 ₍k'au. K'ü, 夾 káp₅. Kiáh.

All-pervading, see Pervading.

Allude, to, to hint at, 暗說 òm' shüt₅. Ngán shwoh, 暗指 òm' ˋchí. Ngán chí, 暗挑 òm' ₍t'iú. Ngán t'iáu; to advert to sarcastically, 譏刺 ₍kí ts'z'. Kí ts'z, 譏誚 ₍kí ts'iú'. Kí ts'iáu, 譏諷 ₍kí fung'. † Kí fung, 嘲笑 ₍cháu siú'. Cháu siáu.

Alluding to, having reference to, 關 ₍kwán. Kwán; hinting at, 暗指 òm' ˋchí.

Alluminor, see Limner.

Allure, to, to attract, 引誘 ˋyan ˋyau. Yin yú, 引動 ˋyan tung². Yin tung; to entice, 勾引 ₍kau ˋyan. Kau yin; to tempt, 誘惑 ˋyau wák₂. Yú hwoh; to decoy, 拐騙 ˋkwái p'ín'. Kwái p'ien; to draw to, 引導 ˋyan tò². Yin táu, 招引 ₍chiú ˋyan. Cháu yin; to allure by riches, 以財帛誘人 ˋí ₍ts'oi pák₂ ˋyau ₍yan. Í ts'ái peh yú jin, 俾錢誘人 ˋpí ₍ts'ín ˋyau ₍yan. Pí ts'ien yú jin; to allure by fair promises, 俾甜頭引誘 ˋpí ₍t'ím ₍t'au ˋyan ˋyau. Pí t'ien t'au yin yú, 以甜言誘之 ˋí ₍t'ím ₍ín ˋyau ₍chí. Í t'ien yen yú chí; to cozen, 蠱惑 ˋkú wák₂. Kú hwoh.

Allured, tempted, 被誘惑 pí² ˋyau wák₂. Pí yú hwoh; enticed, 被勾引 pí² ₍kau ˋyan. Pí kau yin, 被蠱惑 pí² ˋkú wák₂. Pí kú hwoh.

Allurement, that which allures, 引誘者 ˋyan ˋyau ˋché. Yin yú ché, 甜頭 ₍t'ím ₍t'au. T'ien t'au; bait, 餌 ní². Rh; 餌誘 ní² ˋyau. Rh yú; enticement, 勾引 ₍kau ˋyan. Kau yin; temptation, 誘惑 ˋyau wák₂. Yú hwoh.

Allurer 引誘者 ˋyan ˋyau ˋché. Yin yú ché; do. a female, 媒人婆 ₍múi ₍yan ₍p'o. Mei jin p'o; do. a male, 媒人公 ₍múi ₍yan ₍kung. Mei jin kung.

Alluring, tempting, 誘惑 ˋyau wák₂. Yú hwoh; enticing, 引誘的 ˋyan ˋyau tik₅. Yin yú tih;

* The preceding terms may be considered so far local, as the people of this province were the first who learnt the art of debasing metal from foreigners: and the Macao alloy may be taken as a proof, that the Portuguese are up to this moment the principal manufacturers of false coin, for the Chinese declare themselves helpless in the art of producing that nicety of foreign letters and designs as will ensure deception.

† Also read with the 2d tone.

having the quality of tempting, 甜亟嘅物 ,t'ím ,t'au ké' mat₂. 引誘之物 'yan 'yau ,chí mat₂. Yin yú chí wuh.

Alluringly 誘然 'yau ,ín. Yú jen.

Allusion, a hint, 暗指 òm' 'chí. Ngán chí, 關說 ,kwán shüt₂. Kwán shwoh, 隱語 'yan 'ü. Yin yú; allusion to, 引說 'yan shüt₂. Yin shwoh; allusion to a passage in the Classics, 引經 'yan ,king. Yin king, 述經 shut₂ ,king. Shuh king, 引經據典 'yan ,king kü' 'tín. Yin king kü tien; sarcastic allusion, 暗嘲 òm' ,cháu. Ngán cháu; allusion of an ode, 詩之味 ,shí ,chí mí². Shí chí wí.

Allusive 暗說的 òm' shüt₂ tik₂. Ngán shwoh tih; an allusive expression, 比說 'pí shüt₂. Pí shwoh.

Allusory, see Allusive.

Alluvial 沙地 ,shá tí². Shá tí, 屬沙灘的 shuk₂ ,shá ,t'án tik. Shuh shá t'án tih, 水冲積的 'shui ,ch'ung tsik₂ tik₂. Shwui ch'ung tsih tih.

Alluvion 沙地 ,shá tí². Shá tí.

Alluvium 冲積之地 ,ch'ung tsik₂ ,chí tí². Ch'ung tsih chí tí, 水冲積之地 'shui ,ch'ung tsik₂ ,chí tí². Shwui ch'ung tsih chí tí.

Ally, to, (with), to unite, 結合 kít₂ hòp₂. Kieh hoh, 聯合 ,lün hòp₂. Lien hoh; do. by treaty, 結約 kít₂ yéuk₂. Kieh yoh, 結盟 kít₂ ,mang. Kieh mang; to ally one's self with a family, 結親 kít₂ ,ts'an. Kieh ts'in, 訂親 ting' ,ts'an. Ting ts'in.

Ally, one united by treaty, 盟兄 ,mang ,hing. Mang hiung; an allied power, 聯盟之國 ,lün ,mang ,chí kwok₂. Lien mang chí kwoh, 結盟之邦 kít₂ ,mang ,chí ,pong. Kieh mang chí páng; allied by marriage, 親戚 ,ts'an ts'ik₂. Ts'in ts'ih, 盟親 ,mang ,ts'an. Mang ts'in.

Allying, by marriage, 結親 kít₂ ,ts'an. Kieh ts'in, 聯親 ,lün ,ts'an. Lien ts'in; by treaty, 結盟 kít₂ ,mang. Kieh mang, 聯盟 ,lün ,mang. Lien mang.

Almanac 通書 ,t'ung ,shü. T'ung shú, 曆書 lik₂ ,shü. Lih shú; a calendar, 曆牌 lik₂ ,p'ái. Lih p'ái, 月份牌 üt₂ fan² ,p'ái. Yueh fan p'ái, 曆日 lik₂ yat₂. Lih jih, 曆單 lik₂ ,tán. Lih tán; Imperial almanac, 皇曆通書 ,wong lik₂ ,t'ung ,shü. Hwáng lih t'ung shú.

Almighty 全能 ,ts'ün ,nang. Ts'iuen nang, 無所不能 ,mò 'sho pat₂ ,nang. Wú so puh nang, 件件皆能 kín² kín' ,kái ,nang, 件件都能 kín² kín' ,tò ,nang, 樣樣都能 yéung² yéung² ,tò ,nang, 凡事皆能 ,fán sz² ,kái ,nang; the almighty God, 全能之上帝 ,ts'ün ,nang ,chí shéung² tai². Ts'iuen nang chí sháng tí.

Almond 杏仁 hang² ,yan. Hang jin; sweet almonds, 甜杏 ,t'ím hang². T'ien hang, 南杏 ,nám hang². Nán hang, 叭達杏 pát₂ tát₂ hang². Páh táh hang; bitter almonds, 苦杏 'fú hang². K'ú hang, 北杏 pak₂ hang². Peh hang, 巴且杏 ,pá 'ch'é hang². Pá ts'ié hang; white almonds, 銀杏 ,ngan hang². Yin hang; emulsion of almonds (sold in the street), 杏仁茶 hang² ,yan ,ch'á. Hang jin ch'á; the kernel of peach stones ("peach-meats"), 桃仁 ,t'ò ,yan. T'áu jin, 檺桃 mang' ,t'ò. Mang t'áu.

Almond-oil 杏仁油 hang² ,yan ,yau. Hang jin yú.

Almond-tree 杏樹 hang² shü². Hang shú.

Almoner 賙施之官 ,chau ,shí ,chí ,kún. Chau shí chí kwán, 賙恤之人 ,chau sut₂ ,chí ,yan. Chau siuh chí jin, 施主 ,shí 'chü. Shí chú.

Almonry 濟貧之館 tsai' ,p'an ,chí 'kún. Tsí p'in chí kwán.

Almost 差不多 ,ch'á pat₂ ,to. Ch'á puh to, 爭的咁多 ,chang ,tí kòm' ,to, 差不遠 ,ch'á pat₂ 'ün. Ch'á puh yuen, 差不大 ,ch'á pat₂ tái². Ch'á puh tá, 上下 shéung² há². Sháng hiá, 差無幾 ,ch'á ,mò 'kí. Ch'á wú kí, 幾乎 ,kí ,ú. Kí hú, 庶乎 shü' ,ú. Shú hú, 庶幾 shü' ,kí. Shú kí, 近 kan². Kin, 將近 ,tséung kan². Tsiáng kin; almost dead, 瀕死 ,p'an 'sz. P'in sz; almost a year, 殆至一載 't'oi chí' yat₂ 'tsoi. T'ái chí yih tsái.

Alms 濟物 tsai' mat₂. Tsí wuh, 施物 ,shí mat₂. Shí wuh; to give alms consisting of money, 濟財 tsai' ,ts'oi. Tsí ts'ái; do. of grain, 濟糧 tsai' ,léung. Tsí liáng; do. of clothes, 濟衣 tsai' ,í. Tsí í; do. of food, 濟食 tsai' shik₂. Tsí shih; to give alms, 施濟 ,shí tsai'. Shí tsí; to relieve the hungry, 賑饑 chan' ,kí. Chin kí, 救饑 kau' ,kí. Kiú kí, 救餓 kau' ngo². Kiú ngo; to relieve the poor, 賑濟 chan' tsai'. Chin tsí, 賑贍 chan' ,shím. Chin shen; to beg alms, as priests, 募化 mò² fá'. Mú hwá, 擺香米 'lo ,héung 'mai.

Alms-box, in Chinese temples, 香資筒 ,héung ,tsz ,t'ung. Hiáng tsz t'ung, 募化筒 mò² fá' ,t'ung. Mú hwá t'ung.

Alms-chest 濟財箱 tsai' ,ts'oi ,séung. Tsí ts'ái siáng, 濟貧箱 tsai' ,p'an ,séung. Tsí p'in siáng.

Alms-deed 賙施 ,chau ,shí. Chau shí.

Alms-giver 濟主 tsai' 'chü. Tsí chú, 施主 shí 'chü. Shí chú.

Alms-house 貧人館 ,p'an ,yan 'kún. P'in jin kwán; do. for old men, 老人院 'lò ,yan ün'. Láu jin yuen, 養老堂 'yéung 'lò ,t'ong. Yáng láu t'áng; do. for women, 齋堂 ,chái ,t'ong. Cháí t'áng; do. for blind people, 瞽目院 'kú muk₂ ün'. Kú muh yuen; do. for lepers, 發瘋院 fát₂ ,fung ün². Fáh fung yuen; do. for foundlings, 育嬰堂 yuk₂ ,ying ,t'ong. Yuh ying t'áng.

Alms-men 受施者 shau² shí 'ché. Shau shí ché, 被濟者 pí² tsai' 'ché. Pí tsí ché.

Almug-tree, sandal-tree, 檀香樹 ,t'án ,héung shü'. T'án hiáng shú.

Aloe 霸王鞭 pá' ,wong ,pín. Pá wáng pien, 火炱芳 'fo ,yéung lik₂. * Ho yáng lih, 蘆薈 ,lò wai' (kúi'.) Lú wei, 沉香 ,ch'am ,héung. Ch'in hiáng, 奇南香 ,k'í ,nám ,héung. K'í nán hiáng, 訥薈 nut₂ wai'. Nuh wei, 象膽 tséung² tám. Siáng tán, 花鶴 òm kít₂ ('oi). Ngán kih, (ngái), 蘆薈膏 ,lò wai' ,kò. Lú wei káu, 噁薈膏 á' ,lo

* The following terms may be taken as expressing the name of the drug in the market.

kò. Á lo káu; hemp aloes, 波羅麻 po lo má. Po lo má.

Aloft, on high, 在上 tsoi² shéung². Tsái sháng, 在上頭 tsoi² shéung² t'au. Tsái sháng t'au, 在上便 tsoi² shéung² pín². Tsái sháng pien; on the mast, 在船桅上 tsoi² shün wai shéung². Tsái ch'uen wei sháng.

Alogy, unreasonableness, 不合理 pat, hòp, lí. Puh hoh lí, 背理 púi' lí. Pei lí; absurdity, 大謬 tái² mau². Tá miú, 大差謬 tái² ch'á mau². Tá ch'á miú.

Alone, single, 單 tán. Tán, 獨 tuk. Tuh; ditto opposed to a pair, 隻 chek. Chih; alone as an orphan, 孤 kú. Kú, 孤獨 kú tuk. Kú tuh, 孤身寡仔 kú shan kwá tsai; alone as a widow, 寡婦 kwá fu. Kwá fu; do. as a widower, 鰥夫 kwán fú. Kwán fú, 寡公 kwá kung. Kwá kung; to live alone, 獨居 tuk kü. Tuh kü, 鰥居 kwán kü. Kwán kü, 索居 sok kü. Soh kü, 獨一个人 tuk yat ko' yan. Tuh yih ko jin; alone, without any connection, as vagabonds (ironically used for single men), 單身仔 tán shan tsai, 單身 tán shan. Tán shin; alone, only one, 單丁 tán ting. Tán ting, 單獨 tán tuk. Tán tuh, 零丁 ling ting, 煢獨 k'ing tuk. K'ing tuh, 孤丁丁 kú ting ting; let me alone, 唔好嚟攪擾我 m hò lai káu iú ngo, 咪个咁混障 mai ko' kòm' wan² chéung'; I am left alone 孑然獨立 k'ít, ín tuk láp. Kieh jen tuh lih, 獨係剩我 tuk hai² shing² ngo. Tuh hí shing wo, 惟我獨留 wai ngo tuk lau. Wei wo tuh liú, 獨行踽踽 tuk hang kü kü. Tuh hang kü kü; alone, by himself, 獨自己 tuk tsz² kí. Tuh tsz kí.

Along 從 ts'ung. Ts'ung; to walk along the road, 從街而行 ts'ung kái í hang. Ts'ung kiái rh hang; all along, 自頭到尾 tsz² t'au tò' mí. Tsz t'au táu wí; to lie all along, 偃臥于地 'ín ngo² ü tí². Yen ngo yú tí, 頔直地 lái chik tí²; to go along with one, 陪行 p'úi hang. P'ei hang, 偕行 kái hang. Kiái hang, 同行 t'ung hang. T'ung hang, 伴行 pún² hang. Pwán hang, 與子偕行 ü tsz kái hang. Yú tsz kiái hang, 一齊行 yat, ts'ai hang. Yih ts'í hang, 一隊行 yat, túi² hang. Yih túi hang; to walk along hand in hand, 携手同行 kw'ai shau t'ung hang. Hwui shau t'ung hang, 拉手同行 lái shau t'ung hang. Láh shau t'ung hang; will you come along with me? 你要同我去咩 ní iú' t'ung ngo hü' mé; along-side, 泊埋 pok mái; to lay along-side, 埋頭 mái t'au. Mái t'au, 艤 ngai. Í, 埋岸 mái ngon². Mái ngán, 灣埋頭 wán mái t'au; Take this along with you, 帶呢的野去 tái' ní tí² yé hü'.

Aloof, at a distance, 遠 ün. Yuen, 隔遠 kák ün. Keh yuen; to keep aloof from, 離遠 lí ün. Lí yuen, 格不相入 kák pat séung yap. Keh puh siáng jih; met., 唔入沓 m yap táp, 丫丫開 á á hoi, 燒壞瓦 shiú wái² ngá. Sháu hwái yá.

Aloud, with a loud voice, 大聲 tái² shing. Tá shing, 高聲 kò shing. Káu shing; to cry aloud, 大聲疾呼 tái² shing tsat fú. Tá shing tseh hú, 大聲叫喊 tái² shing kiú' hám', 盡命叫 tsun² meng² kiú', 拚命喊 p'ún' meng² hám', 放勢喊 fong' shai' hám'; to read aloud, 高聲朗誦 kò shing long tsung². Káu shing láng sung; speak aloud, 大聲講 tái² shing kong. Tá shing kiáng.

Alpaca * 俾路國羊名 Pílò kwok yéung meng, 布名 pò' meng. Pú ming.

Alpha 希臘國話字母首字音 Hílíp kwok wá² tsz² mò shau tsz yam. Híleh kwoh hwá tsz mú shau tsz yin; alpha and omega, 始終 ch'í chung. Ch'í chung.

Alphabet 話之字母 wá² chí tsz² mò. Hwá chí tsz mú, 字頭 tsz² t'au. Tsz t'au.

Alphabetical 以字母爲頭 í tsz² mò wai t'au. Í tsz mú wei t'au, 以字母做提頭 í tsz² mò tsò² t'ai t'au. Í tsz mú tso t'í t'au; the Chinese use the characters of the 千字文 Ts'ín-tsz²-man, as each of the 1000 characters differs from the other.

Alpine 屬啞唎便山 shuk Álípín shán; alpine scenery, 層巒聳翠 ts'ang lün sung ts'ui. Ts'ang lwán sung ts'ui, 層巒疊聳 ts'ang lün típ sung. Ts'ang lwán tieh sung, 崇山峻峭 shung shán tsun' ts'iú. Ts'ung shán tsiun ts'iáu.

Alpinia, a species of, 山羌 shán kéung. Shán kiáng; alpinia nutans, 鴨脚花 áp kéuk fá. Yáh kioh hwá.

Alps 崇山 shung shán. Ts'ung shán; do. mountains in southern Europe, 南嘔囉吧山名 nám Aulopá shán meng. Nán Aulopá shán ming.

Already, at this time, 現有 ín² yau. Hien yú, 既有 kí' yau. Kí yú, 已有 í yau. Í yú; to have already, 已經 í king. Í king, 業經 íp king. Nieh king, 既經 kí' king. Kí king, 曾經 ts'ang king. Ts'ang king; before this time, 先有 sín yau. Sien yú.

Alsine 蔡葵 chung kw'ai. Chung kw'ei, 蘩蕗 fán lò². Fán lú, 蘩蘆 fán lü. Fán lü.

Also, likewise, 亦 yik. Yih, 兼 kím. Kien, 又 yau². Yú, 也 yá. Yé, 也有 yá yau. Yé yú, 且 ch'é. Ts'ié, 併及 ping' k'ap. Ping kih, 也是 yá shí². Yé shí, 而且 í ch'é. Rh ts'ié, 亦然 yik ín. Yih jen, 連 lín. Lien, 亦是 yik shí². Yih shí, 亦係 yik hai²; that is also reasonable, 亦合道理 yik hòp tò² lí. Yih hoh táu lí, 亦着 yik chéuk; that will also do, 亦做得 yik tsò² tak. Yih tso teh, 亦可 yik ho. Yih k'o.

Alt, } 唱音至高之聲 ch'éung' yam chí' kò chí
Alto, } shing. Ch'áng yin chí káu chí shing.

Altar, general term for, 壇 t'án. T'án; ditto for worshipping idols and spirits, 神壇 shan t'án. Shin t'án, 神檀 shan t'oi. Shin t'ái; ditto for sacrificing to heaven, 祭天壇 tsai' t'ín t'án. Tsí t'ien t'án; ditto to Ceres, 社稷之壇 shé tsik chí t'án. Shié tsih chí t'án; to set up an altar to the god of the land, 立社壇 láp shé

* Peru.

,t'án. Lih shié t'án; an altar for burning incense, 香棹 ,héung ch'éuk,. Hiáng ch'oh, 香案 ,héung on'. Hiáng ngán; an altar for performing mass for the benefit of those in purgatory, 醮壇 tsiú' ,t'án. Tsiáu t'án; a stone altar, 石壇 shek, ,t'án. Shih t'án; ditto one of earth, 冢土 'ch'ung 't'ò. Ch'ung t'ú; ditto one as the ancients erected at a distance of five Chinese miles or lí, 堠 hau². Hau, 堠 ,mí. Mei.

Altar-cloth 神帳 ,shan chéung'. Shin cháng (in Chinese temples).

Altarage, profits arising to Budhist priests from performing mass, 醮金 tsiú' ,kam. Tsiáu kin, 香資 ,héung ,tsz. Hiáng tsz, 油香錢 ,yau ,héung ,ts'ín. Yú hiáng ts'ien.

Alter, to, to change partly or entirely, 改 'koi. Kái, 更改 ,kang 'koi. Kang kái, 改變 'koi pín'. Kái pien, 更易 ,kang yik,. Kang yih, 改易 'koi yik,. Kái yih, 改換 'koi ún², 改過 'koi kwo', 換轉 ún² 'chün; alter it a little, 改一的 'koi yat, ,tí; alter as much as that, 改如呢的咁多 'koi ,ü ,ní tí² kòm' ,to; alter according to pattern, 照樣改過 chiú' yéung² 'koi kwo'. Cháu yáng kái kwo; to alter one's mind, 改其意 'koi ,k'í í'. Kái k'í í, 轉心改意 'chün ,sam 'koi í'. Chuen sin kái í; to alter one's mind suddenly, 忽然變卦 fat, ,ín pín' kwá'. Hwuh jen pien kwá; to alter one's condition, to marry, 做大人 tsò² tái² ,yan. Tso tá jin; to alter (change) from bad to good, 改惡遷善 'koi ok, ,ts'ín shín². Kái ngoh ts'ien shen, 改過自新 'koi kwo' tsz² ,san. Kái kwo tsz sin, 改邪歸正 'koi ,ts'é kwai ching'. Kái sié kwei ching; to alter one's conduct, 回心轉意 ,úi ,sam 'chün í'. Hwui sin chuen í.

Alterable 可改得 'ho 'koi tak,. K'o kái teh; changeable (as the weather), 天時無定 ,t'ín ,shí ,mò teng². T'ien shí wú ting, 乍晴乍雨 chá' ,ts'ing chá' 'ü. Chá ts'ing chá yú, 陣陰陣陽 chan² ,yam chan² ,yéung. Chin yin chin yáng.

Alterableness 改變者 'koi pín' 'ché. Kái pien ché.

Alteration 改變 'koi pín'. Kái pien, 更改 ,kang 'koi. Kang kái, 改換 'koi ún². Kái hwán, 換轉 ún² 'chün. Hwán chuen; change, 變化 pín' fá'. Pien hwá.

Alterative (in medicine), producing effect, 改病之藥 'koi peng² ,chí yéuk,. Kái ping chí yoh, 可以易病之藥 'ho 'í yik, peng² ,chí yéuk,. K'o í yih ping chí yoh.

Altercate, to, to quarrel, 鬥口角 tau' 'hau kok,. Tau k'au koh, 鬧交 náu² ,káu. Náu kiáu, 鬥嘴 tau' 'tsui. Tau tsui, 駁嘴 pok, 'tsui. Poh tsui, 嗌交 ai' ,káu, 鬥嗌 tau' ai', 搬嘴 ,pún 'tsui. Pwán tsui, 吵鬧 'ch'áu náu². Ch'áu náu, 駁氣 pok, hí'. Poh k'í, 搬鬥 ,pún tau'. Pwán tau, 爭競 ,cháng king². Tsang king; to dispute, 辯駁 pín² pok,. Pien poh, 爭辯 ,cháng pín². Tsang pien, 辯論 pín² lun². Pien lun.

Altercation, wrangle, 口角 'hau kok,. K'au koh, 鬧交 náu² ,káu. Náu kiáu, 爭論 ,cháng lun². Tsang lun, 嗌交 ai' ,káu, 鬥嗌 tau' ai', 相嗌 ,séung ai'; dispute, 辯駁 pín² pok,. Pien poh, 搬鬥是非 ,pún tau' shí² ,fí. Pwán tau shí fí, 駁是非 pok, shí² ,fí. Poh shí fí.

Alternate 互相替代 ú² ,séung t'ai' toi². Hú siáng t'í tái, 相爲代替 ,séung ,wai toi² t'ai'; alternate changes, 改易相繼 'koi yik, ,séung kai'. Kái yih siáng kí 更改接續 ,kang 'koi tsíp, tsuk,. Kang kái tsieh suh, 更迭 ,kang tít,. Kang tieh, 更改相接 ,kang 'koi ,séung tsíp,. Kang kái siáng tsieh.

Alternate, to, to change, 更迭 ,kang tít,. Kang tieh.

Alternately, by turns, 輪流 ,lun ,lau. Lun liú; in regular succession, 輪住嚟 ,lun chü² ,lai; 遞輪 tai² ,lun. Tí lun, 逐一輪還 chuk, yat, ,lun ,wán. Chuh yih lun hwán; to watch alternately, 輪流看更 ,lun ,lau ,hon ,kang. Lun liú k'án kang, 輪門看守 ,lun ,mún ,hon 'shau. Lun mun k'án shau; to serve alternately (or in rotation, as the several classses of officers), 輪班值日 ,lun ,pán chik, yat,. Lun pán chih jih; to play by turns (as boys), 輪首二 ,lun 'shau í'; alternately exhausted, 迭相竭 tít, ,séung k'ít,. Tieh siáng kieh; to use alternately, 迭用 tít, yung². Tieh yung; alternately rising and then declining, 盛衰相繼 shing² ,shui ,séung kai'. Shing shwái siáng kí, 迭興迭廢 tít, ,hing tít, fai'. Tieh hing tieh fei, 興廢循還 ,hing fai' ,ts'un ,wán. Hing fei siun hwán.

Alternateness 輪流 ,lun ,lau. Lun liú.

Alternation 輪流 ,lun ,lau. Lun liú.

Alternative, a choice between two, 兩樣揀一 'léung yéung² 'kán yat, 二中擇一 í' ,chung chák, yat,. Rh chung tseh yih; to choose between two evils, 兩難擇一 'léung ,nán chák, yat,. Liáng nán tseh yih; no alternative, 無計 ,mò kai'. Wú kí, 無法子 ,mò fát, 'tsz. Wú fáh tsz, 無橋 ,mò ,k'iú. Wú k'iáu, 四面無路 sz' mín² ,mò lò². Sz mien wú lú, 扭到絕 'nau tò' tsüt,. Niú táu tsiueh, 不得已 pat, tak, 'í. Puh teh í, 掘計 kwat, kai'. Kiueh kí.

Alternatively 輪流 ,lun ,lau. Lun liú.

Alternativeness 輪流 ,lun ,lau. Lun liú.

Althae alutea 南麻 ,nám ,má. Nán má.

Although 雖然 ,sui ,ín. Sui jen, 雖 sui. Sui, 縱然 tsung' ,ín. Tsung jen; although it be thus, 雖然係嗰 ,sui ,ín hai² 'kòm, 縱使係嗰 tsung' 'sz hai² 'kòm, 雖是如此 ,sui shí² ,ü 'ts'z. Sui shí jú ts'z.

Altiloquence, pompous language, 花言 ,fá ,ín. Hwá yen, 浮言 ,fau ,ín. Fau yen, 大言不慚 tái² ,ín pat, ,ts'ám. Tá yen puh ts'án.

Altimeter, a quadrant, or armillary sphere, 玉衡 yuk, ,hang. Yuh hang.

Altisonant 虛浮 ,hü ,fau. Hü fau; altisonant phrases, 虛浮之話 ,hü ,fau ,chí wá'. Hü fau chí hwá.

Altitude, elevation, 高處 ,kò ch'ü'. Káu ch'ú; to take the sun's altitude, 度其日之高處 tok, ,k'í yat, ,chí ,kò ch'ü'. Toh k'í jih chí káu ch'ú; the

altitude of virtue, 巍巍景象 ngai ngai 'king tséung². Wu wu king siáng.

Altogether —齊 yat, ts'ai. Yih ts'í, 一總 yat, 'tsung. Yih tsung, —概 yat, k'oi². Yih k'ái, —應 yat, ying². Yih ying, 一統 yat, 't'ung, 一共 yat, kung². Yih kung, 盡皆 tsun² kái. Tsin kiái, 總皆 'tsung kái. Tsung kiái, 隴總 'lung 'tsung, 喊嘛吟 ham² páng² láng², 悉 sik. Sih, 都 tò. Tú, 全然 ts'ün ín. Ts'iuen jen; altogether well, 隴總好唲 'lung 'tsung 'hò sái², 十分好 shap, fan 'hò. Shih fan háu; altogether uncertain, 總未定 'tsung mí² teng², 全未定 ts'ün mí² teng². Ts'iuen wí ting; altogether true, 無不眞實 mò pat, chan shat. Wú puh chin shih, 一毫不假 yat, hò pat, 'ká. Yih háu puh kiá.

Alum 礬石 fán shek. Fán shih, 白礬 pák fán. Peh fán; alum ash, or dried alum, 枯礬 fú fán. K'ú fán; crystals of alum, 鏡礬 keng² fán. King fán; an inferior sort of alum, 土礬 't'ò fán. T'ú fán; impure ditto, as found in its natural state, 石礬磺 shek fán wong. Shih fán hwáng; solution of alum, 白礬水 pák fán 'shui. Peh fán shwui.

Alum, to, 過礬水 kwo² fán 'shui. Kwo fán shwui.

Aluminous, pertaining to alum, 屬礬的 shuk fán tik. Shuh fán tih; containing alum, 有礬在內 'yau fán tsoi² noi². Yú fán tsái nui.

Alumnus, a pupil at a seminary, 書院學徒 shü ün² hok t'ò. Shú yuen hioh t'ú.

Aluteres, file fish, 沙猛 shá 'mang. Shá mang.

Always 時時 shí shí. Shí shí, 常時 shéung shí. Cháng shí, 不時 pat, shí. Puh shí, 常常 shéung shéung. Cháng cháng, 係時 hai² shí. Hí shí, 動不動 tung² pat, tung². Tung puh tung, 週時 chau shí. Chau shí, 遇時 ü² shí. Yú shí; incessantly, 不停 pat, t'ing. Puh t'ing, 不歇 pat, hít. Puh hieh, 不息 pat, sik. Puh sih; regularly, on every occasion, 回回 úi úi. Hwui hwui, 屢屢 'lü 'lü. Lü lü, 往往 'wong 'wong. Wáng wáng, 每每 'múi 'múi. Mei mei, 遇不時 ü² pat, shí. Yú puh shí, 恒時 hang shí. Hang shí, 恒常 hang shéung. Hang cháng.

Am 是 shí². Shí, 係 hai². Hí, 乃 'nái. Nái, 爲 wai. Wei; I am, 我是 'ngo shí². Wo shí; I am a merchant, 我爲商人 'ngo wai shéung yan. Wo wei sháng jin; I am here, 我在此 'ngo tsoi² 'ts'z. Wo tsái ts'z; I am in possession of, 我有 'ngo 'yau. Wo yú; I am 20 years of age, 我年方二十 'ngo nín fong í² shap. Wo nien fáng rh shih, 我而家二十歲 'ngo í ká í² shap sui²; so am I, 我亦然 'ngo yik ín. Wo yih jen, 我都係 'ngo tò hai².

Ama or Amah, foreign designation for nurses in China, 奶媽 'nái má. Nái má.

Amability, loveliness, 可愛者 'ho oi² 'ché. K'o ngái ché, 有人緣 'yau yan ün. Yú jin yuen, 好人緣 'hò yan ün. Háu jin yuen, 有人事 'yau yan sz². Yú jin sz.

Amain, with force, 用力 yung² lik. Yung lih, 勉力 'mín lik. Mien lih, 出力 ch'ut, lik. Ch'uh lih; strike amain! 下桅哩 'há wai 'lí. Hiá wei lí.

Amalgam, a compound of quicksilver with other metal, 水銀與別金相摳 'shui ngan 'ü pít kam séung k'au. Shwui yin yú pieh kin siáng k'ü; a compound of different things, 雜物 tsáp mat. Tsáh wuh.

Amalgamate, to, 摳水銀與別金 k'au 'shui ngan 'ü pít kam. K'ü shwui yin yú pieh kin; to mix different things, 摳勻雜物 k'au wan tsáp mat. K'ü yun tsáh wuh, 夾雜 káp tsáp. Kiáh tsáh; to unite, 會合 úi² hòp. Hwui hoh, 相合 séung hòp. Siáng hoh; ditto as a fraternity, 聯會 lün úi². Lien hwui.

Amalgamation, the act of compounding quicksilver with another metal, 水銀與別金摳勻 'shui ngan 'ü pít kam k'au wan. Shwui yin yú pieh kin k'ü yun; the mixing of different things, 物之夾雜 mat chí káp tsáp. Wuh chí kiáh tsáh; the union of two societies, 會之相聯 úi² chí séung lün. Hwui chí siáng lien.

Amanuensis, one who writes what another dictates, 代書 toi² shü. Tái shú, 代筆 toi² pat. Tái pih.

Amara-dulcis 食羊衆 shik yéung chung². Shih yáng chung.

Amaranthus 白莧菜 pák ín² ts'oi². Peh hien ts'ái.

Amaranthus spinosus, 假莧菜 'ká ín² ts'oi². Kiá hien ts'ái.

Amass, to, to heap up, 積累 tsik 'lui. Tsih lui, 積聚 tsik tsü². tsih tsü, 充積 ch'ung tsik. Ch'ung tsih, 積蓄 tsik ch'uk. Tsih ch'uh, 積埋 tsik mái. Tsih mái, 堆積 túi tsik. Túi tsih, 聚斂 tsü² 'lím. Tsü lien; to amass riches, 積埋財帛 tsik mái ts'oi pák. Tsih mái ts'ái peh, 摟取錢財 pok 'ts'ü ts'ín ts'oi. Poh ts'ü ts'ien ts'ái.

Amassed 積埋過 tsik mái kwo². Tsih mái kwo.

Amassing 積累 tsik 'lui. Tsih lui.

Amateur, an actor, 好優之人 hò² yau chí yan. Háu yú chí jin, 作優之人 tsok yau chí yan. Tsoh yú chí jin; ditto of poetry, 好詩之人 hò² shí chí yan. Háu shí chí jin.

Amatorial, } relating to love, 關愛 kwán oi². Kwán
Amatory, } ngái; amatory expression, 戀愛之言 lün² oi² chí ín. Liuen ngái chí yen; ditto causing love, 激慾之話 kik yuk chí wá². Kih yuh chí hwá, 淫詞 yam ts'z. Yin ts'z, 風流話 fung lau wá². Fung liú hwá.

Amatorian, pertaining to love, 關愛 kwán oi². Kwán ngái; amatorian odes, 動愛之詩 tung² oi² chí shí. Tung ngái chí shí, 挑愛嘅詩 t'iú oi² ké² shí.

Amaurosis 眼盲 'ngán máng. Yen máng, 失明 shat ming. Shih ming, 喪明 song² ming. Sáng ming.

Amaze, to, to astonish, 令出奇 ling² ch'ut k'í. Ling ch'uh k'í; to perplex, 驚嚇 keng hák. King hih.

Amazed, astonished, 出奇 ch'ut k'í. Ch'uh k'í;

confounded with fear, 失驚 shat, keng. Shih king, 見驚怪 kín' keng kwái'. Kien king kwái, 驚惶 keng wong. King hwáng, 駭愕 hoi ngok. Hiái ngoh, 愕然 ngok, ín. Ngoh jen, 驚訝 keng ngá². King yá, 打桎愕 'tá chat, ngok.

Amazedly 愕然 ngok, ín. Ngoh jen; to look at amazedly, 另眼相看 ling² 'ngán séung hon. Ling yen siáng k'án.

Amazement, astonishment, 驚愕 keng ngok. King ngoh, 驚奇 keng k'í. King k'í; surprise, 詫異 ch'á' í². Ch'á í, 駭異 hoi í². Hiái í.

Amazing, very wonderful, 出奇的 ch'ut, k'í tik. Ch'uh k'í tih, 奇異的 k'í í² tik. K'í í tih; amazing, 可出奇 'ho ch'ut, k'í. K'o ch'uh k'í, 眞出奇 chan ch'ut, k'í. Chin ch'uh k'í.

Amazingly, as: amazingly beautiful, 極妙 kik miú². Kih miáu, 甚美 sham² 'mí. Shin mei; amazingly wonderful, 奇妙 k'í miú². K'í miáu.

Amazon, a female warrior, 女將 'nü tséung'. Nü tsiáng; a virago, 女士 'nü sz². Nü sz, 女丈夫 'nü chéung² fú. Nü cháng fú.

Amazon, the river Marañon in South America, 啞嗎洵 [河名] Ámásun.

Ambagious, cirumlocutory, 浮文太多 fau man t'ái' to. Fau wan t'ái to.

Ambassador, or an imperial envoy, 欽差 yam ch'ái. K'in ch'ái, 國使 kwok sz'. Kwoh sz; ditto one from a dependent state, 進貢臣 tsun' kung' shan. Tsin kung chin; a plenipotentiary, 全權大臣 ts'ün k'ün tái² shan. Ts'iuen k'iuen tá chin.

Ambassadress, the wife of an ambassador, 太太 t'ái' t'ái'.

Amber 琥珀 'fú p'ák. Fú p'eh; yellow [false] amber, 蜜蠟珀 mat, láp, p'ák. Mih láh p'eh, 杏黃 hang² wong. Hang hwáng; red amber, 血珀 hüt, p'ák. Hiueh p'eh; bright ditto, 明珀 ming p'ák. Ming p'eh; light yellow ditto, 水珀 'shui p'ák. Shwui p'eh; stone ditto, 石珀 shek, p'ák. Shih p'eh; flowered ditto, 花珀 fá p'ák. Hwá p'eh; amber beads, 瑟瑟 shat, shat. Shih shih; amber flower, 菻 'lam. Lin, 廩蒿 'lam hò. Lin háu.

Ambidexter, one who uses both hands with equal facility, 兩手同用者 'léung 'shau t'ung yung² 'ché. Liáng shau t'ung yung ché; a double dealer, 風猛竹之人 fung 'mang chuk chí jin. Fung mang chuh chí jin; one who takes money from both parties for giving his verdict, 食兩造銅者 shik 'leung tsò² t'ung 'ché. Shih liáng tsáu t'ung ché, 兩使挽焙手者 'léung pín² tau púi² 'shau 'ché. Liáng pien tau pei shau ché.

Ambidexterity 兩手之同用 'léung 'shau chí t'ung yung². Liáng shau chí t'ung yung; the taking of bribes from both parties, 受兩造之賄 shau² 'léung tsò² chí 'fúi. Shau liáng tsáu chí hwui. 挽兩家喫把 tau 'léung ká ké' 'pá, 食兩造之銅 shik 'léung tsò² chí t'ung. Shih liáng tsáu chí t'ung, 兩使食銅 'léung pín² shik t'ung.

Ambiguity, double meaning, 雙關話 shéung kwán wá². Shwáng kwán hwá; one expression but two meanings, 一句兩解 yat, kü' 'léung 'kái. Yih kü liáng kiái; one word and two meanings, 一字兩意 yat, tsz² 'léung í'. Yih tsz liáng í; 一關兩意 yat, kwán 'léung í'. Yih kwán liáng í; doubtfulness of signification, 暗語 òm' 'ü. Ngán yú, 焙語 púi² 'ü, 偈語 kai² 'ü. Kí yú, 隱語 'yan 'ü. Yin yú.

Ambiguous, indistinct expression, 含糊之語 hòm ú chí 'ü. Hán hú chí yú, 雙關說 shéung kwán shüt. Shwáng kwán shwoh, 兩便講得 'leung pín² 'kong tak. Liáng pien kiáng teh.

Ambilogy, language of doubtful meaning, 含糊之話 hòm ú chí wá². Hán hú chí hwá.

Ambiloquy, the use of ambiguous expressions, 兩意之詞 'léung í' chí ts'z. Liáng í chí ts'z, 雙關之話 shéung kwán chí wá². Shwáng kwán chí hwá.

Ambition, a desire of preferment, 志氣高聳 chí' hí' kò 'sung. Chí k'í káu sung, 圖謀大事 t'ò mau tái² sz². T'ú mau tá sz.

Ambitious, desirous of, 慕 mò². Mú, 求 k'au. K'iú, 貪 t'ám. T'án; ambitious of excelling, 求勝 k'au shing'. K'iú shing; ambitious of fame, 貪名 t'ám meng. T'án ming, 貪體面 t'ám 't'ai mín². T'án t'í mien, 好名 hò' meng. Háu ming, 擢聲名 'lo shing meng; 沽名弋譽 kú meng yik ü². Kú ming yih yú; ambitious of power, 慕勢 mò² shai'. Mú shí; an ambitious statesman, 懷不臣之心 wái pat shan chí sam. Hwái puh chin chí sin.

Amble, to, to pace, 輕跑 heng 'p'áu. K'ing p'áu, 蹋躅 kuk chuk. Kiuh chuh; to pace along as small-footed women, 行得褪褪吓 hang tak t'án' t'án' 'há, 行得嚀嚀吓 hang tak 'ning 'ning 'há.

Amboyna wood, 影木 'ying muk. Ying muh.

Ambrosia, a plant, 黃花蒿 wong fá hò. Hwáng hwá háu; imaginary food of the gods (and genii in China), 龍肝鳳胆 lung kon fung² 'tám. Lung kán fung tán, 麟脯 lun 'fú. Lin fú.

Ambry, an almonry, 施濟物房 shí tsai' mat fong. Shí tsí wuh fáng; a cold meat safe, 風燈 fung tang. Fung Tang.

Ambulance 醫病營帳 í peng² ying chéung'. I ping ying cháng.

Ambulant 遊行 yau hang. Yú hang, 週遊 chau yau. Chau yú.

Ambulants 經紀 king 'kí. King kí.

Ambulate, to, 週遊 chau yau. Chau yú.

Ambulation 週遊 chau yau. Chau yú, 巡遊 ts'un yau. Siun yú, 遊玩 yau ún². Yú wán, 逛 kwáng'. Kwáng.

Ambulatory 週遊的 chau yau tik. Chau yú tih.

Ambulatory, an arcade, 廊 long. Láng.

Ambuscade 埋伏 mái fuk. Mái fuh; a body of troops lying in ambush, 埋伏兵 mái fuk ping. Mái fuh ping.

Ambush, the place of concealment, 埋伏之處 mái fuk chí ch'ü'. Mái fuh chí ch'ú.

Ameliorate, to, to make better, 改好 ʿkoi ʿhò. Kái háu, 栽培 ˏtsoi ˏp'úi. Tsái p'ei, 作成 tsok, ˏshing. Tsoh ching, 造就 tsò² tsau². Tsáu tsiú, 作興 tsok, hing². Tsoh hing, 帶歇 tái² hít,.

Amelioration, improvement, 改好 ʿkoi ʿhò. Kái háu, 變好 pín² ʿhò. Pien háu.

Amen, be it so, 正心所願也 ching² ˏsam ʿsho ün² ʿyá. Ching sin so yuen yé; the characters adopted by missionaries to express the sound are 啞門 á² ˏmún. Yá mun.

Amenable, accountable, 服問 fuk, man². Fuh wan; to hold one responsible for every thing, 各事爲他是問 kok, sz² ˏwai ˏt'á shí² man². Koh sz wei t'á shí wan.

Amend, to correct, 改正 ʿkoi ching². Kái ching; to amend one's ways, 改過 ʿkoi kwo². Kái kwo; to reform, 正己 ching² ʿkí. Ching kí; to supply a defect, 補缺 ʿpò küt,. Pú kiueh.

Amendable 可改正的 ʿho ʿkoi ching² tik,. K'o kái ching tih.

Amended 改正過 ʿkoi ching² kwo². Kái ching kwo.

Amendment, a change for the better, 改正 ʿkoi ching². Kái ching; amendment of conduct, 改行爲 ʿkoi ˏhang ˏwai. Kái hang wei, 改邪歸正 ʿkoi ˏts'é ˏkwai ching². Kái sié kwei ching; a paragraph added to a bill &c., 附錄 fú² luk,. Fú luh, 補錄 ʿpò luk,. Pú luh.

Amends, to make amends, 補還 ʿpò ˏwán. Pú hwán, 塡還 ˏt'ín ˏwán. T'ien hwán, 補塡 ʿpò ˏt'ín. Pú t'ien; restitution, 補回 ʿpò ˏúi. Pú hwui.

Amenity, pleasantness of situation, 居之安樂 ˏkü ˏchí ˏon lok,. Kü chí ngán loh; ditto of mind, 暢志 ch'eung² chí². Ch'áng chí, 適意 shik, í². Shih í.

Amenorrhoea 閉經 pai² ˏking. Pí king.

Amensa et Toro, a divorce from board and bed, 夫婦別居 ˏfú ʿfú pít, ˏkü. Fú fú pieh kü, 夫妻寢食分離 ˏfú ˏts'ai ʿts'am shik, ˏfan ˏlí. Fú ts'í ts'in shih fan lí.

Amerce, to, 罰銀 fát, ˏngan. Fáh yin, 罰金 fát, ˏkam. Fáh kin.

Amercement, a pecuniary penalty, 金罰 ˏkam fát,. Kin fáh, 銀罰 ˏngan fát,. Yin fáh; a punishment, 罰罪 fát, tsúi². Fáh tsúi.

Amercer 罰罪者 fát, tsúi² ʿché. Fáh tsúi ché.

America 花旗國 Fák'í kwok, Hwák'í kwoh, 亞美利加 Ámilíká; United States, 合國 Hòp kwok,. Hoh kwoh.

American 花旗國的 Fák'í kwok, tik,. Hwák'í kwoh tih, 花旗國嘅 Fák'í kwok, ké²; an American, 花旗國人 Fák'í kwok, ˏyan. Hwák'í kwoh jin.

Amethyst 藍寶石 ˏlám ʿpò shek,. Lán páu shih; amethyst color, 紫色 ʿtsz shik,. Tsz sih.

Amethystine spar 紫石英 ʿtsz shek, ˏying. Tsz shih ying, 紫玉瑛 ʿtsz yuk, ˏying. Tsz yuh ying.

Amiable, lovely, 可愛 ʿho oi². K'o ngái, 和藹 ˏwo ʿoi. Ho ngái, 藹然可親 ʿoi ˏín ʿho ˏts'an. Ngái jen k'o ts'in; charming as children, 精靈 ˏtseng ˏling. Tsing ling; pleasing, 可悅的 ʿho üt, tik,. K'o yueh tih, 溫和 ˏwan ˏwo. Wan ho.

Amianthus, earth flax, 石麻 shek, ˏmá. Shih má(?).

Amicable, harmonious, 和睦 ˏwo muk,. Ho muh, 和順 ˏwo shun². Ho shun, 和諧 ˏwo ˏhái. Ho hiái; friendly, 和愛 ˏwo oi². Ho ngái, 和友 ˏwo ʿyau. Ho yú, 相愛 ˏséung oi². Siáng ngái; amicable arrangement, 和妥 ˏwo ʿt'o. Ho t'o.

Amicableness, friendliness, 和愛 ˏwo oi². Ho ngái, 寬愛 ˏfún oi². Kwán ngái.

Amicably 和愛 ˏwo oi². Ho ngái; to arrange an affair amicably, 以和愛妥事 ʿí ˏwo oi² ʿt'o sz². 結和 kít, ˏwo. Kieh ho, 聯和 ˏlün ˏwo. Lien ho.

Amida Budha, 阿彌陀佛 ˏo ˏmí ˏt'o fat,. O mí t'o fuh.

Amid, } 中 ˏchung. Chung, 中間 ˏchung ˏkán.
Amidst, } Chung kien; amidst the crowd, 在衆中 tsoi² chung² ˏchung. Tsái chung chung; amid the garden, 在園中 tsoi² ˏün ˏchung. Tsái yuen chung.

Amiss, wrong, 有錯 ʿyau ts'o². Yú ts'o, 有過 ʿyau kwo². Yú kwo, 失錯 shat, ts'o². Shih ts'o; to take amiss, 見怪 kín² kwái². Kien kwái, 見怪責 kín² kwái² chák,. Kien kwái tseh; if anything should happen amiss, 若有阻滯 yéuk, ʿyau ʿcho chai². Joh yú tsú chí, 若有担擱之事 yéuk, ʿyau ˏtám kok, ˏchí sz².

Amity, friendship, 和睦 ˏwo muk,. Ho muh, 親睦 ˏts'an muk,. Ts'in muh, 敦睦 ˏtun muk,. Tun muh, 平和 ˏp'ing ˏwo. P'ing ho, 和好 ˏwo ʿhò. Ho háu.

Ammium 馬芹 ʿmá ˏk'an. Má k'in.

Ammonia 阿摩呢阿 ˏá ˏmo ˏní ˏá [藥名].

Ammunition 火藥彈子等物 ʿfo yéuk, tán² ʿtsz ʿtang mat,. Ho yoh tán tsz tang wuh, 火藥銃子 ʿfo yéuk, ch'ung² ʿtsz. Ho yoh ch'ung tsz; arms and ammunition, 軍器 ˏkwan hí². Kiun k'í 兵器 ˏping hí². Ping k'í, 武器 ʿmò hí². Wú k'í, 器械 hí² hái². K'í hiái.

Amnesty, a general pardon, 大赦天下 tái² shé² ˏt'ín há². Tá shié t'ien hiá; the proclamation containing the pardon, 恩詔 ˏyan chiú². Ngan cháu, 皇恩大赦 ˏwong ˏyan tái² shé². Hwáng ngan tá shié.

Amomum cardamomum 水蔻 ʿshui k'au². Shwui k'au, 杏蔻 hang² k'au². Hang k'au; cardamomum rotundum, 草豆蔻 ʿts'ò tau² k'au². Ts'áu tau k'au; amomum villosum, 獲砂仁 wok, ˏshá ˏyan. Hwoh shá jin; amomum medium (Alpinia alba, Roscoe), 草菓 ʿts'ò ʿkwo. Ts'áu ko; amomum granum paradisi, 砂仁 ˏshá ˏyan. Shá jin, 細砂豆 sai² ˏshá tau². Sí shá tau; amomum anthoides, 砂仁殼 ˏshá ˏyan hok,. Shá jin koh; the white amomum of trade, 白豆蔻 pák, tau² k'au². Peh tau k'au.

Amoy 厦門 Hámún. Hiámun, or Amui.

Among, } 中 ˏchung. Chung, 中間 ˏchung ˏkán.
Amongst, } Chung kien, 在內 tsoi² noi². Tsái nui, 內中 noi² ˏchung. Nui chung, 裡頭 ʿlí

,t'au. Lí t'au, 內裡 noi² 'lí. Nui lí, 中心 ,chung ,sam; there are some good ones among them, 有好嘅在內 'yau 'hò ké' tsoi² noi², 中有佳者 ,chung 'yau ,kái 'ché. Chung yú kiá ché; among you, 在你中間 tsoi² 'ní ,chung ,kán. Tsái ní chung kien.

Amor 愛 oi². Ngái.

Amorado, inamorato, 貪色之人 ,t'ám shik, ,chí ,yan. T'án sih chí jin, 貪花好色之人 ,t'ám ,fá hò' shik, ,chí ,yan. T'án hwá háu sih chí jin, 風流子弟 ,fung ,lau 'tsz tai². Fung liú tsz tí, 風月中人 ,fung üt, ,chung ,yan. Fung yueh chung jin, 戀愛之人 lün² oi² ,chí ,yan. Lwán ngái chí jin, 嫖客 ,p'iú hák, ,脂粉客 ,chí 'fan hák; ditto a youth, 妾仔 ,háu 'tsai; ditto a man of advanced years, 妾佬 ,háu 'lò, 好勾脂粉 hò' ,kau ,chí 'fan, 好臘狗腩 hò' láp, 'kau lí².

Amorette 貪色之女 ,t'ám shik, ,chí 'nü. T'án sih chí nü, 反嫁 'fán ká', 想佬 'séung 'lò, 發妾 fát, ,háu, 妾婆 ,háu ,p'o; a love affair, 相思之事 séung ,sz ,chí sz². Siáng sz chí sz.

Amorous, to be in love, 相思 ,séung ,sz. Siáng sz; 戀愛 lün² oi². Lwán ngái; loving tenderly, 切愛 ts'ít, oi². Ts'ieh ngái, 熱愛 ít, oi². Jeh ngái, 戀慕 lün² mò². Lwán mú, 鍾情 ,chung ,ts'ing. Chung ts'ing; amorous behavior, 賣妾 mái² ,háu, 賣俏 mái² 'ts'iú, 賣靚 mái² leng', 賣笑 mái² siú', 賣弄風情 mái² lung² ,fung ,ts'ing. Mái lung fung ts'ing, 丟眼角 ,tiú 'ngán kok, ,眼角傳情 'ngán kok, ,ch'ün ,ts'ing, 以目送情 'í muk, sung' ,ts'ing. Í muh sung ts'ing, 秋波一轉百媚皆生 ,ts'au ,po yat, 'chün pák, mí² ,kái shang. Ts'au po yih chuen peh mei kiái sang, 嬌媚之行爲 'kiú mí² ,chí ,hang ,wai. Kiáu mei chí hang wei.

Amorously 嬌媚之樣 ,kiú mí² ,chí yéung². Kiáu mei chí yáng.

Amorousness 戀愛 lün² oi². Lwán ngái.

Amort, dejected, 喪心 song' ,sam. Sáng sin.

Amortization 棄業 hí' íp,. K'í nieh.

Amount, the sum total, 共計 kung² kai². Kung kí, 總數 'tsung shò'. Tsung sú, 一總 yat, 'tsung. Yih tsung, 隴總 'lung 'tsung. Lung tsung, 喊陣吟 ham² páng² láng², 一共 yat, kung². Yih kung, 總共 'tsung kung². Tsung kung, 通扭 t'ung 'ch'é; what is the whole amount? 共計幾多 kung² kai' 'kí ,to. Kung kí kí to, 共計若干 kung² kai' yéuk, ,kon. Kung kí joh kán.

Amount, to, to reach, 共計 kung² kai². Kung kí, 共算 kung² sün². Kung swán, 總算 'tsung sün². Tsung swán, 通算 ,t'ung sün². T'ung swán, 合算 hòp, sün². Hoh swán; to amount to (the result, end, or substance of an affair or narrative), 總係 'tsung hai². Tsung hí, 到底 tò' 'tai. Táu tí, 收尾 shau 'mí. Shau wí, 結尾 kít, 'mí. Kieh wí, 到尾 tò' 'mí. Táu wí; what does it amount to? 共計幾多 kung² kai' 'kí ,to, 計埋幾多 kai' ,mái 'kí to; it amounts to, 計埋 kai' ,mái, 一氣計 yat, hí' kai². Yih k'í kí.

Amounting, [to], 共計 kung² kai². Kung kí, 計埋 kai' ,mái, 埋總數 ,mái 'tsung shò'. Mái tsung sú.

Amour, illicit connection in love, 私通 sz ,t'ung. Sz t'ung, 私情 ,sz ,ts'ing. Sz ts'ing, 偷情 ,t'au ,ts'ing. T'au ts'ing, 桑中之約 ,song ,chung ,chí yéuk,. Sáng chung chí yoh, 私奔 ,sz ,pan. Sz pan, 私姦 ,sz ,kán. Sz kien, 邪愛 ,t'sé oi². Sié ngái.

Amour or Amur, the largest river in Manchuria, 黑龍江 Haklungkong. Hehlungkiáng.

Ampeloprasum 山蒜 ,shán sün². Shán swán.

Amphacantus, dory (fish), 黎猛 ,lai 'mang. Lí mang.

Amphibia or Amphibious, 水陸並生者 'shui luk, ping' ,shang 'ché. Shwui luh ping sang ché.

Amphibiology 論水陸並生之蟲獸等類 lun² 'shui luk, ping' ,shang ,chí ,ch'ung shau² 'tang lui². Lun shwui luh ping sang chí ch'ung shau tang lui.

Amphibium 水陸並生者 'shui luk, ping' ,shang 'ché. Shwui luh ping sang ché.

Amphibological 雙關說 ,shéung ,kwán shüt,. Shwáng kwán shwoh.

Amphisbaena 兩頭蛇 'léung ,t'au ,shé. Liáng t'au shié.

Amphitheatre 周圓戲場 ,chau ,ün hí' ,ch'éung. Chau yuen hí ch'áng.

Amphitheatrical, exhibited in an amphitheatre, 在周圓戲場演者 tsoi² ,chau ,ün hí' ,ch'éung 'ín 'ché. Tsái chau yuen hí ch'áng yen ché; pertaining to an amphitheatre, 關周圓戲場 ,kwán ,chau ,ün hí' ,ch'éung. Kwán chau yuen hí ch'áng.

Ample, large in extent &c., 廣闊 'kwong fút,. Kwáng kw'oh, 廣大 'kwong tái². Kwáng tá, 寬廣 ,fún 'kwong. Kwán kwáng, 寬闊 ,fún fút,. Kwán kw'oh, 闊大 fút, tái². Kw'oh tá; abundant, 豐足 ,fung tsuk,. Fung tsuh, 豐厚 ,fung hau². Fung hau, 大多 tái² to. Tá to, 够有餘 kau' 'yau ,ü. Kau yú yú; liberal, 寬大 ,fún tái². Kwán tá; ample means, 各樣事够 kok, yéung' sz² kau².

Ampliate, to enlarge, 作闊大 tsok, fút, tái². Tsoh kw'oh tá, 作廣闊 tsok, 'kwong fút,. Tsoh kwáng kw'oh.

Ampliation, see Amplification.

Ampliflicate, to, see Amplify.

Ampliflication, extension, 開闊 ,hoi fút,. K'ái kw'oh; diffuse comments, 詳細註解 ,ts'éung sai' chú' 'kái. Ts'iáng sí chú kiái; diffuse narrative, 詳細之說 ,ts'éung sai' ,chí shüt,. Ts'iáng sí chí shwoh, 況贅之說 ,ch'am chui² ,chí shüt,. Ch'in chui chí shwoh; exaggerated representation, 過實之言 kwo' shat, ,chí ,ín. Kwo shih chí yen, 過火之語 kwo' 'fo ,chí 'ü. Kwo ho chí yú, 過當之說 kwo' tong' ,chí shüt,. Kwo táng chí shwoh, 虛浮之詞 hü ,fau ,chí ,ts'z. Hü fau chí ts'z.

Amplified, enlarged, 開闊過 hoi fút, kwo'. K'ái kw'oh kwo; diffusely explained, 詳細解過 ,ts'éung sai' 'kái kwo'. Ts'iáng sí kiái kwo; exaggerated, 講得太過 'kong tak, t'ái' kwo'. Kiang teh t'ái kwo.

Amplifier, one who enlarges, 開闊大者 ˏhoi fút, tái² ʿché. K'ái kw'oh tá ché, 作廣大者 tsok, ʿkwong tái² ʿché. Tsoh kwáng tá ché; one who explains diffusely, 詳細註解者 ˏts'éung sai² chü² ʿkái ʿché. Ts'iáng sí chú kiái ché; one who exaggerates, 多言之人 ˏto ˏín ˏchí ˏyan. To yen chí jin.

Amplify, to, 擴充 fok, ˏch'ung. Kwoh ch'ung, 做大的 tsò² tái² tik,. Tso tá tih; to treat copiously, 註解詳細 chü² ʿkái ˏts'éung sai². Chú kiái ts'iáng sí; to exaggerate, 講過當之話 ʿkong kwo² tong² ˏchí wá². Kiáng kwo táng chí hwá, 說過實之話 shüt, kwo² shat, ˏchí wá². Shwoh kwo shih chí hwá, 講得未免過火 ʿkong tak, mí² ʿmín kwo² ʿfo. Kiáng teh wí mien kwo ho, 說得太過 shüt, tak, t'ái² kwo². Shwoh teh t'ái kwo.

Amplitude, extent, 廣大 ʿkwong tái². Kwáng tá; extent of intellectual powers, 智慧之廣大 chí² wai² ˏchí ʿkwong tái². Chí hwui chí kwáng tá; ditto of learning, 博學 pok, hok,. Poh hioh, 學文廣博 hok, ˏman ʿkwong pok,. Hioh wan kwáng poh; amplitude ortive and occiduous, 東西相隔之遠 ˏtung ˏsai ˏséung kák, ˏchí ʿün. Tung sí siáng keh chí yuen; amplitude of range, 砲碼飛遠近之程 p'áu² ʿmá ˏfí ʿün kan² ˏchí ˏch'ing. P'áu má fí yuen kin chí ch'ing.

Amply, abundantly, 寬然 ˏfún ˏín. Kwán jen; amply provided, 齊備豐足 ˏts'ai pí² ˏfung tsuk,. Ts'í pí fung tsuh, 齊備足有餘 ˏts'ai pí² tsuk, ʿyau ˏü. Ts'í pí tsuh yú yú; amply explained, 講過詳細 ʿkong kwo² ˏts'éung sai². Kiáng kwo ts'iáng sí.

Amputate, to, 割鋸 kot, kü². Koh kü, 割去 kot, hü². Koh k'ü, 割 kot,. Koh; to amputate an arm, 割鋸一隻手 kot, kü² yat, chek, ʿshau. Koh kü yih chih shau; to amputate one of the limbs, 割去四肢之一 kot, hü² sz² ˏchí ˏchí yat,; to amputate the feet, 刖足 üt, tsuk,. Yueh tsuh, 兀脚 ngat, kéuk,. Wuh kioh.

Amputation 割鋸四肢之法 kot, kü² sz² ˏchí ˏchí fát,. Koh kü sz chí chí fáh; ditto flap operation, 兩邊對割之法 ʿléung ˏpín túi² kot, ˏchí fát,. Liáng pien túi koh chí fáh; ditto circular operation, 周圍旋割之法 ˏchau ˏwai ˏsün kot, ˏchí fát,. Chau wei siuen koh chí fáh.

Amulet, charm, 符 ˏfú. Fú, 香包 ˏhéung ˏpáu; a ring with a locket worn round the neck is called 保生符 ʿpò ˏshang ˏfú. Páu sang fú, 護身符 ú² ˏshan ˏfú. Hú shin fú; ditto one for expelling devils, 驅邪符 ˏk'ü ˏts'é ˏfú. K'ü sié fú; ditto one for controlling the devils, 治鬼符 chí² ʿkwai ˏfú. Chí kwei fú; the pure water charm, 淨水符 tseng² ʿshui ˏfú. Tsing shwui fú.

Amuse, to, to spend agreeably, 歡樂娛時 ˏfún lok, ˏü ˏshí. Hwán loh yú shí; to spend the day agreeably, 快樂過日 fái² lok, kwo² yat,. Kw'ái loh kwo jih, 藉樂以消永日 tsik, lok, ʿí ˏsiú ʿwing yat,. Tsih loh í siáu yung jih, 易過日子 í² kwo² yat, ʿtsz. Í kwo jih tsz; to spend the time agreeably, 偷閒 ˏt'au ˏhán. T'au hien; to amuse with playing, 頑耍 ˏwán ʿshá. Hwán shá, 玩耍 ún² ʿshá. Wán shá, 翫耍 ún² ʿshá. Wán shá, 耍樂 ʿshá lok,. Shá loh, 則劇 tsak, k'ek,. Tseh k'ih, 戲弄 hí² lung². Hí lung, 戲謔 hí² yéuk,. Hí hioh, 詼諧 ˏfúi ˏhái. Kwei hiái; to dissipate grief, 開心火 ˏhoi ˏsam ʿfo. K'ái sin ho, 解心悶 ʿkái ˏsam mún². Kiái sin mwán, 解愁 ʿkái ˏshau. Kiá tsau; to amuse with idle promises, 虛言妄應 ˏhü ˏín ʿmong ying². Hü yen wáng ying.

Amusement, sport, 頑耍 ˏwán ʿshá. Hwán shá; theatrical amusements, 俳優 ˏp'ái ˏyau. P'ái yú; recreation, 閒散 ˏhán ʿsán. Hien sán; ditto by walking, 去逛 hü² kwáng². K'ü kwáng, 逛逛一回 kwáng² kwáng² yat, ˏúi. Kwáng kwáng yih hwui, 逛街 kwáng² ˏkái, 散步 sán² pò². Sán pú; to seek for amusement, 圖趣 ˏt'ò ts'ü². T'ú ts'ü, 貪趣 ˏt'ám ts'ü². T'án ts'ü; entertainment of a friend, 趣味 ts'ü² mí². Ts'ü wí, 適意 shik, í². Shih í, 意趣 í² ts'ü². Í ts'ü.

Amuser, one who affords agreeable amusements to others, 識趣之人 shik, ts'ü² ˏchí ˏyan. Shih ts'ü chí jin.

Amusing, pleasing, 好趣 ʿhò ts'ü². Háu ts'ü, 好睇 ʿhò ʿt'ai. Háu t'í, 好聽 ʿhò ˏt'eng. Háu t'ing, 趣趣的 ts'ü² ts'ü² tik,, 好趣方 ʿhò ts'ü² ˏfong.

Amygdalate, emulsion made of almonds and sold in the streets, 杏仁茶 hang² ˏyan ˏch'á. Hang jin ch'á; made of almonds, 杏仁做嘅 hang² ˏyan tsò² ké². Hang jin tso [者] ché.

Amygdaline 杏仁霜 hang² ˏyan ˏséung. Hang jin shwáng.

Amygdaline 屬杏仁嘅 shuk, hang² ˏyan ké², 屬杏仁者 shuk, hang² ˏyan ʿché. Shuh hang jin ché.

An, the indefinite article, 一 yat,. Yih *; an officer, 一員官 yat, ˏün ˏkún. Yih yuen kwán; an orange, 一个橙 yat, ko² ˏch'áng. Yih ko ch'áng; before a consonant the letter N is dropped, as:—a man, 一個人 yat, ko² ˏyan, Yih ko jin.

Ana, in medical prescriptions, it denotes equal parts of the several ingredients, and is then written āā, 各味均重 kok, mí² ˏkwan chung². Koh wí kiun chung, 各味均平 kok, mí² ˏkwan ˏp'ing. Koh wí kiun p'ing.

Anabaptist 從施洗禮於大人之教者 ˏts'ung ˏshí ʿsai ʿlai ˏü tái² ˏyan ˏchí káu² ʿché. Ts'ung shí sí lí yú tá jin chí kiáu ché, 守獨浸禮大人之教者 ʿshau tuk, tsam² ʿlái tái² ˏyan ˏchí káu ʿché. Shau tuh tsin lí tá jin chí kiau ché, 浸禮教之人 tsam² ʿlai káu² ˏchí ˏyan. Tsin lí kiáu chí jen.

Anacanthus, Ray, 鯆老 ˏpò ʿlò. Pú láu.

Anachorite, } a recluse, 隱山之人 ʿyan ˏshán ˏchí
Anachoret, } ˏyan; a Tauist hermit, 隱山道士 ʿyan ˏshán tò² sz². Yin shán táu sz, 隱山術士 ʿyan ˏshán shut, sz². Yin shán shuh sz, 避世之法師 pí² shai² ˏchí fát, ˏsz. Pí shí chí fáh sz.

Anachronism 史之誤 ʿsz ˏchí ng². Shí chí wú, 史之差謬 ʿsz ˏchí ˏch'á mau². Shí chí ch'á miú.

* See under A, pp. 1 & 2.

Anachronistic, erroneous in date, 日子錯 yat₂ ʻtsz ts'oʼ, 包或年或日子之錯 ˏpáu wák₂ ˏnín wák₂ yat₂ ʻtsz ˏchí ts'oʼ, 史中之錯 ʻsz ˏchung ˏchí ts'oʼ. Shí chung chí ts'o.

Anagallis 施覆花 ˏshí fuk₂ ˏfá. Shí fuh hwá, 蔡 ˏchung. Chung, 蘩縷 ˏfán ˏlau. Fán lau.

Anagyris-foetida 槐花 ˏwái ˏfá. Hwái hwá.

Analects 論語 lun² ʻü. Lun yú, 詮 ˏts'ün. Ts'iuen.

Analeptic, invigorating medicine, 補血藥 ʻpò hüt₂ yéuk₂. Pú hiueh yoh, 補力之藥 ʻpò lik₂ ˏchí yéuk₂. Pú lih chí yoh.

Analogical 像似 tséung² ʻts'z. Siáng sz, 相似 ˏséung ʻts'z. Siáng sz, 好似 ʻhò ʻts'z. Háu sz, 類似 lui² ʻts'z. Lui sz, 彷似 ʻfong ʻts'z. Fáng sz, 彷彿 ʻfong fat₂. Fáng fuh; having little analogy, 唔多似 ˏm ˏto ʻts'z, 畧似 léuk₂ ʻts'z. Lioh sz, 頗似 ʻp'o ʻts'z. P'o sz, 稍似 ʻsháu ʻts'z. Sháu sz, 有一的似 ʻyau yat₂ ˏtí ʻts'z, 頗肖 ʻp'o ts'iúʼ. P'o siáu, 畧肖 léuk₂ ts'iúʼ. Lioh siáu.

Analogically 用比喻 yung² ʻpí ü². Yung pí yú, 比論 ʻpí lun². Pí lun.

Analogism 推論 ˏch'ui lun². Ch'ui lun.

Analogize, to, 比論 ʻpí lun². Pí lun, 設言 ch'ít₂ ˏín. Sheh yen. 設埋嚟講 ch'ít₂ ˏmái ˏlai ʻkong.

Analogous 像似 tséung² ʻts'z. Siáng sz, 好似 ʻhò ʻts'z. Háu sz.

Analogy 相類 ˏséung lui². Siáng lui, 彷彿 ʻfong fat₂. Fáng fuh; there is some analogy between the two, 兩事相類 ʻléung sz² ˏséung lui². Liáng sz siáng lui, 彷彿相似 ʻfong fat₂ ˏséung ʻts'z. Fáng fuh siáng sz; there is some analogy between the two languages, 語音相似 ʻü ˏyam ˏséung ʻts'z. Yú yin siáng sz; there are men who resemble each other, and things which bear some analogy to each other, 人有相似物有相同 ˏyan ʻyau ˏséung ʻts'z, mat₂ ʻyau ˏséung ˏt'ung; a comparison, 比喻 ʻpí ü². Pí yú, 比方 ʻpí ˏfong. Pí fáng.

Analysis 詳解 ˏts'éung ʻkái. Ts'iáng kiái, 透解 t'au² ʻkái. T'au kiái; synopsis, 要註 iú² chü². Yáu chú, 簡畧 ʻkán léuk₂ Kien lioh.

Analytic 透解嘅 t'au² ʻkái ké², 屬詳解 shuk₂ ˏts'éung ʻkái. Shuh ts'iáng kiái.

Analyze, to, to reduce a body into its elements, 分物歸於本行 ˏfan mat₂ ˏkwai ˏü ʻpún ˏhang. Fan wuh kwei yú pún hang; to separate a compound subject into its parts and explain each separately, 解透 ʻkái t'au². Kiái t'au, 解破 ʻkái p'o². Kiái p'o; to trace to its proper source, 推原 ˏch'ui ˏün. Ch'ui yuen, 考究其來歷 ʻháu kau² ˏk'í ˏloi lik₂, 溯其本原 sò² ˏk'í ʻpún ˏün. Sú k'í pún yuen; to explain minutely, 詳細解明 ˏts'éung sai² ʻkái ˏming. Ts'iáng sí kiái ming.

Analyzed, resolved into its constituent parts, 分過物之本行 ˏfan kwo² mat₂ ˏchí ʻpún ˏhang. Fan kwo wuh chí pún hang; traced to its proper source, 推過其原 ˏch'ui kwo² ˏk'í ˏün. Ch'ui kwo k'í yuen, 考過其來歷 ʻháu kwo² ˏk'í ˏloi lik₂. K'áu kwo k'í lái lih.

Analizer, one who analyzes, 分物之本行者 ˏfan mat₂ ˏchí ʻpún ˏhang ʻchéʼ. Fan wuh chí pún hang ché.

Analyzing, resolving into elements, 分物歸於本行 ˏfan mat₂ ˏkwai ˏü ʻpún ˏhang. Fan wuh kwei yú pún hang; tracing a matter to its proper source, 推物之原 ˏch'ui mat₂ ˏchí ˏün. Ch'ui wuh chí yuen.

Ananas, pine-apple, 波羅 ˏpo ˏlo. Po lo, 鳳梨 (?) fung² ˏlí. Fung lí.

Anarch, one who excites revolt, 謀反者 ˏmau ʻfán ʻchéʼ. Mau fán ché, 作反之人 tsok₂ ʻfán ˏchí ˏyan. Tsoh fán chí jin.

Anarchical, without a government, 亂 lün². Lwán, 作反之地 tsok₂ ʻfán ˏchí tí². Tsoh fán chí tí.

Anarchist, an anarch, 謀反者 ˏmau ʻfán ʻchéʼ. Mau fán ché, 叛逆之人 pún² yik₂ ˏchí ˏyan. Pwán nih chí jin.

Anarchy, want of government, 無官無君 ˏmò ˏkún ˏmò ˏkwan. Wú kwán wú kiun, 無父無君 ˏmò fú² ˏmò ˏkwan. Wú fú wú kiun; political confusion, 亂 lün². Lwán, 亂世 lün² shai². Lwán shí; rebellion, 反亂 ʻfán lün². Fán lwán, 叛亂 pún² lün². Pwán lwán, 反上 ʻfán shéung². Fán sháng, 背逆之事 púi² yik₂ ˏchí sz². Pei nih chí sz; great confusion, 好亂 ʻhò lün². Háu lwán, 大亂 tái² lün². Tá lwán.

Anarrhicas, wolf-fish, 雷公魚 ˏlúi ˏkung ˏü. Lui kung yú.

Anas galericulata, the mandarin duck, 鴛鴦 ˏün ˏyéung. Yuen yáng, 黃鴨鴟 ˏwong áp₂ p'at₂. Hwáng yáh p'ih.

Anasarca, a dropsy of the cellular membrane, 皮膜水腫 ˏp'í mok₂ ʻshui ʻchung. P'í moh shwui chung.

Anathema, a curse, 咒咀 chau² choʼ (or tsúʼ). Chau tsú; excommunication with a curse, 棄絕之詛 hí² tsüt₂ ˏchí choʼ. K'í tsiueh chí tsú; a denunciation by ecclesiastical authority, 逐出公會 chuk₂ ch'ut₂ ˏkung úi². Chuh ch'uh kung hwui.

Anatomical 剖屍嘅 ʻp'au ˏshí kéʼ, 剖屍的 ʻp'au ˏshí tik. P'au shí tih, 屬剖屍之法 shuk₂ ʻp'au ˏshí ˏchí fát. Shuh p'au shí chí fáh.

Anatomist, one who dissects bodies, 剖屍者 ʻp'au ˏshí ʻchéʼ. P'au shí ché; one who is skilled in the art of dissection, 剖屍妙手 ʻp'au ˏshí miú² ʻshau. P'au shí miáu shau, 精於剖屍 tseng ˏü ʻp'au ˏshí. Tsing yú p'au shí; one versed in the principles of anatomy, 深識剖屍之理者 ˏsham shik₂ ʻp'au ˏshí ˏchí ʻlí ʻchéʼ. Shin shih p'au shí chí lí ché.

Anatomize, to, to dissect, 剖屍 ʻp'au ˏshí. P'au shí, 剖查百體 ʻp'au ˏch'á pák₂ ʻt'ai. P'au ch'a peh t'í; to lay open and examine minutely, 剖開細查 ʻp'au ˏhoi sai ˏch'a. P'au k'ái sí ch'á; to dissect a body and examine its minute parts, 剖屍察微 ʻp'au ˏshí ch'át₂ ˏmí. P'au shí ch'áh wi.

Anatomy, the art of dissecting, 剖屍之法 ʻp'au ˏshí ˏchí fát₂. P'au shí chí fáh; the doctrine of the struc-

ture of the body, 百體生之理 pák, ʿt'ai ˏshang ˏchí ʿlí. Peh t'í sang chí lí; a discourse on anatomy, 百體生論 pák, ʿt'ai ˏshang lun². Peh t'í sang lun.

Anatron, soda, 青鹽 ˏts'ing ˏím. Ts'ing yen [哳哳]; spume, 浮光 ˏfau ˏkwong. Fau kwáng.

Ancestors 祖 ʿtsò. Tsú, 宗 ˏtsung. Tsung, 祖宗 ʿtsò ˏtsung. Tsú tsung, the first ancestor, 始祖 ʿch'í ʿtsò. Ch'í tsú, 太公 t'ái' ˏkung. T'ái kung, 鼻祖 pí² ʿtsò. Pí tsú; ancestors in general, 祖先 ʿtsò ˏsín. Tsú sien, 上祖 shéung² ʿtsò. Sháng tsú, 祖上 ʿtsò shéung². Tsú sháng, 先人 ˏsín ˏyan. Sien jin, 前人 ˏts'in ˏyan. Ts'ien jin; the ancestors of three generations above one's own father are called, 高曾祖 ˏkò ˏtsang ʿtsò. Káu tsang tsú; male ancestor, 祖考 ʿtsò ʿháu. Tsú k'áu, 太公 t'ái' ˏkung. T'ái kung; female ancestor, 祖妣 ʿtsò ʿpí. Tsú pí, 太婆 t'ái' ˏp'o. T'ái p'o; ancestor and kindred, 宗族 ˏtsung tsuk₂. Tsung tsuh; ancestor and posterity, 宗支 ˏtsung ˏchí. Tsung chí, 宗派 ˏtsung p'ái'. Tsung p'ái, 世系 shai' hai². Shí hí.

Ancestral 宗 ˏtsung, 祠 ˏts'z. Ts'z, 祖宗嘅 ʿtsò ˏtsung ké'; an ancestral temple, 宗廟 ˏtsung miú². Tsung miáu, 宗祠 ˏtsung ˏts'z. Tsung ts'z, 家祠 ˏká ˏts'z. Kiá ts'z, 家廟 ˏká miú². Kiá miáu, 世室 shai' shat₂. Shí shih, 祠堂 ˏts'z ˏt'ong; ancestral tablet, 神主牌 ˏshan ʿchü ˏp'ái. Shin chú p'ái, 祖先位 ʿtsò ˏsín wai². Tsú sien wei, 牌位 ˏp'ái wai². P'ái wei, 靈牌 ˏling ˏp'ái. Ling p'ái, 牌額 ˏp'ái ngák₂, 倮 lut₂. Lih, 禰 ʿní. Ní; ancestral shrine (or niche), 神祠 ˏshan ˏts'z. Shin ts'z, 神樓 ˏshan ˏlau. Shin lau, 神龕 ˏshan ˏhòm. Shin k'án.

Ancestress 妣 ʿpí. Pí.

Ancestry, lineage, 族譜 tsuk₂ ʿp'ò. Tsuh p'ú; a book of ditto, 宗支簿 ˏtsung ˏchí pò². Tsung chí pú.

Anchor * 錨 ˏnáu. Miáu, 鐵錨 t'ít, ˏnáu. T'ieh miáu; a stone weight &c. used instead of an anchor, 碇 teng', 矴 teng². Ting; to drop (or cast) anchor, 拋錨 ˏp'áu ˏnáu. P'áu miáu, 下錨 ʿhá ˏnáu. Hiá miáu, 落錨 lok₂ ˏnáu, 放矴 fong' teng'; to anchor, 灣泊 ˏwán pok₂. Wán poh; to weigh anchor, 起錨 ʿhí ˏnáu. K'í miáu, 絞錨 ʿkáu ˏnáu. Kiáu miáu; to ride at anchor, 灣泊 ˏwán pok₂. Wán poh; anchor buoy, 錨泡 ˏnáu p'au'. Miáu p'au, 水泡 ʿshui ʿp'au or p'au'.

Anchorage, anchor-ground, 灣泊之地 ˏwán pok₂ ˏchí tí². Wán poh chí tí, 灣處 ˏwán ch'ü². Wán ch'ú; a duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbour, 寄水錢 kí' ʿshui ˏts'ín, 船稅 ˏshün shui'. Ch'uen shwui, 船頭稅 ˏshün ˏt'au shui'. Ch'uen t'au shwui.

Anchored, riding at anchor, 灣泊 ˏwán pok₂. Wán poh.

Anchoress 隱山嘅女 ʿyan ˏshán ké' ʿnü, 齋姑 ˏchái ˏkú, 尼姑 ˏní ˏkú. Ní kú.

Anchoret, Anchorite, 隱山者 ʿyan ˏshán ʿché. Yin shán ché.

Anchoring 拋錨 ˏp'áu ˏnáu. P'áu miáu.

Anchovy, fish, 馬鯊 ʿmá ʿts'ai. Má ts'í, 鱈魚 ˏts'ò ˏü. Ts'áu yú; anchovy sauce, 鱈魚解 ˏts'ò ˏü ʿkái. Ts'áu yú kiái.

Anchovy paste 馬鯊醬 ʿmá ʿts'ai tséung'. Má ts'í tsiáng.

Anchylosis, immovability or stiffness of a joint, 骨節梗 kwat, tsít, ʿkang. Kuh tsieh kang.

Ancient, old, of distant times, 古 ʿkú. Kú, 古時 ʿkú ˏshí. Kú shí, 上古 shéung² ʿkú. Sháng kú, 往古 ʿwong ʿkú. Wáng kú, 昔時 sik, ˏshí. Sih shí, 前古 ˏts'ín ʿkú. Ts'ien kú; ancient sages, 古聖人 ʿkú shing' ˏyan. Kú shing jin; the doctrine of the ancients, 古人之教 ʿkú ˏyan ˏchí káu'. Kú jin chí kiáu; ancient city, 古城 ʿkú ˏshing. Kú ching; the ancient continent, opposed to the new, 嘔囉吧, 啞哂啞, 啞啡咧咖等州 Aulopá, Ásiá, Áfilíká ʿtang ˏchau; an ancient family, 世室 shai' shat₂. Shí shih, 世家 shai' ˏká. Shí kiá; ancient and modern, 古今 ʿkú ˏkam. Kú kin; ancient characters or writings, 古字 ʿkú tsz². Kú tsz, 古文 ʿkú ˏman. Kú wan; of an ancient shape, 古老樣 ʿkú ʿlò yéung². Kú láu yáng; the people of the present age are (in morality and integrity) unequal to the ancients, 今不及古 ˏkam pat, k'ap₂ ʿkú. Kin puh kih kú.

Ancient, the ancients, 古人 ʿkú ˏyan. Kú jin; ancient, see ensign.

Ancientry, lineage, 古族之榮 ʿkú tsuk₂ ˏchí ˏwing. Kú tsuh chí yung.

Ancillary, subservient or subordinate, 服人之權 fuk₂ ˏyan ˏchí ˏk'ün. Fuh jin chí k'iuen, 權聽于人 ˏk'ün t'eng' ˏü ˏyan. K'iuen t'ing yú jin, 聽命於人 t'eng' ming² ˏü ˏyan. T'ing ming yú jin, 爲人所制 ˏwai ˏyan ʿsho chai'. Wei jin so chí.

And 及 k'ap₂. Kih, 並 ping'. Ping, 併 ping'. Ping, 兼 ˏkím. Kien, 且 ʿch'é. Ts'ié, 而 ˏí. Rh, 又 yau². Yú, 亦 yik₂. Yih, 與 ʿü. Yú, 也 ʿyá. Yé, 連 ˏlín. Lien, 同 ˏt'ung. T'ung, 共 kung². Kung, 零 ˏling. Ling, 暨 k'í'. K'í; you and I, 你及我 ʿní k'ap₂ ʿngo. Ní kih wo; he took leave and returned home, 告辭而歸 kò' ˏts'z ˏí ˏkwai. Káu ts'z rh kwei; one hundred and two, 一百零二 yat, pák, ˏling í². Yih peh ling rh *; and so forth, 云云 ˏwan ˏwan. Yun yun; and yet, 重 chung². Chung; two and two is four, 二二如四 í² í² ˏü sz². Rh rh jú sz; nine and nine is eighteen, 二九一十八 í² ʿkau yat, shap₂ pát₂. Rh kiú yih shih páh.

Androgynal, see Hermaphroditical.

Andromeda, a northern constellation, 奎星 ˏkwai ˏsing. Kwei sing, 降婁 kong² ˏlau. Kiáng lau.

Anecdote 奇事 ˏk'í sz². K'í sz, 古事 ʿkú sz². Kú sz, 新鮮野 ˏsan ˏsín ʿyé, 好時聞 ʿhò ˏshí ˏman; to relate an anecdote, 講段奇聞 ʿkong tün² ˏk'í ˏman. Kiáng twán k'í wan, 講段新鮮野 ʿkong

* 在西國以錨爲冀望之喻.

* See author's Grammar of the Chinese Language P.I. p. 92 &c.

tün² san ˌsín ˋyé, 講叚好笑話你聽 ˋkong tün² ˋhò siú' wá² ˋní ˌt'eng; to relate an anecdote about the ancients, 講叚古你聽 ˋkong tün² ˋkú ˋní t'eng.

Anemone 兎葵菥 t'ò' ˌkw'ai ˌhí. T'ú kw'ei hí, 兒葵 ˌí ˌkw'ai. Rh kw'ei.

Aneurism 跳脈血囊 t'iú' mak₂ hüt₅ ˌnong. T'iáu meh hiueh náng.

Anew, over again, 再 tsoi'. Tsái, 復 fuk₂. Fuh; in a new form, 再新 tsoi' ˌsan. Tsái sin, 復新 fuk₂ ˌsan. Fuh sin.

Anfractuous, full of windings and turnings, 之字嗷樣 ˌchí tsz² ˋkòm yéung². Chí tsz kán yáng.

Angariation, compulsion, 强逼 ˋk'éung pik₅. K'iáng pih, 勤功 ˌk'an ˌkung. K'in kung.

Angel, a celestial messenger, 天使 ˌt'ín sz'. T'ien shí, 天差 ˌt'ín ˌch'ái. T'ien ch'ái, 天神 ˌt'ín ˌshan. T'ien shin; a spiritual messenger, 神使 ˌshan sz'. Shin shí.

Angel-fish 鯊魚之類 ˌshá ˌü ˌchí lui². Shá yú chí lui.

Angelic, } belonging to angels, 天使嘅 ˌt'ín sz'
Angelical, } ké', 關天使 ˌkwán ˌt'ín sz'. Kwán t'ien shí, 如天使嗷樣 ˌü ˌt'ín sz' ˋkòm yéung². Jú t'ien shí kán yáng.

Angelica 白芷 pák₂ ˋchí. Peh chí, 羌活 ˌkéung út₂. Kiáng hwoh, 紅蘺 ˌhung ˌlí. Hung lí.

Anger, wrath, 忿怒 ˋfan nò². Fan nú, 憤怒 ˋfan nò². Fan nú, 怒氣 nò² hí'. Nú k'í, 生氣 ˌshang hí'. Sang k'í, 掬氣 kuk₅ hí', 暴怒 pò² nò². Páu nú, 震怒 chan' nò². Chin nú, 憤懥 ˋfan ch'í'. Fan ch'í, 嬲怒 ˌnau nò². Niáu nú; appearance of rage, 嗔怒 ˌch'an nò². Ch'in nú, 恨怒 han² nò². Han nú; to be in a rage, 譴怒 ˋhín nò². K'ien nú; to be in a great rage, 十分怒 shap₂ fan nò². Shih fan nú, 大怒 tái² nò². Tá nú, 嬲到了不得 ˌnau tò' ˋliú pat₅ tak₅.

Anger, to, to excite anger, 激怒 kik₅ nò². Kih nú, 觸怒 ch'uk₅ nò². Ch'uh nú, 動怒 tung² nò². Tung nú, 致怒 chí' nò². Chí nú, 激嬲 kik₅ ˌnau. Kih niáu, 惹起怒 ˋyé ˋhí nò². Yé k'í nú, 撩怒 ˌliú (ˋliú) nò². Liáu nú, 犯怒 fan² nò². Fán nú; to quiet one's anger, 息怒 sik₅ nò². Sih nú, 壓怒 át₅ nò². Yáh nú, 止怒 ˋchí nò². Chí nú, 下氣 ˋhá hí'. Hiá k'í.

Angle 角 kok₅. Koh, 稜 ˌling. Ling, 稜角 ˌling kok₅. Ling koh; an angle or corner in a room, 角落頭 kok₅ lok₂ ˌt'au. Koh loh t'au, 轉角 ˋchün kok₅. Chuen koh; four corners of a table, 四隅 sz' ˌü. Sz yú, 四隻角頭 sz' chek₂ kok₅ ˌt'au; a right angle, 方角 ˌfong kok₅. Fáng koh, 直角 chik₂ kok₅. Chih koh, 矩 ˋkü. Kü; an acute angle, 銳角 yui² kok₅. Jui koh; an obtuse angle, 鈍角 tun² kok₅. Tun kok; a spherical angle, 曲線角 huk₅ sín' kok₅. K'iuh sien koh; opposite angles, 對角 túi' kok₅. Túi koh; angle (for fishing), 鈎 ˌkau. Kau, 釣魚鈎 tiú' ˌü ˌkau. Tiáu yú kau.

Anlge-rod 釣竿 tiú' ˌkon. Tiáu kán, 釣魚竿 tiú' ˌü ˌkon. Tiáu yú kán.

Angle, to, to fish with an angle, 釣魚 tiú' ˌü. Tiáu yú; to fish for praise, 釣譽 tiú' ü². Tiáu yú; to steal (angle for soles), 釣鞋鯊 tiú' t'át₅ ˌshá. Tiáu t'áh shá.

Angled 有鈎 ˋyau ˌkau. Yú kau.

Angler, one that fishes with an angle, 釣魚翁 tiú' ˌü ˌyung. Tiáu yú ung.

Anglican 英國嘅 Ying kwok₅ ké'; an anglican, 英國聖會之人 Ying kwok₅ shing' úi² ˌchí ˌyan. Ying kwoh shing hwui chí jin, 係英國聖會嘅人 hai² Ying kwok₅ shing' úi² ké' ˌyan, 屬英國聖會者 shuk₂ Ying kwok₅ shing' úi² ˋché. Shuh Ying kwoh shing hwui ché.

Anglicism, an Engl. idiom, 庸熟之英詞 ˌyung shuk₂ ˌchí Ying ˌts'z. Yung shuh chí Ying ts'z, 庸熟之英語 ˌyung shuk₂ ˌchí Ying ˋü. Yung shuh chí Ying yú.

Anglicize, to make English, 教令學英人一式 káu' ling² hok₂ Ying ˌyan yat₅ shik₅. Kiáu ling hioh Ying jin yih shih.

Anglo-American, an, 英花旗人 Ying Fák'í ˌyan; pertaining to descendants of Englishmen in America, 英花旗人嘅 Ying Fák'í ˌyan ké'.

Anglo-Danish, pertaining to the English Danes, 英大呢人嘅 Ying Táiní ˌyan ké', 屬英國之大呢人 shuk₂ Ying kwok₅ ˌchí Táiní ˌyan. Shuh Ying kwoh chí Táni jin.

Anglo-Norman, an, 英哪嗰人 Ying Noman ˌyan. Ying Noman jin; pertaining to the Anglo-Norman, 屬英那間人者 shuk₂ Ying Noman ˌyan ˋché. Shuh Ying Noman jin ché.

Anglo-Saxon, an, 英塞信人 Ying Saksun ˌyan. Ying Sehsin jin; pertaining to the Saxons who settled in England, 英塞信嘅 Ying Saksun ké', 屬英塞信人者 shuk₂ Ying Saksun ˌyan ˋché. Shuh Ying Sehsin jin ché.

Angry, to become, 發怒 fát₅ nò². Fáh nú, 生怒 ˌshang nò². Sang nú, 發惱 fát₅ ˋnò. Fáh náu, 發嬲 fát₅ ˌnau. Fáh niáu, 發嫩 fát₅ nat₂. 生氣 ˌshang hí'. Sang k'í, 起惡意 ˋhí ok₂ í'. K'í ngoh í; to make one angry, 激嬲人 kik₅ ˌnau ˌyan. Kih niáu jin, 激典人 kik₅ hing' ˌyan. Kih hing jin, 激得洽洽典 kik₅ tak₅ háp₂ háp₂ hing'. 動人怒 tung² ˌyan nò². Tung jin nú, 觸人怒 ch'uk₅ ˌyan nò². Ch'uh jin nú, 撩嬲人 ˌliú (ˋliú) nau ˌyan. Liáu niáu jin; irritated, 怒 nò². Nú, 受氣 shau² hí'. Shau k'í, 被怒 pí² nò². Pí nú; displeased, 唔歡喜 ˌm fún ˋhí, 滿肚嬲氣 ˋmún ˋt'ò ˌnau hí', 一鼓怒氣 yat₅ ˋkú nò² hí'. Yih kú nú k'í, 一肚氣 yat₅ ˋt'ò hí'. Yih t'ú k'í; to feel angry (but suppress it), 陰嬲 ˌyam ˌnau. Yin niáu, 暗掬 òm kuk₅. Ngán kiuh; angry words, 怒言 nò' ˌín. Nú yen, 嬲怒嘅話 ˌnau nò' ké' wá'; an angry look, 怒色 nò' shik₅. Nú sih, 怒容 nò' ˌyung. Nú yung, 滿面嬲氣 ˋmún mín' ˌnau hí', 發紅條面 fát₅ ˌhung ˌt'iú mín'; to speak in an angry tone, 嗰嗰嗱嗱 ˌlun ˌlun ˌchun ˌchun, 怒聲 nò² ˌshing. Nú shing; I am angry with you,

我怒恨你 ʿngo nò² hàn² ʿní. Wo nú han ní; do not be so angry, 咪嬲 ʿmai ˏnau.

Anguilla, conger eel, 鰻鱺 mán² ˏlai. Mán lí.

Anguish 凄慘 ˏts'ai ʿts'ám. Ts'í ts'án, 凄凉 ˏts'ai ˏléung. Ts'í liáng, 凄楚 ˏts'ai ʿch'o. Ts'í ts'ú, 慘極 ʿts'ám kik₂. Ts'án kih, 憂感 ˏyau ts'ik₂. Yú ts'ih; extreme pain, 痛得凄凉 t'ung² tak₂ ˏts'ai ˏléung. T'ung teh ts'í liáng, 慘痛 ʿts'ám t'ung². Ts'án t'ung.

Angular 有角 ʿyau kok₂. Yú koh, 係角的 hai² kok₂ tik₂. Hí koh tih.

Angulous, see Angular.

Angustate, narrow, 窄 chák₂. Tseh; diminishing rapidly in breadth, 狹窄 háp₂ chák₂. Hiáh tseh.

Angustation, the act of making narrow, 做窄 tsò² chák₂. Tso tseh, 作狹的 tsok₂ háp₂ tik₂. Tsoh hiáh tih.

Anhydrous 無水的 ˏmò ʿshui tik₂. Wú shwui tih.

Anight 夜間 yé² ˏkán. Yé kien, 夜後 yé² hau², 晚頭夜 ʿmán ˏt'au yé²; anights, every night, 每夜 ʿmúi yé². Mei yé; frequent and customary acts during night, 屢次夜間 ʿlü ts'z² yé² ˏkán. Lü ts'z yé kien, 常時夜間 ˏshéung ˏshí yé² ˏkán. Cháng shí yé kien.

Animadversion, censure, 貶謫 ʿpín chák₂. Pien tseh; stricture, 辯 pín². Pien, 批駁 ˏp'ai pok₂. P'í poh, 批評 ˏp'ai ˏp'ing. P'í p'ing.

Animadvert, to, to remark upon by way of criticism, 批評 ˏp'ai ˏp'ing. P'í p'ing, 評論 ˏp'ing lun². P'ing lun, 品評 ʿpan ˏp'ing. Pin p'ing, 品題 ʿpan ˏt'ai. Pin t'í, 批駁 ˏp'ai pok₂. P'í poh; to censure, 責 chák₂. Tseh, 貶責 ʿpín chák₂. Pien tseh, 警責 ʿking chák₂. king tseh; to inflict punishment, 責罰 chák₂ fát₂. Tseh fáh; to remark on people's shortcomings, 批評人之長短 ˏp'ai ˏp'ing ˏyan ˏchí ˏch'éung ʿtün. P'í p'ing jin chí ch'áng twán, 斷論人之好醜 tün² lun² ˏyan ˏchí ʿhò ʿch'au. Twán lun jin chí háu ch'au, 講人好醜 ʿkong ˏyan ʿhò ʿch'au, 評人優劣 ˏp'ing ˏyan ˏyau lüt₂. P'ing jin yú liueh, 道談人嘅是非 tò² ˏt'ám ˏyan ké² shí² ˏfí.

Animadverter (slang) 通街保長 ˏt'ung ˏkái ʿpò ʿchéung. T'ung kiái páu cháng.

Animal, an, a living being, 生物 ˏshang mat₂. Sang wuh, 生靈 ˏshang ˏling. Sang ling; a domestic animal, 畜生 ch'uk₂ ˏshang. Ch'uh sang, 牲口 ˏshang ʿhau. Sang k'au; the six kinds of domestic animals, † 馬牛羊鷄犬豕 ʿmá, ˏngau, ˏyéung, ˏkai, ʿhün, ʿch'í. Má, niú, yáng, kí, k'iuen, ch'í; a hairy animal, 毛蟲 * ˏmò ˏch'ung. Máu ch'ung.

Animal 生物嘅 ˏshang mat₂ ké², 生物的 ˏshang mat₂ tik₂. Sang wuh tih; animal spirits, 精神 ˏtseng ˏshán. Tsing shin; animal food, 肉食 yuk₂ shik₂. Yuh shih, 雜食 tsáp₂ shik₂. Tsáh shih, 葷食 ˏfan shik₂. Hiun shih, 葷腥 ˏfan ˏseng. Hiun sing; to have exhausted one's animal spirits, 無乜精神 ˏmò mat₂ ˏtseng ˏshan, 勞精 ˏlò ˏtseng. Láu tsing, 勞神 ˏlò ˏshan. Láu shin; deficiency of animal spirits, 血氣虛弱 hüt₂ hí² ˏhü yéuk₂. Hiueh k'í hü joh, 血氣有虧 hüt₂ hí² ʿyau ˏfai. Hiueh k'í yú kw'ei; abundance of ditto, 血氣强壯 hüt₂ hí² ˏk'éung chong². Hiueh k'í k'iáng chwáng; animal soul, 魄 pák₂. Peh, 血氣 hüt₂ hí². Hiueh k'í; animal courage, 勇 ʿyung. Yung, 奮勇 ʿfan ʿyung. Fan yung, 血氣之勇 hüt₂ hí² ˏchí ʿyung. Hiueh k'í chí yung.

Animalcule (pl. often animalculae) 微蟲 ˏmí ˏch'ung. Wí ch'ung, 沙蟲 ˏshá ˏch'ung. Shá ch'ung, 顯微鏡蟲 ʿhín ˏmí keng² ˏch'ung. Hien wí king ch'ung.

Animal magnetism, see Mesmerism.

Animate, to, to inspire, 聳縱 ʿsung tsung². Sung tsung, 湧聳 ʿyung ʿsung. Yung sung; to urge, 勉勵 ʿmín lai². Mien lí, 催促 ˏts'úi ts'uk₂. Ts'ui ts'uh; to enliven, 致快活 chí² fái² út₂. Chí kw'ái hwoh, 使活動 ʿsz út₂ tung². Shí hwoh tung; to animate soldiers, 勵兵 lai² ˏping. Lí ping; to animate [cheer] laborers, workmen &c., 鼓舞 ʿkú ʿmò. Kú wú, 奬勵 ʿtséung lai². Tsiáng lí, 激勵 kik₂ lai². Kih lí.

Animate, alive, 有活動 ʿyau út₂ tung². Yú hwoh tung; animate and organic nature, 生物 ˏshang mat₂. Sang wuh, 飛潛動植 ˏfí ˏts'ím tung² chik₂. Fí ts'ien tung chih.

Animated, endowed with life, 生活的 ˏshang út₂ tik₂. Sang hwoh tih, 生物 ˏshang mat₂. Sang wuh, 活潑 út₂ p'ut₂. Hwoh p'oh, 活活潑潑地 út₂ út₂ p'ut₂ p'ut₂ tí². Hwoh hwoh p'oh p'oh tí; lively, 快活的 fái² út₂ tik₂. Kw'ái hwoh tih; vigorous, 敏捷 ʿman tsít₂. Min tieh, 快趣 fái² ts'ü². Kw'ái ts'ü.

Animation, Life, 生活 ˏshang út₂. Sang hwoh, 活氣 út₂ hí². Hwoh k'í, 生氣 ˏshang hí². Sang k'í, 生機 ˏshang kí. Sang kí; the state of being animated, 快活 fái² út₂. Kw'ái hwoh; sprightliness, 輕快 ˏheng fái². K'ing kw'ái; in good spirits, 好精神 ʿhò ˏtseng ˏshan. Háu tsing shin.

Animative 使活的 ʿsz út₂ tik₂. Shí hwoh tih.

Animator, one that gives life, 賜生活者 ts'z² ˏshang út₂ ʿché. Ts'z sang hwoh ché; that which infuses life, 使活動者 ʿsz út₂ tung² ʿché. Shí hwoh tung ché, 俾活動嘅物 ʿpí út₂ tung² ké² mat₂.

Animo furandi 有意想偷 ʿyau í² ʿséung ˏt'au. Yú í siáng ˏt'au, 意在行竊 í² tsoi² ˏhang sít₂. Í tsái hang tsieh.

Animosity, violent hatred, 切齒之仇 ts'ít₂ ʿch'í ˏchí ˏch'au. Ts'ieh ch'í chí ch'au, 好大怨仇 ʿhò tái² ün² ˏch'au, 恨惡 han² ok₂. Han ngoh; a slight, 釁隙 yan² kwik₂. Hin kih; to give a slight, 生隙 ˏshang kwik₂. Sang kih, 釁端 yan² ˏtün. Hin twán, 結怨 kít₂ ün². Kieh yuen; a feeling of animosity, 嫌隙 ˏím kwik₂. Hien kih.

Anise seed, star, 八角 pát₂ kok₂. Páh koh; the large kind, 大茴 tái² ˏúi. Tá hwui; the smaller kind,

† Horse, cattle, sheep, fowl, dog and pig.

* The Chinese unicorn as the representative of the hairy tribe, is so called par excellence.

小茴 ʿsiú ˌúi. Siáu hwui, 小茴香 ʿsiú ˌúi ˌhéung. Siáu hwui hiáng; general name for the seed, 茴香 ˌúi ˌhéung. Hwui hiáng, 蒔蘿子 ˌshí ˌlo ʿtsz. Shí lo tsz, 懷香 ˌwái ˌhéung. Hwái hiáng, 慈謀勅 ˌts'z ˌmau ch'ik. Ts'z mau ch'ih.

Anisette, a cordial flavored with anise seed, 茴香酒 ˌúi ˌhéung ʿtsau. Hwui hiáng tsiú.

Ankle 脚眼 kéuk ʿngán. Kioh yen; ankle bone, 脚眼骨 kéuk ʿngán kwat. Kioh yen kuh, 脚目骨 kéuk muk kwat. Kioh muh kuh, 脚眼樓 kéuk ʿngán ˌlau.

Anklets 脚鋃 kéuk ák. Kioh ngeh.

Annalist 國史 kwok ʿsz. Kwoh shí, 鑑史 kám' ʿsz. Kien shí, 史記 ʿsz kí'. Shí kí.

Annals, a relation of events in chronological order, 歷代史記 lik toi' ʿsz kí'. Lih tái shí kí, 通鑑 ˌt'ung kám'. T'ung kien, 綱鑑 ˌkong kám'. Káng kien, 國紀 kwok ʿkí. Kwoh kí, 史籍 ʿsz tsik. Shí tsih, 史册 ʿsz ch'ák. Shí ts'eh, 編年 ˌpín ˌnín. Pien nien; to write annals, 錄史 luk ʿsz. Luh shí, 紀史 ʿkí ʿsz. Kí shí.

Anneal, to, 爐炎 kám' ˌím. Kien yen.

Annex, to, to join, 附 fú'. Fú, 附接 fú' tsíp. Fú tsieh, 附合 fú' hòp. Fú hoh, 連接 ˌlín tsíp. Lien tsieh, 接續 tsíp, tsuk, 霸佔 pá' chím'. Pá chen; to connect with the preceding, 接緒 tsíp, ʿsü. Tsieh sü, 附接續尾 fú' tsíp, tsuk ʿmí. Fú tsieh suh wí; to annex a kingdom, 霸佔鄰國 pá' chím' ˌlun kwok. Pá chen lin kwoh.

Annexation 附合 fú' hòp. Fú hoh, 霸佔 pá' chím'. Pá chen.

Annexed 附合過 fú' hòp kwo'. Fú hoh kwo; annexed to, 接續 tsíp, tsuk. Tsieh suh.

Annexion, the act of annexing, 附合 fú' hòp. Fú hoh, (see Annexation).

Annihilable 可致歸無 ʿho chí' ˌkwai ˌmò. K'o chí kwei wú, 使得歸無 ʿsz tak ˌkwai ˌmò. Shí teh kwei wú, 俾得歸無嘅 ʿpí tak ˌkwai ˌmò ké'.

Annihilate, to reduce a thing to nothing, 使之歸無 ʿsz ˌchí ˌkwai ˌmò. Shí chí kwei wú, 致物歸無 chí' mat ˌkwai ˌmò. Chí wuh kwei wú; to destroy the form of a thing, 使歸烏有 ʿsz ˌkwai ˌú ʿyau. Shí kwei wú yú, 滅亡 mít ˌmong. Mieh wáng; to annihilate an army, 誅滅全軍 ˌchü mít ˌts'ün ˌkwan. Chú mieh ts'iuen kiun; to annihilate friendship, 絕交 tsüt ˌkáu. Tsiueh kiáu.

Annihilated, reduced to nothing, 成空 ˌshing ˌhung. Ching k'ung, 歸了空亡 ˌkwai ʿliú ˌhung ˌmong. Kwei liáu k'ung wáng, 氣盡 hí' tsun'. K'í tsin, 沒了 mút ʿliú. Muh liáu, 空了 ˌhung ʿliú. K'ung liáu; annihilated as an army, 全軍誅滅 ˌts'ün ˌkwan ˌchü mít. Ts'iuen kiun chú mieh.

Annihilation 歸無 ˌkwai ˌmò. Kwei wú, 氣盡 hí' tsun'. K'í tsin.

Anniversary 朞 ˌkí. Kí, 對年 túi' ˌnín. Túi nien, 對歲 túi' sui'. Túi sui, 對週 túi' ˌchau. Túi chau, 朞日 ˌkí üt. Kí yueh; a birth day, 生日 ˌshang yat. Sang jih, 壽辰 shau' tán'. Shau tán.

Anno Domini (A. D.), in the year of our Lord, 耶穌降世 Jésú kong' shai'. Jésú kiáng shí.

Annomination, a pun, 用雙關之言 yung' ˌshéung ˌkwán ˌchí ˌín. Yung shwáng kwán chí yen; the use of words nearly alike in sound but of different meaning, 同音不同意之詞 ˌt'ung ˌyam pat ˌt'ung í' ˌchí ˌts'z. T'ung yin puh t'ung í chí ts'z, 同音異字之語 ˌt'ung ˌyam í' tsz' ˌchí ʿü. T'ung yin í ts'z chí yú.

Anno Mundi (A. M.) 天地開闢以來 ˌt'ín tí' ˌhoi p'ik ʿí ˌloi. T'ien tí' k'ái p'ih í lái.

Annona, a year's production, provisions, 食物 shik mat. Shih wuh.

Annotate, to make remarks on a writing, 旁批 ˌp'ong ˌp'ai. P'áng p'í, 旁註 ˌp'ong chü'. P'áng chú.

Annotation, a commentary, 註解 chü' ʿkái. Chú kiái; remarks or interlinear explanations, 旁訓 ˌp'ong fan'. P'áng hiun, 旁批 ˌp'ong ˌp'ai. P'áng p'í 闡註 ʿchín chü'. Chen chú.

Annotator 註書者 chü' ˌshü ʿché. Chú shú ché.

Announce, to, to give notice, 報知 pò' ˌchí. Pú chí, 告 kò'. Káu, 告訴 kò' sò' (or sú), 達知 tát ˌchí. Táh chí, 通知 ˌt'ung ˌchí. T'ung chí; to announce a victory, 報贏 pò' ˌyeng. Pú ying, 報捷 pò' tsít. Pú tsieh; to announce a visitor, 報名 pò' ˌmeng. Pú ming, 通名 ˌt'ung ˌmeng. T'ung ming; to announce one's intention to leave, 告辭 kò' ˌts'z. Káu ts'z; to announce to the gods, 稟神 ʿpan ˌshan. Pin shin, 稟告神明 ʿpan kò' ˌshan ˌming. Pin káu shin ming, 達於神 tát ˌü ˌshan. Táh yú shin, 表章 ʿpiú ˌchéung. Piáu cháng; to announce to a superior, 稟告 ʿpan kò'. Pin káu, 稟白 * ʿpan pák. Pin peh, 稟明 ʿpan ˌming. Pin ming; to announce a death, 訃報 fú' pò'. Fú pú; to state, 話知 wá' ˌchí. Hwá chí, 說 shüt. Shwoh, 講知 ʿkong ˌchí. Kiáng chí; to declare by judicial sentence, 定案 teng' on'. Ting ngán.

Announcement 宣示 ˌsün shí'. Siuen shí, 告訴 kò' sò'. Káu sú, 報告 pò' kò'. Pú káu; the announcement of a death, 訃音 fú' yam. Fú yin; to make an announcement, 投訴 ˌt'au sò'. T'au sú; the announcement, 投詞 ˌt'au ˌts'z. T'au ts'z, 訴詞 sò' ˌts'z. Sú ts'z.

Announcer, one that gives notice, 報告者 pò' kò' ʿché. Pú káu ché, 投訴者 ˌt'au sò' ʿché. T'au sú ché.

Annoy, to, 打攪 ʿtá ʿkáu. Tá kiáu, 混人 wan' ˌyan. Hwan jin, 混鬧 wan' náu'. Hwan náu, 糊混 ˌú wan'. Hú hwan, 攪擾 ʿkáu ʿiú. Kiáu yáu, 混賬 wan' chéung'. Hwan cháng, 百厭 pák, ím'. Peh yen, 吧鼻 pá pai', 僑扭 ˌk'iú ʿnau. K'iáu niú, 磨難 ˌmo nán'. Mo nán, 橋難 ˌk'iú ˌnán. K'iáu nán, 淹悶 ˌím mún'. Yen mwán, 淹沾 ˌím chím. Yen chen, 煩惱 ˌfán ʿnò. Fán náu, 煩擾 ˌfán ʿiú. Fán yáu, 躁擾 ts'ò' ʿiú. Tsáu yáu, 搔擾 sò ʿiú. Sáu yáu, 干煩 kon ˌfán. Kán fán, 驚動 ˌkeng tung'. King tung; to annoy by petitions, 鬧稟帖 náu' ʿpan t'íp. Náu pin t'ieh; to annoy

* An expression not used in the south of China.

superiors, 上瀆 shéung² tuk₂. Sháng tuh, 冒瀆 mò² tuk₂. Máu tuh, 褻聽 sít₅ t'eng². Sieh t'ing, 褻慢 sít₅ mán². Sieh mán; to annoy with words, to bother, 唠嘮 ˈlau ˈts'ò. Láu ts'áu, 勞嘈 ˌlò ˌts'ò. Láu ts'áu, 贅瀆 chui² tuk₂. Chui tuh.

Annoyance 勞難 ˌlò ˌnán. Láu nán, 勞騷 ˌlò ˌsò. Láu sáu, 磨難 ˌmo nán². Mo nán.

Annoyer 囉騷之人 ˌlo ˌsò ˌchí ˌyan. Lo sáu chí jin, 癡纏者 ˌch'í ˌch'ín ˈché. Ch'í ch'en ché.

Annoying 囉騷 ˌlo ˌsò. Lo sáu, 瑣碎 ˈso sui². So sui, 嘍囉 ˌlau ˌlo. Lau lo, 煩碎 ˌfán sui². Fán sui; an annoying person, 混屁賬 wan² p'í² chéung². Hwan p'í cháng, 囉騷之人 ˌlo ˌsò ˌchí ˌyan. Lo sáu chí jin, 混鬧東西 wan² náu² ˌtung ˌsai. Hwan náu tung sí.

Annual, yearly, 每年的 ˈmúi ˌnín tik₅. Mei nien tih, 每年嘅 ˈmúi ˌnín ké², 年年有 ˌnín ˌnín ˈyau. Nien nien yú, 年年所有 ˌnín ˌnín ˈsho ˈyau. Nien nien so yú; annual festivals, 每年節令 ˈmúi ˌnín tsít₅ ling². Mei nien tsieh ling; birthdays and days of decease, 辰忌 ˌshan kí². Shin kí, 節氣之日 tsít₅ hí² ˌchí yat₂. Tsieh k'í chí jih; annual occurrence, 每年嘅事 ˈmúi ˌnín ké² sz², 週年的事 ˌchau ˌnín tik₅ sz². Chau nien tih sz; the annual course of the sun, 歲日之步 sui² yat₂ ˌchí pò². Sui jih chí pú.

Annually, yearly, 年年 ˌnín ˌnín. Nien nien, 每年 ˈmúi ˌnín. Mei nien; to return annually, 每年來一次 ˈmúi ˌnín ˌloi yat₅ ts'z². Mei nien lái yih ts'z.

Annuitant, one who receives or is entitled to an annuity, 帶俸歸田人 tái² ˈfung ˌkwai ˌt'ín ˌyan. Tái fung kwei t'ien jin.

Annuity, an annual allowance, 每年所給之銀 ˈmúi ˌnín ˈsho k'ap₅ ˌchí ˌngan. Mei nien so kih chí yin; to grant an annuity, 每年給金 ˈmúi ˌnín k'ap₅ ˌkam. Mei nien kih kin, 每年出銀 ˈmúi ˌnín ch'ut₅ ˌngan. Mei nien ch'uh yin; to receive an annuity for life, 養老銀 ˈyéung ˈlò ˌngan. Yáng láu yin, 終生年金 ˌchung ˌshang ˌnín ˌkam. Chung sang nien kin, 贍口銀 ˌshím ˈhau ˌngan. Shen k'au yin.

Annul, to, to make void or of no effect, 廢弛 fai² ˈch'í. Fei ch'í, 廢去 fai² hü². Fei k'ü, 革除 kák₅ ˌch'ü. Keh ch'ú, 除去 ˌch'ü hü². Ch'ú k'ü; to repeal a law, 革除舊例 kák₅ ˌch'ü kau² lai². Keh ch'ú kiú lí, 廢棄舊章 fai² hí² kau² ˌchéung. Fei k'í kiú cháng.

Annular, having the form of a ring, 似圜之象 ˈts'z ˌwán ˌchí tséung². Sz hwán chí siáng, 係圈的 hai² ˌhün tik₅. Hí k'iuen tih, 有圈 ˈyau ˌhün. Yú k'iuen, 有圜之狀 ˌyau ˌwán ˌchí chong². Yú hwán chí chwáng.

Annulet, a ringlet, 小圈 ˈsiú ˌhün. Siáu k'iuen, 圓月花 ˌün üt₂ ˌfá. Yuen yueh hwá; a narrow flat (square ?) molding, 斗方花 ˈtau ˌfong ˌfá. Tau fáng hwá.

Annulled 廢弛過 fai² ˈch'í kwo². Fei ch'í kwo, 革除過 kák₅ ˌch'ü kwo². Keh ch'ú kwo, 除去過 ˌch'ü hü² kwo². Ch'ú k'ü kwo.

Annulling 革除 kák₅ ˌch'ü. Keh ch'ú.

Annulment 廢弛 fai² ˈch'í. Fei ch'í, 革除者 kák₅ ˌch'ü ˈché. Keh ch'ú ché, 革去者 kák₅ hü² ˈché. Keh k'ü ché.

Annumerate, to, to add to a former number, 加添前數 ˌká ˌt'ím ˌts'ín shò². Kiá t'ien ts'ien sú, 添益前數 ˌt'ím yik₅ ˌts'ín shò². T'ien yih ts'ien sú, 加添數目 ˌká ˌt'ím shò² muk₂. Kiá t'ien sú muh.

Annumeration 數目之加添 shò² muk₂ ˌchí ˌká ˌt'ím. Sú muh chí kiá t'ien.

Annunciate, to, to announce, 報告 pò² kò². Pú káu; to bring tidings, 報消息 pò² ˌsiú sik₅. Pú siáu sih, 報聞 pò² ˌman. Pú wan; to acquaint with, 報知 pò² ˌchí. Pú chí.

Annunciation, an announcing, 報告 pò² kò². Pú káu; the annunciation of glad tidings, 報告福音 pò² kò² fuk₅ ˌyam. Pú káu fuh yin.

Annunciation 報告者 pò² kò² ˈché. Pú káu ché.

Anode, equivalent to the positive pole, 電氣之陽極 tín² hí² ˌchí ˌyéung kik₂. Tien k'í chí yáng kih.

Anodyne, any medicine which allays pain, 減痛藥 ˈkám t'ung² yéuk₂. Kien t'ung yoh, 止痛藥 ˈchí t'ung² yéuk₂. Chí t'ung yoh.

Anoint, to, to pour oil upon, 傅油 fú² ˌyau. Fú yú; to rub over with oil, 抹油 mút₅ ˌyau. Moh yú, 搽油 ˌch'á ˌyau. Ch'á yú, 塗油 ˌt'ò ˌyau. T'ú yú; to lay on ointment or oil, 搭油膏 táp₅ ˌyau ˌkò. Táh yú káu; to anoint with fragrant oil, 塗以香澤 ˌt'ò ˈí ˌhéung chák₂. T'ú í hiáng tseh, 搽香油 ˌch'á ˌhéung ˌyau. Ch'á hiáng yú; to anoint a king, 傅油登位王首 fú² ˌyau ˌtang wai² ˌwong ˈshau. Fú yú tang wei wáng shau.

Anointed, to be, 受過傅油 shau² kwo² fú² ˌyau. Shau kwo fú yú; to have anointed, 傅過油 fú² kwo² ˌyau. Fú kwo yú, 搽過油 ˌch'á kwo² ˌyau. Ch'á kwo yú.

Anointer 傅油者 fú² ˌyau ˈché. Fú yú ché.

Anointing 傅油 fú² ˌyau. Fú yú, 抹油 mút₅ ˌyau. Moh yú, 搽油 ˌch'á ˌyau. Ch'á yú.

Anointment, the act of anointing, 傅油 fú² ˌyau. Fú yú, 傅油者 fú² ˌyau ˈché. Fú yú ché.

Anomalous, deviating from the rule, 不正 pat₅ ching². Puh ching, 不合理 pat₅ hòp₂ ˈlí, 碍理 ngoi² ˈlí. Ngái lí, 逆 (噩) 理 yik₂ (ngák₂) ˈlí. Nih lí.

Anomalously 不順理 pat₅ shun² ˈlí. Puh shun lí, 不循理 pat₅ ˌts'un ˈlí. Puh siun lí.

Anomaly, deviation from the common rule, 不合理者 pat₅ hòp₂ ˈlí ˈché. Puh hoh lí ché, 碍理 ngoi² ˈlí. Ngái lí.

Anomy 犯法 fán² fát₅. Fán fáh, 悖法 púi² fát₅. Pei fáh, 違法 ˌwai fát₅. Wei fáh, 藐法 ˈmiú fát₅. Miáu fáh, 干法 ˌkon fát₅. Kán fáh.

Anon 快的 fái² tik₅. Kw'ái tih; now and then, 有時 ˈyau ˌshí. Yú shí; ever and anon, 時時 ˌshí ˌshi. Shí shí, 常時 ˌshéung ˌshí. Cháng shí, 週時 ˌchau ˌshí. Chau shí, 不輟 pat₅ chüt₅. Puh chueh.

Anonium, dead nettle, 續斷 tsuk₂ tün². Suh twán.

Anonymity 匿名者 nik, ˏmeng ʿché. Nih ming ché, 無名者 ˏmò ˏmeng ʿché. Wú ming ché.

Anonymous 匿名的 nik, ˏmeng tik,. Nih ming tih, 白 pák₂. Peh, 白嘅(的) pák₂ ké². Peh tih, 無名的 ˏmò ˏmeng tik,. Wú ming tih; an anonymous placard, 無名帖 ˏmò ˏmeng t'íp,. Wú ming t'ieh, 白頭帖子 pák₂ ˏt'au t'íp, ʿtsz. Peh t'au t'ieh tsz, 白帖 pák₂ t'íp,. Peh t'ieh; to stick on an anonymous placard, 貼白帖 t'íp, pák₂ t'íp,. T'ieh peh t'ieh, 貼白嘲 t'íp, pák₂ ˏcháu. T'ieh peh cháu, 匿名揭帖 nik, ˏmeng k'ít, t'íp,. Nih ming k'ieh t'ieh.

Anonymously 唔出名 ˏm ch'ut, ˏmeng, 不出名字 pat, ch'ut, ˏmeng tsz². Peh ch'uh ming tsz.

Anorexy 不喜食者 pat, ʿhí shik₂ ʿché. Puh hí shih ché, 唔想食 ˏm ʿséung shik₂. Wú siáng shih, 不思食 pat, ˏsz shik₂. Puh sz shih.

Another 別 pít₂. Pieh, 他 ˏt'á. T'á, 異 í². Í, 另 ling². Ling, 又 yau². Yú; another person, 別人 pít₂ ˏyan. Pieh jin, 他人 ˏt'á ˏyan. T'á jin; another one, 別个的 pít₂ ko² tik,. Pieh ko tih, 第二个嘅 tai² í² ko² ké², 別的嘅 pít₂ tik, ké²; another day, 異日 í² yat₂. Í jih, 他日 ˏt'á yat₂. T'á jih, 另日 ling² yat₂. Ling jih, 次日 ts'z² yat₂. Ts'z jih, 第二日 tai² í² yat₂. Tí rh jih, 翌日 yik₂ yat₂. Yih jih; another affair, 別樣事幹 pít₂ yéung² sz² kon². Pieh yáng sz kán; another (different) affair, 不同之事 pat, ˏt'ung ˏchí sz². Puh t'ung chí sz; to be of another mind, 意思不同 í² sz² pat, ˏt'ung. Í sz puh t'ung; another yet? 一个添咩 yat, ko² ˏt'ím ˏmé. Yih ko t'ien [麼] mo; one with another, 同埋 ˏt'ung ˏmái. T'ung mái; three days one after another, 連三日 ˏlín ˏsám yat₂. Lien sán jih; one another, 互相 ú² ˏséung. Hú siáng, 彼此 ʿpí ʿts'z. Pí ts'z, 大家 tái² ˏká. Tá kiá; another look, 再睇 tsoi² ʿt'ai. Tsái t'í; another place, 別處 pít₂ ch'ü². Pieh ch'ú; to remove (or move) to another place, 搬去別處 ˏpún hü² pít₂ ch'ü². Pwán k'ü pieh ch'ú.

Anotta 美紅顏色 ʿmí ˏhung ˏngán shik,. Mei hung yen sih.

Ansated, having a handle, 有柄 ʿyau peng². Yú ping; take hold of the handle, 揸住个條柄 ˏchá chü² ko² ˏt'iú peng². Chá chú ko t'iáu ping.

Anser 鵝 ˏngo. Ngo.

Anserine 如鵝皮嗰樣 ˏü ˏngo ˏp'í ʿkòm yéung². Jú ngo p'í kán yáng; pertaining to the ansers, 屬鵝鴈 shuk₂ ˏngo ngán². Shuh ngo yen; uneven, 不平 pat, ˏp'ing. Puh p'ing.

Anson's Bay, 川鼻彎 ˏch'ün pí² ˏwán. Ch'uen pí wán.

Answer, to, to reply, 答 táp,. Táh, 對答 túi² táp,. Túi táh, 回答 ˏúi táp,. Hwui táh, 答應 táp, ying². Táh ying, 應對 ying² túi². Ying túi, 回話 ˏúi wá². Hwui hwá, 答話 táp, wá². Táh hwá; to reply quickly, 唯 ʿwai. Wei, 諾 nok₂. ʿnoh, 響應 ʿhéung ying². Hiáng ying; to respond, 酬答 ˏch'au táp,. Ch'au táh, 應 ˏying. Ying, 應 ˏying. Ying; to answer in the affirmative, 應諾 ying² nok₂. Ying noh; to answer the purpose, 着用 chéuk, yung². Choh yung, 合用 hòp₂ yung². Hoh yung, 着使 chéuk,* ʿshai. Choh shí, 合式 hòp₂ shik,. Hoh shih, 適用 shik, yung². Shih yung, 啱 ˏngám; to fall in with one's views, 投機 ˏt'au ˏkí. T'au kí, 啱偈 ˏngám ʿkai; to answer for another, 做認頭 tsò² yan² ˏt'au. Tso jin t'au, 做担保 tsò² ˏtám ʿpò. Tso tán páu, 做保家 tsò² ʿpò ˏká. Tso páu kiá, 做保人 tsò² ʿpò ˏyan. Tso páu jin; to answer a bill of exchange (to honor a draft), 担認 ˏtám yan². Tán jin; to succeed, 成就 ˏshing tsau². Ching tsiú; to answer one's expectations, 遂望 sui² mong². Sui wáng; to answer a letter, 答信 táp, sun². Táh sin, 回書 ˏúi ˏshü. Hwui shú; to answer a fault, 表白 ʿpiú pák₂. Piáu peh. [* 土話亦讀下入.]

Answer, an, a reply, 回話 ˏúi wá². Hwui hwá, 回音 ˏúi ˏyam; to give an answer in writing, 寫回音 ʿsé ˏúi ˏyam. Sié hwui yin, 答信 táp, sun². Táh sin, 回信 ˏúi sun². Hwui sin, 回札 ˏúi chát,. Hwui cháh, 回書 ˏúi ˏshü. Hwui shú, 覆書 fuk, ˏshü. Fuh shú; to request an answer (used in very polite language), 請回示 ʿts'ing ˏúi shí². Ts'ing hwui shí; to expect an answer, 候回示 hau² ˏúi shí². Hau hwui shí, 候回音 hau² ˏúi ˏyam. Hau hwui yin; to wait for an answer, 等候回音 ʿtang hau² ˏúi ˏyam. Tang hau hwui yin; to wait for a verbal answer, 聽候回話 t'eng² hau² ˏúi wá². T'ing hau hwui hwá; an answer from the emperor, 奏請 tsau² ʿts'ing. Tsau ts'ing; to receive H.M. pleasure, 奉旨 fung² ʿchí. Fung chí.

Answerable, to be accountable for, 服問嘅 fuk, man² ké², 受責的 shau² chák, tik,. Shau tseh tih, 受問的 shau² man² tik,. Shau wan tih, 服問的 fuk₂ man² tik,. Fuh wan tih; he is accountable for everything, 各事爲他是問 kok, sz² ˏwai t'á shí² man². Koh sz wei t'á shí wan; he must bear the consequences, 專責於他 ˏchün chák, ˏü ˏt'á. Chuen tseh yú t'á, 關係歸佢 ˏkwán hai² ˏkwai ʿk'ü, 責任在他 chák, yam² tsoi² ˏt'á. Tseh jin tsái t'á, 保家 ʿpò ˏká. Páu kiá, 保領 ʿpò ʿling. Páu ling; suitable, 合用 hòp₂ yung². Hoh yung; corresponding, 合式 hòp₂ shik,. Hoh shih; suited, 着 chéuk,. Choh, 着用 chéuk, yung². Choh yung, 啱 ˏngám.

Answerableness 受人之問者 shau² ˏyan ˏchí man² ʿché. Shau jin chí wan ché, 當保家之重任 ˏtong ʿpò ˏká ˏchí chung² yam². Táng páu kiá chí chung jin, 當保家之關係 ˏtong ʿpò ˏká ˏchí ˏkwán hai². Táng páu kiá chí kwán hí; correspondent, 合式 hòp₂ shik,. Hoh shih, 着用 chéuk, yung². Choh yung, 啱 ˏngám.

Answerer 答者 táp, ʿché. Táh ché, 回話者 ˏúi wá² ʿché. Hwui hwá ché; one who gives an answer in writing, 寫回音者 ʿsé ˏúi ˏyam ʿché. Sié hwui yin ché.

Ant 蟻 ʿngai. Í; the white ant, 白蟻 pák₂ ʿngai. Peh í; the black ant, 黑蟻 hák, ʿngai. Heh í; the large red spotted ant, 蠬 ˏlung. Lung, 朽蟻

ch'áng [ting] 'oi. Ting í; winged ants, 飛蟻 fí 'ngai. Fí í, 翼蟻 yik₂ 'ngai. Yih í, 蜚 wai'. Wei; a large species of ants, 蚍蜉 p'í fau, 蚍蚨 p'í fú. P'í fú; the small red ant, 黃絲蟻 wong sz 'ngai. Hwáng sz í; as numerous as ants (said of banditti), 蟻聚 'ngai tsü². Í tsü; an ant-hill, 蟻頭 'ngai t'au. Í t'au, 蟻丘 'ngai yau. Í k'iú; ant's eggs, 蚳 ch'í. Ch'í, 蟻春 'ngai ch'un. Í ch'un, 蟻卵 'ngai 'lun. Í lwán; the ant queen, 大蟻公 tái² 'ngai kung. Tá í kung.

Anteater, scaly, Manis or Pangolin, 穿山甲 ch'ün shán káp₂. Ch'uen shán kiáh.

Antagonist 敵 tik₂. Tih, 仇敵 ch'au tik₂. Ch'au tih, 對敵 túi' tik₂. Túi tih, 敵手 tik₂ 'shau. Tih shau, 對頭 túi' t'au. Túi t'au, 仇家 ch'au ká. Ch'au kiá, 寃家 ün ká. Yuen kiá.

Antagonistic, contending against men, 敵人嘅 tik₂ yan ké', 敵人的 tik₂ yan tik₂. Tih jin tih; antagonistic (applied to the nature of things), 敵氣 tik₂ hí'. Tih k'í; mutually antagonistic, 相敵 séung tik₂. Siáng tih.

Antalgic, see Anodyne.

Antaphrodisiac 醫痟疔之藥 í kòm teng chí yéuk₂. Í kán ting chí yoh.

Antaphrodisiac, or medicine that lessens the venerial appetite, 壓慾之藥 át₂ yuk₂ chí yéuk₂. Yáh yuh chí yoh, 戒色之藥 kái' shik₂ chí yeuk₂. Kiái sih chí yoh.

Antarctic 南極 nám kik₂. Nán kih.

Ante, before in place, 前 ts'ín. Ts'ien; in front, 面前 mín² ts'ín. Mien ts'ien; opposite, 對面 túi' mín². Túi mien; before in time, 先 sín. Sien, 前 ts'ín. Ts'ien.

Antecede, to precede, 先行 sín hang. Sien hang, 前行 ts'ín hang. Ts'ien hang, 先過 sín kwo'. Sien kwo, 前過 ts'ín kwo'. Ts'ien kwo.

Antecedence, the act of going before in time, 先行者 sín hang 'ché. Sien hang ché, 先有之事 sín 'yau chí sz². Sien yú chí sz, 前事 ts'ín sz². Ts'ien sz, 先事 sín sz². Sien sz.

Antecedent, prior, 先有者 sín 'yau 'ché. Sien yú ché; 夙緣 suk₂ ün. Suh yuen, 前因 ts'ín yan. Ts'ien yin; his antecedents, 他之前因 t'á chí ts'ín yan. T'á chí ts'ien yin, 佢先時嘅事 'k'ü sín shí ké' sz², 他之夙世因 t'á chí suk₂ shai' yan. T'á chí suh shí yin; riches and honor have their antecedents, 富貴有前因 fú' kwai' 'yau ts'ín yan. Fú kwei yú ts'ien yin.

Antecessor, a leader, 先引 sín 'yan. Sien yin; a principal, 倡首 ch'éung 'shau. Ch'áng shau, 元魁 ün fúi. Yuen kwei; a predecessor in office, 前任者 ts'ín yam² 'ché. Ts'ien jin ché; the antecessor of a property, 業之前主 íp₂ chí ts'ín 'chü. Nieh chí ts'ien chú.

Antechamber 頭房 t'au fong; ditto the waiting chamber in Chinese offices, where the visitor presents his card, 號房 hò² fong. Háu fáng; a front chamber, 前廳 ts'ín t'eng. Ts'ien t'ing, 先廳 sín t'eng. Sien t'ing; a side chamber, as in Chinese establishments, 傍廳 p'ong t'eng. P'áng t'ing, 偏廳 p'ín t'eng. P'ien t'ing, 傍室 p'ong shat₂. P'áng shih, 橫廳 wáng t'eng; antechambers in Ch. establishments, 廂房 séung fong. Siáng fáng, 兩廊 'léung long. Liáng láng, 廂廊 séung long. Siáng láng.

Antechapel 儀門房 í mún fong. Í mun fáng.

Antedate, a date prior to another, 前日子 ts'ín yat₂ 'tsz. Ts'ien jih tsz.

Antedate, to, to date before the true time, 寫未及之日子 'sé mí² k'ap₂ chí yat₂ 'tsz. Sié wí kih chí jih tsz; to anticipate, 先取 sín 'ts'ü. Sien ts'ü.

Antedeluvian 洪水之先 hung 'shui chí sín. Hung shwui chí sien; antedeluvian age, 洪水之先世 hung shui chí sín shai'. Hung shwui chí sien shí, 前洪水之世 ts'ín hung 'shui chí shai'. Ts'ien hung shwui chí shí.

Antelope, pigmy deer, 麞 chéung. Cháng, 麕 'kw'an. Kiun; antelope guttturosa, 黃羊 wong yéung. Hwáng yáng; general names for antelope, 羚羊 ling yéung. Ling yáng, 羱羊 ling yéung. Ling yáng; horns of ditto, 麋茸 mí yung. Mí yung, 羚羊角 ling yéung kok₂. Ling yáng koh.

Ante Meridian (A. M.) 上午 shéung² 'ng. Sháng wú, 上晝 shéung² chau'. Sháng chau, 上半日 shéung² pún' yat₂. Sháng pwán jih.

Antemetic 止嘔藥 'chí 'au yéuk₂. Chí ngau yoh, 止吐劑 'chí t'ò' tsai. Chí t'ú tsí.

Antemundane 天地之先 t'ín tí² chí sín. T'ien tí chí sien.

Antennae, feelers of insects, 鬚 sò. Sü.

Antepast, something taken before the proper time, 預先之食 ü² sín chí shik₂. Yú sien chí shih; foretaste, 預嘗食物 ü² shéung shik₂ mat₂. Yú cháng shih wuh.

Antepenult, the last syllable of a word except two, 言尾音之第三 ín 'mí yam chí tai² sám. Yen wí yin chí tí sán.

Antepone 安置在前 on chí' tsoi² ts'ín. Ngán chí tsái ts'ien, 置在前頭 chí' tsoi² ts'ín t'au. Chí tsái ts'ien t'au; to place one thing before another, 置於更前 chí' ü kang' ts'ín. Chí yú kang ts'ien.

Anterior, before in time, 預先 ü² sín. Yú sien, 先有 sín 'yau. Sien yú; anterior to, 先於 sín ü. Sien yú, 早先過 'tsò sín kwo'. Tsáu sien kwo; anterior view, 正面 ching' mín². Ching mien.

Anterior Tibet, 前藏 Ts'ín tsong². Ts'ien tsáng.

Anteriority 先有 sín 'yau. Sien yú, 預先 ü² sín. Yú sien; anteriority, 正面 ching' mín². Ching mien.

Anteroom, the waiting room in an official residence, 號房 hò² fong. Háu fáng.

Antes, pilasters, square projections attached to a wall, 回字廊 úi tsz² long. Hwui tsz láng; a column of pillars, 一行柱 yat₂ hong 'ch'ü. Yih háng ch'ú; the first line of vines, 葡萄園之前行樹

,p'ò ,t'ò ,ün ,chí ,ts'ín ,hong shü². P'ú t'áu yuen chí ts'ien háng shú.

Antestomach * 前胃 ,ts'ín wai². Ts'ien wei.

Anthelmintic 驅蟲藥 ,k'ü ,ch'ung yéuk,. K'ü ch'ung yoh, 殺蟲藥 shát, ,ch'ung yéuk,. Sháh ch'ung yoh.

Anthem, a sacred tune, 聖詩 shing² ,shí. Shing shí, 稱讚上帝之詩 ,ch'ing tsán² Shéung² tai² ,chí ,shí. Ch'ing tsán Sháng tí chí shí; a hymn sung in alternate parts, 聖詩類逐班歌者 shing² ,shí lui² chuk, ,pán ,ko 'ché. Shing shí lui chuh pán ko ché.

Anthemis, the Roman Camomile, 羅馬菊花名 Lomá kuk, ,fá ,meng. Lomá kiuh hwá ming.

Anthology, a collection of flowers, 揀埋花朵 'kán ,mái ,fá 'to. Kien mái hwá to; a collection of beautiful passages from authors, 名書摘錦 ,meng ,shü chák, 'kam. Ming shú tseh kin; in the Greek church, a collection of devotions, 禱詞擇錦 'tò ,ts'z chák, 'kam. Táu ts'z tseh kin.

Anthora 烏頭 ,ú ,t'au. Wú t'au.

Anthracite, a hard mineral coal, 石炭 shek, t'án². Shih t'án.

Anthrax, carbuncle [sore], 癰疽 ,yung ,tsü. Yung tsü; a precious stone, 夜明珠 yé² ,ming ,chü. Yé ming chú.

Anthropological, according to human manner of speaking, 做人說 'fong ,yan shüt,. Fáng jin shwoh; pertaining to anthropology, 關論身道 ,kwán lun² ,shan tò². Kwán lun shin táu, 論身之理者 lun² ,shan ,chí 'lí 'ché. Lun shin chí lí ché, 論身嘅 lun² ,shan ké².

Anthropology, a discourse upon human nature, 身體性論 ,shan 't'ai sing² lun². shin t'í sing lun; the doctrine of the structure of the human body, 身百體論 ,shan pák, 't'ai lun². Shin peh t'í lun; the natural history of the human species, 萬人類論 mán² ,yan lui² lun². Wán jin lui lun.

Anthropomancy, divination by inspecting the entrails of a human being, 看腸 ,hon ,ch'éung. K'án ch'áng, 睇腸 't'ai ,ch'éung. T'í ch'áng.

Anthropopathy, the affections of man, 人情 ,yan ,ts'ing. Jin ts'ing; the application of human passions to the Supreme Being, 上帝有人情之意 Shéung² tai² 'yau ,yan ,ts'ing ,chí í². Sháng tí yú jin ts'ing chí í, 以人情歸與上帝 'í ,yan ,ts'ing ,kwai 'ü Shéung² tai². Í jin ts'ing kwei yú Sháng tí.

Anthropophagi 食人者 shik, ,yan 'ché. Shih jin ché.

Anthropophagous 食人肉者 shik, ,yan yuk, 'ché. Shih jin juh ché, 食人嘅 shik, ,yan ké².

Anti, against, 敵 tik,. Tih, 反 'fán. Fán, 背 púi². Pei, 違 ,wai. Wei; in place of, 代 toi². Tái, 替 t'ai². T'í.

Antibilious, curing or counteracting bilious complaints, 醫胆症之劑 ,í 'tám ching² ,chí ,tsai. Í tán ching chí tsí.

Antic, oldfashioned, 古老 'kú 'lò, 古風 'kú ,fung. Kú fung, 古古的 'kú 'kú tik,. Kú kú tih, 古老樣 'kú 'lò yéung². Kú láu yáng; odd, 古怪 'kú kwái². Kú kwái, 離奇 ,lí ,k'í. Lí k'í; so odd or strange! 咁古怪 kòm² 'kú kwái². Kán kú kwái, 咁離奇 kòm² ,lí ,k'í. Kán lí k'í, 咁古老 kòm² 'kú 'lò. Kán kú láu; fantastic, 怪異的 kwái² í² tik,. Kwái í tih, 整古做怪 'ching 'kú tsò² kwái². Ching kú tso kwái.

Antic, an, a buffoon, 詭馬 'kwai 'má. Kwei má, 詭怪 'kwai kwái². Kwei kwái, 古怪嘅人 'kú kwái² ké² ,yan, 古怪者 'kú kwái² 'ché. Kú kwái ché.

Antic, to make antic, 使古怪的 'sz 'kú kwái² tik,. Shí kú kwái tih.

Antichamber, see Antechamber.

Antichrist 敵基督者 tik, ,Kí tuk, 'ché. Tih Kí tuh ché.

Antichristian, an, 從敵基督者 ,ts'ung tik, ,Kí tuk, 'ché. Ts'ung tih Kí tuh ché, 敵基督之人 tik, ,Kí tuk, ,chí ,yan. Tih Kí tuh chí jin.

Antichristian 敵基督嘅 tik, ,Kí tuk, ké². Tih Kí tuh tih, 敵基督之事 tik, ,Kí tuk, ,chí sz². Tih Kí tuh chí sz.

Antichristianity 違基督之道 ,wai ,Kí tuk, ,chí tò². Wei Kí tuh chí táu, 背基督之道 púi² ,Kí tuk, ,chí tò². Pei Kí tuh chí táu, 敵基督之事 tik, ,Kí tuk, ,chí sz². Tih Kí tuh chí sz.

Anticipate, to, to take before another, 先取 ,sín 'ts'ü. Sien ts'ü; to act before another, 先做 ,sín tsò². Sien tso, 先爲 ,sín ,wai. Sien wei; to have a previous impression of something future, 暗覺 òm² kok,. Ngán kioh; to have a presentiment, 預先蒙覺 ü² ,sín ,mung kok,. Yú sien mung kioh, 預先暗覺 ü² ,sín òm² kok,. Yú sien ngán kioh; to conceive previously, 預先料度 ü² ,sín liú² tok,. Yú sien liáu toh; what I anticipated, 不出所料 pat, ch'ut, 'sho liú². Puh ch'uh so liáu; who would have anticipated that? 誰料 ,shui liú². Shui liáu; I did not anticipate that, 料唔到 liú² ,m tò², 勢唔估 shai² ,m 'kú. Shí wú [puh] kú, 料不及 liú² pat, k'ap,. Liáu puh kih, 意想不到 í² 'séung pat, tò². Í siáng puh táu; to make previous arrangements, 預備 ü² pí². Yú pí, 預防 ü² ,fong. Yú fáng; to anticipate with certainty, 期望 ,k'í mong². K'í wáng; why should we anticipate our sorrows? 何先憂悶 ,ho ,sín ,yau mún². Ho sien yú mwán.

Anticipated, taken before, 先取過 ,sín 'ts'ü kwo². Sien ts'ü kwo; foreseen, 預見 ü² kín². Yú kien, 預覺過 ü² kok, kwo². Yú kioh kwo, 預先料過 ü² ,sín liú² kwo². Yú sien liáu kwo; conceived by presentiment, 預先暗覺 ü² sín òm² kok. Yú sien ngán kioh.

Anticipation, the taking beforehand, 先取 ,sín 'ts'ü. Sien ts'ü; slight previous impression, 預先蒙覺 ü² ,sín ,mung kok,. Yú sien mung kioh, 暗覺 òm² kok,. Ngán kioh, 預先暗覺之事 ü² ,sín òm² kok ,chí sz². Yú sien ngán kioh chí sz; foresight,

* 鵲類之中有幾種,其胃有前後之分.

預見 ü² kín². Yú kien, 預度 ü² tok₂. Yú toh; by anticipation, 預先 ü² ₍sín. Yú sien.

Anticly, in an antic manner, 古老樣 ˈkú ˈlò yéung². Kú láu yáng; with fanciful appearance, 古怪之樣 ˈkú kwái² ₍chí yéung². Kú kwái chí yáng; oddly, 怪異之樣 kwái² í² ₍chí yéung². Kwái í chí yáng.

Anticontagious, destroying contagion, 滅染病的 mít₂ ˈím peng² tik₂. Mieh yen ping tih, 除染疾的 ₍ch'ü ˈím tsat₂ tik₂. Ch'ú yen tsih tih, 除傳染之氣 ₍ch'ü ₍ch'ün ˈím ₍chí hí². Ch'ú ch'uen yen chí k'í.

Antics 古怪之事 ˈkú kwái² ₍chí sz². Kú kwái chí sz, 詭馬之事 ˈkwai ˈmá ₍chí sz², 戲弄 hí² lung². Hí lung, 戲耍 hí² ˈshá. Hí shá, 俳優 ₍p'ái ₍yau. P'ái yú, 整古做怪嘅事 ˈching ˈkú tsò² kwái² ké² sz².

Antidotal 攻毒的 ₍kung tuk₂ tik₂. Kung tuh tih, 驅毒的 ₍k'ü tuk₂ tik₂. K'ü tuh tih, 解毒的 ˈkái tuk₂ tik₂. Kiái tuh tih, 屬滅毒之理 shuk₂ mít₂ tuk₂ ₍chí ˈlí. Shuh mieh tuh chí lí.

Antidote, an, 解毒之藥 ˈkái tuk₂ ₍chí yéuk₂. Kiái tuh chí yoh, 散毒之劑 sán² tuk₂ ₍chí ₍tsai. Sán tuh chí tsí, 攻毒之藥 ₍kung tuk₂ ₍chí yéuk₂. Kung tuh chí yoh; antidote of sorrow, 消憂方 ₍siú ₍yau ₍fong. Siáu yú fáng, 解憂方 ˈkái ₍yau ₍fong. Kiái yú fáng.

Antifanatic, an opposer of fanaticism, 敵泥教者 tik₂ ní² káu² ˈché. Tih ní kiáu ché; a tolerant person, 寬大待人者 ₍fán tái² toi² ₍yan ˈché. Kwán tá tái jin ché.

Antifebrile 醫熱症的 ₍í ít₂ ching² tik₂. Í jeh ching tih, 治火症 chí² ˈfo ching². Chí ho ching; antifebrile medicine, 醫熱症的藥 ₍í ít₂ ching² tik₂ yéuk₂. Í jeh ching tih yoh, 治火症嘅藥 chí² ˈfo ching² ké² yéuk₂.

Antilithic, a remedy against stone in the bladder, 醫砂淋之藥 ₍í ₍shá ₍lam ₍chí yéuk₂. Í shá lin chí yoh.

Antilithic, tending to prevent the formation of stone in the bladder, 止膀胱成石之藥 ˈchí ₍p'ong ₍kwong ₍shing shek₂ ₍chí yéuk₂. Chí p'áng kwáng ching shih chí yoh.

Antilogy 背前意者 púi² ₍ts'ín í² ˈché. Pei ts'ien í ché, 反前之詞 ˈfán ₍ts'ín ₍chí ₍ts'z. Fán ts'ien chí ts'z.

Antimacassar 隔汗椅布 kák₂ hon² ˈí pò². Keh hán í pú.

Antimason, one opposed to masonry, 敵規矩會者 tik₂ ₍kw'ai ˈkü úi² ˈché. Tih kw'ei kü hwui ché.

Antimasonic, opposing freemasonry, 敵規矩會的 tik₂ ₍kw'ai ˈkü úi² tik₂. Tih kw'ei kü hwui tih, 背規矩會嘅 púi² ₍kw'ai ˈkü úi² ké².

Antimeter 量度稜角之器 ₍léung tok₂ ₍ling kok₂ ₍chí hí². Liáng toh ling koh chí k'í.

Antiministerial, opposed to the ministry, 抗國大臣 k'ong² kwok₂ tái² ₍shan. K'áng kwoh tá chin, 抗官 k'ong² ₍kún. K'áng kwán; opposed to the government, 抗轄的 k'ong² hat₂ tik₂. K'áng hiáh tih, 敵管轄 tik₂ ˈkún hat₂. Tih kwán hiáh. 逆權轄者 yik₂ ₍k'ün hat₂ ˈché. Nih k'iuen hiáh ché,

Antimonarchical, opposed to monarchy, 背獨主國政的 púi² tuk₂ ˈchü kwok₂ ching² tik₂. Pei tuh chú kwoh ching ₍tih; that opposes a kingly government, 抗王治國之理 k'ong² ₍wong chí² kwok₂ ₍chí ˈlí. K'áng wáng chí kwoh chí lí.

Antimonarchist, an enemy to monarchy, 敵王獨主之國者 tik₂ ₍wong tuk₂ ˈchü ₍chí kwok₂ ˈché. Tih wáng tuh chú chí kwoh ché.

Antimony 晏地磨尼 án² tí² ₍mo ₍ní (藥名).

Amtimoralist, an opposer of morality, 背修德之人 púi² ₍sau tak₂ ₍chí ₍yan. Pei siú teh chí jin, 逆行善者 yik₂ ₍hang shín² ˈché. Nih hang shen ché.

Antir omian 背法之人 púi² fát₂ ₍chí ₍yan. Pei fáh chí jin, 逆法者 yik₂ fát₂ ₍ché. Nih fáh ché.

Antinomy, a contradiction between two laws, 兩法相反 ˈléung fát₂ ₍séung ˈfán. Liáng fáh siáng fán, 二法相背 í² fát₂ ₍séung púi². Rh fáh siáng pei.

Anti-papal, opposing popery, 抗天主教的 k'ong² ₍t'ín ˈchü káu² tik₂. K'áng t'ien chú kiáu tih, 背天主教嘅 púi² ₍t'ín ˈchü káu² ké².

Anti-papistic, opposed to papacy, 抗天主教的 k'ong² ₍t'ín ˈchü káu² tik₂. K'áng t'ien chú kiáu tih, 背天主教嘅 púi² ₍t'ín ˈchü káu² ké².

Antipathetic, } constitutional aversion to a thing,
Antipathetical, } 心厭的 ₍sam ím² tik₂. Sin yen tih, 厭惡的 ím² ú² tik₂. Yen wú tih; very averse to, 好嫌嘅 ˈhò ₍ím ké².

Antipathy, aversion, 厭惡 ím² ú². Yen wú, 嫌惡 ₍ím ú². Hien wú, 厭棄 ím² hí². Yen k'í, 嫌棄 ₍ím hí². Hien k'í; to get an aversion to, 生嫌 ₍shang ₍ím. Sang hien; to avoid people's dislike, 避嫌 pí² ₍ím. Pí hien; petty dislikes, 小嫌 ˈsiú ₍ím. Siáu hien; repugnance, 恨惡 han² ú². Han wú.

Antiphlogistic, counteracting preternatural heat, 解熱的 ˈkái ít₂ tik₂. Kiái jeh tih; antiphlogistic medicine, 解熱的藥 ˈkái ít₂ tik₂ yéuk₂. Kiái jeh tih yoh; antiphlogistic treatment, 散熱之法 sán² ít₂ ₍chí fát₂. Sán jeh chí fáh.

Antiphonal, pertaining to alternate singing, 逐班唱者 chuk₂ ₍pán ch'éung² ˈché. Chuh pán ch'áng ché, 輪班唱 ₍lun ₍pán ch'éung². Lun pán ch'áng.

Antiphonal, a book of antiphones or anthems, 輪班歌唱之書 ₍lun ₍pán ₍ko ch'éung² ₍chí ₍shü. Lun pán ko ch'áng chí shú, 輪班唱聖詩之書 ₍lun ₍pán ch'éung² shing² ₍shí ₍chí ₍shü. Lun pán ch'áng shing shí chí shú.

Antiphrasis, the use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning, 反正意之詞 ˈfán ching² í² ₍chí ₍ts'z. Fán ching í chí ts'z, 詞意相反 ₍ts'z í² ₍séung ˈfán. Ts'z í siáng fán.

Antipodal, pertaining to the antipodes, 關脚底相對者 ₍kwán kéuk₂ ˈtai ₍séung túi² ˈché. Kwán kioh tí siáng túi ché.

Antipode, pl. antipodes, 脚底相對者 kéuk, 'tai ,séung túi' 'ché. Kioh tí siáng túi ché, 對經對緯度住者 túi' ,king túi' 'wai tò² chü² 'ché; they are antipodes, 冰炭相投 ,ping t'án' ,séung ,t'au. Ping t'án siáng t'au; at antipodes, 暌違 'kw'ai ,wai. Kw'ei wei.

Antipoison 攻毒藥 ,kung tuk, yéuk,. Kung tuh yoh.

Antipope, one who usurps the papal power, 僞天主教王 ngai² ,t'in 'chü káu' ,wong. Wei t'ien chú kiáu wáng.

Antiquarian, an, one who studies into the history of ancient things, 好古之人 hò' 'kú ,chí ,yan. Háu kú chí jin, 博古之人 pok, 'kú ,chí ,yan. Poh kú chí jin; a lover of antiquity, 尙古蹟者 shéung² 'kú tsik, 'ché. Sháng kú tsih ché; an antiquarian shop, 古玩舖 'kú ún² p'ò'. Kú wán p'ú, 古董舖 'kú 'tung p'ò'. Kú tung p'ú; ditto one where old and rare books can be got, 古董書舖 'kú 'tung ,shü p'ò'. Kú tung shú p'ú.

Antiquate, to, to make old, 廢弛 fai' 'ch'í. Fei ch'í.

Antiquated 古老的 'kú 'lò tik,. Kú láu tih; obsolete, 廢弛嘅 fai' 'ch'í ké'.

Antique, old, 古老 'kú 'lò. Kú láu, 古老的 'kú 'lò tik,. Kú láu tih, 古時嘅 'kú ,shí ké'. Kú shí ké, 古時的 'kú ,shí tik,. Kú shí tih; old-fashioned, 古風嘅 'kú ,fung ké', 古風的 'kú ,fung tik,. Kú fung tih; odd, 古怪 'kú kwái'. Kú kwái, 怪異 kwái' í². Kwái í; rare (as curios), 古玩 'kú ún². Kú wán, 古董 'kú 'tung. Kú tung; see Antic.

Antiquity 古時 'kú ,shí. Kú shí, 往古 'wong 'kú. Wáng kú; high antiquity, 上古 shéung² 'kú. Sháng kú, 上世 shéung² shai'. Sháng shí; the time of Wan wáng, about 1100 B. C, 中古 ,chung 'kú. Chung kú; the time of Confucius, 下古 há² 'kú. Hiá kú; remains of antiquity, 古董 'kú 'tung. Kú tung, 古蹟 'kú tsik,. Kú tsih.

Antirevolutionary, opposed to a revolution, 抗作亂的 k'ong' tsok, lün² tik,. K'áng tsoh lwán tih; opposed to a change in the form of a government, 泥古政的 ní² 'kú ching' tik,. Ní kú ching tih.

Antirevolutionist 背作亂者 púi' tsok, lün² 'ché. Pei tsoh lwán ché, 泥古政者 ní² 'kú ching' 'ché. Ní kú ching ché.

Antiscorbutic, } 治疽的 chí² ,tsü tik,. Chí tsü
Antiscorbutical, } tih; counteracting scurvy, 止疽的 'chí ,tsü tik,. Chí tsü tih.

Antiscriptural, not accordant with the S. S., 不合聖書 pat, hòp, shing' ,shü. Puh hoh shing shú, 相反聖經 ,séung 'fán shing' ,king. Siáng fán shing king.

Antiseptic, counteracting a putrescent tendency, 止腐爛的 'chí fú' lán² tik,. Chí fú lán tih.

Antiseptic, a medicine which resists putrefaction, 止作動爛之藥 'chí tsok, tung' lán² ,chí yéuk,. Chí tsoh tung lán chí yoh.

Antislavery, opposition to slavery, 抗拒買賣人之事 k'ong' 'k'ü 'mái mái² ,yan ,chí sz². K'áng k'ü mái mái jin chí sz, 抗拒奴僕之例 k'ong' 'k'ü ,nò puk, ,chí lai². K'áng k'ü nú puh chí lí.

Antispasmodic, resisting convulsions, 止抽筋的 'chí ,ch'au ,kan tik,. Chí ch'au kin tih; 止抽筋之藥 'chí ,ch'au ,kan ,chí yéuk,. Chí ch'au kin chí yoh.

Antitheism 不信有上帝之教 pat, sun' 'yau Shéung² tai' ,chí káu'. Puh sin yú Shang tí chí kiáu.

Antithesis 對句 túi' kü'. Túi kü, 聯句 ,lün kü'. Lien kü.

Antithetical 對聯 túi' ,lün. Túi lien; abounding with antithesis, 包多對句 ,páu ,to túi' kü'. Páu to túi kü.

Antitrinitarian, an, 不信上帝係三位一有者 pat, sun' Shéung² tai' hai² ,sám wai² yat, 'yau 'ché. Puh sin Sháng tí hí sán wei yih yú ché, 違上帝係三位一有者 ,wai Shéung² tai' hai² ,sám wai² yat, 'yau 'ché. Wei Sháng tí hí sán wei yih yú ché.

Antivenerial, resisting venerial poison, 止痘疔之毒 'chí ,kòm ,teng ,chí tuk,. Chí kán ting chí tuh, 醫痘疔嘅 í ,kòm ,teng ké'.

Antler, a branch of a horn of the cervine animals, 角之丫叉 kok, ,chí ,á ,ch'á. Koh chí yá ch'á; antlers, 鹿角 luk, kok,. Luh koh.

Antonomasia 假借名字 'ká tsé' ,meng tsz'. Kiá tsié ming tsz, as:—he is a Wá t'o, 他是華陀 ,t'á shí² ,Wá ,t'o, i. e. a celebrated physician; the use of the name an office for the true name of the person, 借官銜代眞名 tsé' ,kún ,hám toi' ,chan ,meng. Tsié kwán hán tái chin ming.

Antre, a cavern, 洞 tung². Tung, 峒 ,t'ung. T'ung.

Anus 肛門 ,kong ,mún. Kiáng mun, 穀道 kuk, tò'. Kuh táu, 糞門口 fan' ,mún 'hau. Fan mun k'au, 大腸頭 tái' ,ch'éung ,t'au. Tá ch'áng t'au, 糞眼 fan' 'ngán. Fan yen, 糞門 fan' ,mún. Fan mun, 屁 tuk,. Tuh; ditto of a horse, 驢 ín'. Yen. 白糞門 pák, fan' ,mún. Peh fan mun.

Anvil 鐵砧 t'it, ,cham. T'ieh chin, 砧頭 ,cham ,t'au, 砧子 ,cham 'tsz. Chin tsz.

Anxiety, solicitude, 掛慮 kwá' lü². Kwá lü, 掛心 kwá' ,sam. Kwá sin, 掛意 kwá' í². Kwá í, 憂慮 ,yau lü². Yú lü; disquietude, 念慮 ním' lü². Nien lü; uneasiness, 憂思 ,yau ,sz. Yú sz, 憂勞 ,yau ,lò. Yú láu, 焦思 tsiú ,sz. Tsiáu sz, 焦憂 ,tsiú ,yau. Tsiáu yú, 焦慄 ,tsiú ts'ò'. Tsiáu ts'áu; great anxiety, 心焦 ,sam ,tsiú. Sin tsiáu, 掛懷 kwá' ,wái. Kwá hwái, 抑鬱 yik, wat,. Yih yuh, 担憂 ,tám ,yau. Tán yú, 唔放得心下 ,m fong' tak, ,sam há', 憂得好關係 ,yau tak, 'hò ,kwán hai², 憂得交關 ,yau tak, ,káu kwán. Yú teh kiáu kwán; constant anxiety, 常時心掛掛 ,shéung ,shí ,sam kwá' kwá'; to manifest great anxiety about a person, 掛人之安危 kwá' ,yan ,chí ,on ,ngai. Kwá jin chí ngán wei.

Anxious, solicitous, 憂慮 ,yau lü². Yú lü, 掛心 kwá' ,sam. Kwá sin, 掛意 kwá' í². Kwá í, 焦思 ,tsiú ,sz. Tsiáu sz, 鬱陶 wat, ,t'ò. Yuh t'áu, 放心不下 fong' ,sam pat, há'. Fáng sin puh hiá, 放心不得 fong' ,sam pat, tak,. Fáng sin puh teh,

勞心 ˌlò ˌsam. Láu sin, 慮念 lü' ním². Lü nien, 勞心怛怛 ˌlò ˌsam 't'án 't'án. Láu sin t'án t'án, 憂心烈烈 ˌyau ˌsam lít₂ lít₂. Yú sin lieh lieh, 憂心兢兢 ˌyau ˌsam ˌking ˌking, 憂心悄悄 ˌyau ˌsam 'ts'iú 'ts'iú. Yú sin ts'iáu ts'iáu; very anxious, 慇懃 ˌyan ˌk'an. Yin k'in.

Anxiously 渴 hot₂. Hoh; anxiously longing for, 切望 ts'ít₂ mong². Ts'ieh wáng, 渴望 hot₂ mong². Hoh wáng; anxiously thinking about, 渴念 hot₂ ním². Hoh nien, 渴思 hot₂ ˌsz. Hoh sz, 渴想 hot₂ 'séung. Hoh siáng.

Anxiousness, great solicitude, 多掛慮 ˌto kwá' lü². To kwá lü.

Any, one, indefinitely, 一個 yat₂ ko'. Yih ko; any one [person], 不論邊個 pat₂ lun² ˌpín ko'. Puh lun pien ko, 不論何人 pat₂ lun² ˌho ˌyan. Puh lun ho jin, 不拘是誰 pat₂ ˌk'ü shí² ˌshui. Puh k'ü shí shwui, 不管那個 pat₂ 'kún 'ná ko'. Puh kwán ná ko, 唔論乜人 ˌm lun² mat₂ ˌyan, 唔論乜誰 ˌm lun² mat₂ ˌshui, 唔講乜誰 ˌm 'kong mat₂ ˌshui, 唔論邊個 ˌm lun² ˌpín ko', 不拘某人 pat₂ ˌk'ü 'mau ˌyan. Puh k'ü mau jin; is there any hope? 重有得望咩 chung² 'yau tak₂ mong² ˌmé. Chung yú teh wáng (麼) mo, 重有想頭咩 chung² 'yau 'séung ˌt'au ˌmé; have you any? 你有冇呢 'ní 'yau 'mò ˌní, 你有否 'ní 'yau 'fau. Ní yú fau; not any, 一个都無 yat₂ ko' ˌtò ˌmò. Yih ko tú wú; any body, 不論何人 pat₂ lun² ˌho ˌyan. Puh lun ho jin; any place, 不論何處 pat₂ lun² ˌho ch'ü'; in any place, 各處 kok₂ ch'ü'. Koh ch'ú; above any thing, 最先 tsui' ˌsín. Tsui sien; not any one, 無一个 ˌmò yat₂ ko'. Wú yih ko; anywhere, 唔論邊處 ˌm lun² ˌpín ch'ü', 不拘何處 pat₂ ˌk'ü ˌho ch'ü'; will you go any further? 你想行遠的咩 'ní 'séung ˌhang 'ün ˌtí ˌmé; have you any more to say? 你重有說話無呢 'ní chung² 'yau shüt₂ wá² ˌmò ˌní; without any more ado, 即刻 tsik₂ hák₂. Tsih k'eh, 不必多講 pat₂ pít₂ ˌto 'kong. Puh pieh to kiáng; is any body here? 有人在此麼 'yau ˌyan tsoi² 'ts'z ˌmo. Yú jin tsái ts'z mo, 有人喺處咩 'yau ˌyan 'hai ch'ü' ˌmé; I do not want any thing, 乜野都唔愛 mat₂ 'yé ˌtò ˌm oi', 係樣都唔要 hai² yéung² ˌtò ˌm iú', 甚麼東西都不要了 sham² ˌmo ˌtung ˌsai ˌtò pat₂ iú' 'liú. Shin mo tung sí tú puh yáu liáu.

Aorta, the great artery, 總脈管 'tsung mak₂ 'kún. Tsung meh kwán.

Apace, with a quick pace, 急行 kap₂ ˌhang. Kih hang, 行得快 ˌhang tak₂ fái' Hang teh kw'ái, 行得急速 ˌhang tak₂ kap₂ ts'uk₂. Hang teh kih suh, 走得快 'tsau tak₂ fái'. Tsau teh kw'ái, 忙速 ˌmong ts'uk₂. Máng suh, 忙逼 ˌmong pik₂. Máng pih, 匆忙 ˌts'ung ˌmong. Ts'ung máng, 倥倥忽忽 ˌhung ˌhung ˌts'ung ˌts'ung. K'ung k'ung ts'ung ts'ung.

Apart, separate, 隔開 kák₂ ˌhoi. Keh k'ái, 離開 ˌlí ˌhoi. Lí k'ái, 分開 ˌfan ˌhoi. Fan k'ái; separately, 間開 kán' ˌhoi. Kien k'ái, 間隔 kán' kák₂. Kien keh, 疎間 ˌsho kán'. Sú kien, 隔去 kák₂ hü'. Keh k'ü, 疎開 ˌsho ˌhoi. Sú k'ái; to lay apart, 收埋 ˌshau ˌmái. Shau mái; to set apart (as a person for an office), 按手 on' 'shau. Ngán shau; to dwell apart, 析居 sik₂ ˌkü. Sih kü, 另居 ling² ˌkü. Ling kü, 別居 pít₂ ˌkü. Pieh kü, 索居 shák₂ ˌkü. Soh kü; aside, 傍邊 ˌp'ong ˌpín. P'áng pien, 側邊 chak₂ ˌpín. Tseh pien, 在側 tsoi² chak₂. Tsái tseh; every one apart, 落落 lok₂ lok₂. Loh loh.

Apartment, a room in a building, 房間 ˌfong ˌkán. Fáng kien, 房子 ˌfong 'tsz. Fáng tsz, 一間房 yat₂ ˌkán ˌfong. Yih kien fáng; a dwelling, 室 shat₂. Shih, 宅 chák₂. Tseh; official residences (apartments for destinguished and high officials), 宅第 chák₂ tai². Tseh tí; large ditto, 大第 tái² tai². Tá tí; apartments of a Tsin sz, 進士第 tsun' sz² tai². Tsin sz tí; a private apartment, 私室 ˌsz shat₂. Sz shih; a sleeping apartment, 臥房 fan' ˌfong. Hiun fáng, 寢室 'ts'am shat₂. Ts'in shih, 臥房 ngo² ˌfong. Ngo fáng, 睡房 shui² ˌfong. Shwui fáng; a female apartment, 閨房 ˌkwai ˌfong. Kwei fáng, 閨閣 ˌkwai kok₂. Kwei koh, 香閨 ˌhéung ˌkwai. Hiáng kwei, 深閨 ˌsham ˌkwai. Shin kwei, 閨闈 ˌkwai 'kw'an. Kwei kw'an, 閫內 'kw'an noi². Kw'an nui, 女眷房 'nü kün' ˌfong. Nü kiuen fáng, 內眷房 noi² kün' ˌfong. Nui kiuen fáng; side apartments (apartments in the two wings of the official residences or of those of the rich), 廊 ˌlong. Láng, 廂房 ˌséung ˌfong. Siáng fáng, 側房 chak₂ ˌfong. Tseh fáng; apartments for a guest, 客廳 hák₂ ˌt'eng. K'eh t'ing; ditto for officials and their families, when out of office or waiting for their departure, 公館 ˌkung 'kún. Kung kwán.

Apathetic, void of feeling, 無性情 ˌmò sing' ˌts'ing. Wú sing ts'ing, 無情的 ˌmò ˌts'ing tik₂. Wú ts'ing tih, 寡情 'kwá ˌts'ing. Kwá ts'ing, 不動心的 pat₂ tung² ˌsam tik₂. Puh tung sin tih, 心內寂然 ˌsam noi² tsik₂ ˌín. Sin nui tsih jen.

Apathy, want of feelings, 無性情 ˌmò sing' ˌts'ing. Wú sing ts'ing, 無情 ˌmò ˌts'ing. Wú ts'ing, 寡情 'kwá ˌts'ing. Kwá ts'ing, 不動心 pat₂ tung² ˌsam. Puh tung sin, 不動情 pat₂ tung² ˌts'ing. Puh tung ts'ing, 寂滅的人 tsik₂ mít₂ tik₂ ˌyan. Tsih mieh tih jin, 寂心嘅人 tsik₂ ˌsam ké' ˌyan, 不爲外事所動 pat₂ ˌwai ngoi² sz² 'sho tung². Puh wei wei sz so tung.

Ape, a tailless monkey, 猿 ˌün. Yuen, 猨 ˌün. Yuen; general term for monkeys, 猴 ˌhau. Hau, 馬猶 'má ˌlau. Má liú, 猴子 ˌhau 'tsz. Hau tsz, 亞三 á' ˌsám; the orang outang or chimpanzee, 猩猩 ˌsing ˌsing. Sing sing; a tricky small species of an ape, 猦狒 ˌfung 'múi. Fung mei; a she monkey, 獼猴 ˌní ˌhau. Ní hau; a mimicker of others, 效人者 háu² ˌyan 'ché. Hiáu jin ché, 依樣畫葫蘆 ˌí yéung² wák₂ ˌú ˌlò. Í yáng hwáh hú lú, 睇樣嘅 't'ai yéung² ké', 學模學樣 hok₂ ˌmò hok₂ yéung². Hioh mú hioh yáng; one ape.

imitates the other (said of children), 大狗擒檯, 細狗睇樣 tái² ʿkau ˌk'am ˌt'oi, sai' ʿkau ʿt'ai yéung². Tá kau k'in t'ái, sí kau t'í yáng.

Apepsy, indigestion, 飲食不消 ʿyam shik₂ pat₂ ˌsiú. Yin shih puh siáu, 食物不化 shik₂ mat₂ pat₂ fá². Shih wuh puh hwá, 胸隔翳滯 ˌhung kák₂ ai' chai². Hiung keh í chí, 食唔消化 shik₂ ˌm ˌsiú fá².

Aperient, a laxative medicine, 致輕瀉之藥 chí² ˌheng sé² ˌchí yéuk₂. Chí k'ing sié chí yoh, 小瀉藥 ʿsiú sé² yéuk₂. Siáu sié yoh, 微瀉藥 ˌmí sé² yéuk₂. Wí sié yoh.

Aperient 輕瀉的 ˌheng sé² tik₂. K'ing sié tih.

Apert, open, undisguised, 公然 ˌkung ˌín. Kung jen.

Apertion, the act of opening, 開 ˌhoi. K'ái; the state of being opened, 開了 ˌhoi ʿliú. K'ái liáu; a gap, or pass in a mountain, 山凹 ˌshán áu². Shán yáu.

Aperture, an opening or hole, 窿 ˌlung. Lung, 孔 ʿhung. K'ung, 口 ʿhau. K'au, 竅 k'iú². K'iáu; a cleft, 隙 kwik₂. Kih, 罅隙 lá' kwik₂. Hiá kih, 嵿 kwik₂. Kih, 竇 tau². Tau, 孔罅 ʿhung lá'. K'ung hiá, 漏罅 lau² lá². Lau hiá; an aperture in clothes, 穿窿 ˌch'ün ˌlung. Ch'uen lung, 穿孔 ˌch'ün ʿhung. Ch'uen k'ung, 穿眼 ˌch'ün ʿngán. Ch'uen yen; a little rent in a dress, 裂罅 lít₂ lá'. Lieh hiá, 裂紋 lít₂ ˌman. Lieh wan, 裂痕 lít₂ ˌhan. Lieh han; not one aperture open (a dull stupid fellow), 一竅不通 yat₂ k'iú² pat₂ ˌt'ung. Yih k'iáu puh t'ung; unable to open one of his apertures (one who cannot be made to understand), 總唔開竅 ʿtsung ˌm ˌhoi k'iú' [hiú']; a sage has seven apertures (in his heart), 聖有七竅 shing² ʿyau ts'at₂ k'iú². Shing yú tsih k'iáu.

Apeum graveolens 當歸 ˌtong ˌkwai. Táng kwei, 藁本 ʿkò ʿpún. Káu pún.

Apex, the summit of anything, 頂 ʿteng. Ting, 頂頭 ʿteng ˌt'au. Ting t'au, 絕頂 tsüt₂ ʿteng. Tsiueh ting, 巔頂 ˌtín ʿteng. Tien ting; the summit of a mountain, 山頂 ˌshán ʿteng. Shán ting, 山巔 ˌshán ˌtín. Shán tien; the summit (or apex) of a range of mountains, 峰 ˌfung. Fung, 絕巘 tsüt₂ ʿín. Tsiueh yen; the summit (met.), 極 kik₂. Kih, 最 tsui². Tsui, 至極 chí² kik₂. Chí kih; the apex of a tree, 樹杪 shü² ʿmiú. Shú miáu, 木杪 muk₂ ʿmiú. Muh miáu, 樹頂 shü² ʿteng. Shú ting, 標 ˌpiú. Piáu.

Aphanesite, a copper ore, 銅礦 ˌt'ung kwong². T'ung kwáng.

Aphelion, that point of a planet's orbit, which is most distant from the sun, 行星離日至遠處 ˌhang ˌsing ˌlí yat₂ chí² ʿün ch'ü². Hang sing lí jih chí yuen ch'ú.

Aphony 失音 shat₂ ˌyam. Shih yin, 破金 p'o² ˌkam. P'o kin, 封喉 ˌfung ˌhau. Fung hau; dumbness, 瘂 ʿá. Yá.

Aphorism, precept, 教戒之語 káu² kái² ˌchí ʿü. Kiáu kiái chí yú; saying, 語 ʿü. Yú; maxim, 俗語 tsuk₂ ʿü. Suh yú, 諺語 ín² ʿü. Yen yú, 箴言 ˌcham ˌín. Chin yen.

Aphoristical 撮語 ts'üt₂ ʿü. Ts'oh yú, 要語 iú² ʿü. yáu yú, 要言 iú² ˌín. Yáu yen.

Aphrodisiac, an, 壯陽藥 chong² ˌyéung yéuk₂. Chwáng yáng yoh, 益精藥 yik₂ ˌtseng yéuk₂. Yih tsing yoh, 補腎藥 ʿpò ʿshan yéuk₂. Pú shin yoh, 閨房之藥 ˌkwai ˌfong chí yéuk₂. Kwei fáng chí yoh; pills ditto, 壯陽丸 chong² ˌyéung ˌün. Chwáng yáng hwán.

Aphrodite, in China, 金花菩薩 ˌkam fá ˌp'ò sát₂. Kin hwá p'ú sáh; a name of venus, 古金星神名 ʿkú ˌkam sing ˌshan ˌmeng. Kú kin sing shin ming.

Aphtous, pertaining to thrush, 口內爛症 ʿhau noi² lán² ching². K'au nui lán ching.

Apiary 養蜜房 ʿyéung mat₂ ˌfong. Yáng mih fáng.

Apiastrum, a kind of mint, 薺苧 ʿts'ai ˌning. Ts'í ning.

Apiece 每一 ʿmúi yat₂. Mei yih; to each one apiece, 每人得一 ʿmúi ˌyan tak₂ yat₂. Mei jin teh yih; a cash a piece, 一文一個 yat₂ ˌman yat₂ ko². Yih wan yih ko.

Apis, an ox, 一隻牛 yat₂ chek₂ ˌngau. Yih chih niú.

Apish, affected, 矯行 ʿkiú ˌhang. Kiáu hang; with apish courtesy 强行 ʿk'éung ˌhang. K'iáng hang, 矯揉造作 ʿkiú ʿyau tsò² tsok₂. Kiáu jau tsáu tsoh, 禮數唔得自然 ʿlai shò² ˌm tak₂ tsz² ˌín. Lí sú wú teh tsz jen; servile, 諂媚 ʿch'ím mí². Chen mei; imitating others, 效人的 háu² ˌyan tik₂. Hiáu jin tih.

Apishly, foppishly, 詭馬樣 ʿkwai ʿmá yéung². Kwei má yáng, 詭鼠樣 ʿkwai ʿshü yéung²; servilely, 諂媚 ʿch'ím mí². Chen mei.

Apishness 好似馬猶嗷樣 hò ʿts'z ʿmá ˌlau ʿkòm yéung², 生馬猶* ˌshang ʿmá ˌlau. Sang má liú; affectedness, 矯行 ʿkiú ˌhang. Kiáu hang. 强行 ʿk'éung ˌhang. K'iáng hang.

Apitpat 滴滴聲 tik₂ tik₂ ˌshing. Tih tih shing.

Apocalypse, revelation, 天啟 ˌt'ín ʿk'ai. T'ien k'í, 默示 mak₂ shí². Meh shí; name of the last book in the Sacred Scripture, 聖經末書名 shing² ˌking mut₂ ˌshü ˌmeng. Shing king moh shú ming.

Apocalyptical, pertaining to revelation, 屬天啟 shuk₂ ˌt'ín ʿk'ai. Shuh t'ien k'í.

Apocrypha, books that are not canonical, 不經之書 pat₂ ˌking ˌchí ˌshü. Puh king chí shú; books excluded from the christian canon, 不入聖經之書 pat₂ yap₂ shing² ˌking ˌchí ˌshü. Puh jih shing king chí shú; books opposed to the Sacred Scripture, 不合聖經之書 pat₂ hòp₂ shing² king ˌchí ˌshü. Puh hoh shing king chí shú, 背正教之書 púi² ching² káu² ˌchí ˌshü. Pei ching kiáu chí shú.

Apocryphal, not canonical, 不經的 pat₂ ˌking tik₂. Puh king tih, 不入經的 pat₂ yap₂ ˌking tik₂. Puh jih king tih; false, 假冒 ʿká mò². Kiá máu. 假借 ʿká tsé². Kiá tsié, 假托 ʿká t'ok₂. Kiá t'oh; ficti-

* An expression used by women when quarreling with each other.

tious, 荒唐 ,fong ,t'ong. Hwáng t'áng; doubtful, 有疑的 'yau ,í tik,. Yú í tih.

Apodictical, evident beyond contradiction, 的確的 tik, k'ok, tik,. Tih k'ioh tih, 確實的 k'ok, shat, tik,. K'ioh shih tih; clearly proving, 指明 'chí ,ming. Chí ming, 指實 'chí shat,. Chí shih.

Apodictically 確鑿 k'ok, tsok,. K'ioh tsoh, 確然 k'ok, ,ín. K'ioh jen, 確確鑿鑿 k'ok, k'ok, tsok, tsok,. K'ioh k'ioh tsoh tsoh, 精確 ,tseng k'ok,. Tsing k'ioh, 眞確 ,chan k'ok,. Chin k'ioh.

Apollo 文武神名 ,man 'mò ,shan ,meng. Wan wú shin ming.

Apologer, see Apologist.

Apologetic, } defending by words or arguments,
Apologetical, } 批駁 ,p'ai pok,. P'í poh, 批白 ,p'ai pák,. P'í peh, 批明表白 ,p'ai ,ming 'piú pák,. P'í ming piáu peh; excusing, 講情 'kong ,ts'ing. Kiáng ts'ing, 求情 ,k'au ,ts'ing. K'iú ts'ing, 擺人情 'lo ,yan ,ts'ing.

Apologist, one who makes an apology, 認錯者 yan² ts'o' 'ché. Jin ts'o ché, 講情嘅 'kong ,ts'ing ké', 求情者 ,k'au ,ts'ing 'ché. K'iú ts'ing ché; one who speaks in defense of another, 代人說情 toi² ,yan shüt, ,ts'ing. Tái jin shwoh ts'ing, 替人講情 t'ai' ,yan 'kong ,ts'ing. T'í jin kiáng ts'ing, 和事人 ,wo sz² ,yan. Ho sz jin.

Apologize, to, to make an apology, 講情 'kong ,ts'ing. Kiáng ts'ing, 說情 shüt, ,ts'ing. Shwoh ts'ing, 求情 ,k'au ,ts'ing. K'iú ts'ing, 懇情 'han ,ts'ing. K'an ts'ing, 討情 't'ò ,ts'ing. T'áu ts'ing, 討饒 't'ò ,iú. T'áu yáu, 求饒 ,k'au ,iú. K'iú yáu, 求寬 ,k'au ,fún. K'iú kwán, 求恕罪 ,k'au shü' tsúi². K'iú shú tsúi; to make excuse for (to decline), 推辭 ,t'úi ,ts'z. Túi ts'z, 推托 ,t'úi t'ok,. Túi t'oh, 托辭 t'ok, ,ts'z. T'oh ts'z, 推諉 ,t'úi 'wai. Túi wei, 推却 ,t'úi k'éuk,. Túi kioh, 辭却 ,ts'z k'éuk,. Ts'z kioh, 托開 t'ok, ,hoi. T'oh k'ái, 推開 ,t'úi ,hoi. Túi k'ái, 說白 shüt, pák,. Shwoh peh.

Apologue, a moral fable, 喻理 ü² 'lí. Yú lí, 喻言 ü² ,ín. Yú yen.

Apology, to make an apology, 講情 'kong ,ts'ing. Kiáng ts'ing, 說情 shüt, ,ts'ing. Shwoh ts'ing, 求情 ,k'au ,ts'ing. K'iú ts'ing; excuse, 推諉 ,t'úi 'wai. Túi wei, 推辭 ,t'úi ,ts'z. Túi ts'z; a written defense, 批駁 ,p'ai pok,. P'í poh, 批白 ,p'ai pák,. P'í peh, 批示 ,p'ai shí². P'í shí, 告白之語 kò' pák, ,chí 'ü. Káu peh chí yú; a defense of a case in court or of other differences, 訴寃 sò' ,ün. Sú yuen, 表白 'piú pák,. Piáu peh, 白寃 pák, ,ün. Peh yuen, 鳴寃 ,ming ,ün. Ming yuen, 喊寃 hám' ,ün. Hán yuen, 叫寃 kiú' ,ün. Kiáu yuen.

Apophthegm, } a remarkable saying, 奇言 ,k'í ,ín.
Apothegm, } K'í yen, 奇妙之言 ,k'í miú² ,chí ,ín. K'í miáu chí yen; a short, instructive remark, 聖語 shing' 'ü. Shing yú, 賢語 ,ín 'ü. Hien yú.

Apoplectic, } 中風的 chung' ,fung tik,. Chung
Apoplectical, } fung tih, 風迷的 ,fung ,mai tik,. Fung mí tih.

Apoplexy 中風 chung' ,fung. Chung fung, 風迷 ,fung ,mai. Fung mí, 風喉 ,fung 'k'am; paralysis (as a consequence of a stroke of apoplexy), 瘋癱 ,fung 't'án. Fung t'án, 瘋症 ,fung ching'. Fung ching; partial paralysis, 半身不遂 pún' ,shau pat, sui². Pwán shin puh sui; a stroke of apoplexy, 中痰 chung' ,t'ám. Chung t'án.

Apostasy 背教 púi' káu². Pei kiáu, 背信 púi' sun². Pei sin, 反教 'fán káu². Fán kiáu.

Apostate, an, a renegade, 背教者 púi' káu² 'ché. Pei kiáu ché, 背信者 púi' sun² 'ché. Pei sin ché. 反教嘅人 'fán káu² ké' ,yan.

Apostate, traitorous, 奸 ,kán. Kien, 奸詭 ,kán 'kwai. Kien kwei, 姦宄 ,kán 'kwai. Kien kwei.

Apostatize, to, to abandon one's religion, 背教 púi' káu². Pei kiáu, 背信 púi' sun². Pei sin, 離聖教 ,lí shing' káu². Lí shing kiáu, 離聖會 ,lí shing' úi². Lí shing hwui; to abandon one's profession, 離其本業 ,lí ,k'í 'pún íp,. Lí k'í pún nieh.

Apostemate, to, 生瘡 ,shang ,ch'ong. Sang ch'wáng, 生膿 ,shang ,nung. Sang nung.

Apostle, a disciple of Christ, 聖差 shing' ,ch'ái. Shing ch'ái, 使徒 sz' ,t'ò. Shí t'ú; one commissioned to preach the Gospel, 宣福音者 sün fuk, ,yam 'ché. Siuen fuh yin ché, 宣道者 ,sün tò' 'ché. Siuen táu ché; a person deputed to execute some important business, 遣差 'hín ,ch'ái. Hien ch'ái, 奉差者 fung² ,ch'ái 'ché. Fung ch'ái ché.

Apostleship 聖差之職 shing' ,ch'ái ,chí chik,. Shing ch'ái chí chih.

Apostolic, } relating to the apostles, 關聖差者
Apostolical, } ,kwán shing' ,ch'ái 'ché. Kwán shing ch'ái ché, 聖差的 shing' ,ch'ái tik,. Shing ch'ái tih, 聖差嘅 shing' ,ch'ái ké'; agreeing with the doctrine of the apostles, 合聖差之教 hòp, shing' ,ch'ái ,chí káu². Hoh shing ch'ái chí kiáu, 合正教 hòp, ching' káu². Hoh ching kiáu.

Apostrophe, * the addressing one who is dead or absent, 高談巍論 ,kò ,t'ám ,ngai lun². Káu t'ám wú lun; the contraction or ommission mark, 賴字之號 lái² tsz² ,chí hò². Lái tsz chí háu, 減筆之號 'kám pat, ,chí hò². Kien pih chí háu; the apostrophe is the inverted character (6) 'chü and written (') 賴字之號者是倒之 (') 字, 若此 (') 字而寫之 lái² tsz² ,chí hò² 'ché shí² ,tín 'tò ,chí 'chü tsz², yéuk, 'ts'z (') tsz² ,í 'sé ,chí. Lái tsz chí háu ché shí tien táu chí chú tsz, joh ts'z (') tsz rh sié chí.

Apostrophize, to, to address by appostrophe, 高談巍論 ,kò ,t'ám ,ngai lun². Káu t'án wú lun; to mark the omission of a letter, 以賴字之號號字 'í lái² tsz² ,chí hò² hò² tsz². Í lái tsz chí háu háu tsz.

* 對山說儼有耳聽, 對死者說儼若生然, 對不在者說如在目前名爲 apostrophe.

Apothecary 開藥材舖者 ˏhoi yéuk₂ ˏts'oi p'ò' 'ché. K'ái ˏyoh ts'ái p'ú ché; one who practices pharmacy, 製藥材者 chai' yéuk, ˏts'oi 'ché. Chí yoh ts'ái ché; one who sells drugs, 賣藥材者 mái' yéuk, ˏts'oi 'ché. Mái ˏyoh ts'ái ché, 藥舖先生 yéuk₂ p'ò' ˏsín ˏshang. Yoh p'ú sien sang; an apothecary's shop, * 藥材舖 yéuk₂ ˏts'oi p'ò', 藥材店 yéuk, ˏts'oi tím'. Yoh ts'ái tien; a place where drugs are prepared, 製煉藥房 chai' lín' yéuk₂ ˏfong. Chí lien yoh fáng.

Appall, to, to terrify, 恐嚇 'hung hák₂. K'ung hih, 驚嚇 ˏkeng hák. King hih, 着驚 chéuk ˏkeng. Choh king, 着惶 chéuk, ˏwong. Choh hwáng, 着忙 chéuk, ˏmong. Choh máng, 嚇着 hák, chéuk₂. Hih choh, 嚇起面都青 hák, 'hí mín' ˏtò ˏts'eng, 驚得手脸脚軟 ˏkeng tak, 'shau ˏnam kéuk, 'ün, 慌到變色 ˏfong tò' pín' shik₂. Hwáng táu pien sih, 慌到手笠脚軟 ˏfong tò' 'shau láp, kéuk₂ 'ün. Hwáng táu shau láh kioh yuen, 着人惶忙無氣力 chéuk, ˏyan ˏwong ˏmong ˏmò hí' lik₂. Choh jin hwáng máng wú k'í lih.

Appalling, depressing with fear, 着嚇的 chéuk, hák, tik₂. Choh hih tih, 恐嚇的 'hung hák, tik₂. K'ung hih tih; impressing with fear, 可嚇 'ho hák₂. K'o hih, 可驚 'ho ˏkeng. K'o king, 可駭 ho ˏhoi. K'o hiái.

Appallment, depression occasioned by fear, 恐嚇 'hung hák₂. K'ung hih, 驚駭 ˏkeng ˏhoi. King hiái, 驚慌 ˏkeng ˏfong. King hwáng.

Appanage 俸祿 'fung luk₂. Fung luh.

Apparatus, an, 器具 hí' kü'. K'í kü, 器皿 hí' 'ming. K'í ming, 器用 hí' yung'. K'í yung; a set of instruments, 一副器具 yat, fú' hí' kü'. Yih fú k'í kü; tools, instruments, furniture &c. are generally called 家伙 ˏká 'fo. Kiá ho (also written 傢伙), 東西 ˏtung ˏsai. Tung sí, 什物 shap, mat₂. Shih wuh; instruments of war, 器械 hí' hái'. K'í hiái, 傢伙 ˏká 'fo. Kiá ho, 軍器 ˏkwan hí'. Kiun k'í; mechanical apparatus, 機器 ˏkí hí'. Kí k'í.

Apparel, dress, 衣服 ˏí fuk₂. Í fuh, 衣裳 í ˏshéung. Í cháng, 衫褲 ˏshám fú'. Sán fú.

Apparel, to, to dress, 著衣裳 chéuk, í ˏshéung. Choh í cháng, 穿衣服 ˏch'ün ˏí fuk₂. Ch'uen í fuh; to adorn with dress, 著排長 chéuk, ˏp'ái ˏch'éung. Choh p'ái ch'áng, 妝身 ˏchong ˏshan. Chwáng shin, 妝飾 ˏchong shik₂. Chwáng shih, 好著服 'hò chéuk, fuk₂, 好打扮 'hò 'tá pán'. Háu tá pán.

Apparent, visible, 現明 ín' ˏming. Hien ming, 明顯 ˏming 'hín. Ming hien, 彰彰 ˏchéung ˏchéung. Cháng cháng, 彰明 ˏchéung ˏming. Cháng ming, 昭彰 ˏch'iú ˏchéung. Ch'áu cháng, 露顯 lò' 'hín. Lú hien, 露現 lò' ín'. Lú hien, 現出 ín' ch'ut₂. Hien ch'uh, 可以見 'ho 'í kín'. K'o í kien, 可見得 ho kín' tak. K'o kien teh, 可見 ho kín'. K'o kien, 顯然 'hín ˏín. Hien jen; heir apparent to the crown of an empire, 太子 t'ái' 'tsz. T'ái tsz; ditto to the crown of a kingdom, 世子 shai' 'tsz. Shí tsz.

Apparently, evidently, 顯然 'hín ˏín. Hien jen. 明係 ˏming hai'. Ming hí, 明是 ˏming shí'. Ming shí, 顯係 'hín hai'. Hien hí; the statements are evidently false, 顯然情虛 'hín ˏín ˏts'ing ˏhü. Hien jen ts'ing hü, 顯係虛訌 'hín hai' hü ˏmò; seemingly, 好似係 'hò 'ts'z hai'. Háu sz hí, 似若 'ts'z yéuk₂. Sz joh, 似 'ts'z. Sz, 似乎 'ts'z ˏú. Sz hú, 儼然 'ím ˏín. Yen yen, 似屬 'ts'z shuk₂. Sz shuh, 似覺 'ts'z kok₂. Sz kioh, 似係 'ts'z hai'. Sz hí; apparently true, but really wrong, 似是而非 'ts'z shí' ˏí ˏfí. Sz shí rh fí.

Apparition, a ghost, 鬼 'kwai. Kwei, 鬼魅 'kwai múi'. Kwei mei, 魑魅 ˏlí múi'. Lí mei, 妖怪 iú kwái'. Yáu kwái, 妖魔 ˏiú ˏmo. Yáu mo, 妖魅 iú múi'. Yáu mei, 妖精 ˏiú tseng. Yáu tsing, 鬼怪 'kwai kwái'. Kwei kwái, 魍魎 'mong 'léung. Wáng liáng, 怪祟 kwái' sui'. Kwái sui; 妖氣* ˏiú hí'. Yáu k'í, 妖氛* ˏiú fan. Yáu fan, 邪氛** ˏts'é ˏfan. Sié fan, 惡氛** ok₂ ˏfan. Ngoh fan, 靈氛 ˏling ˏfan. Ling fan, 氛氳 ˏfan ˏwan. Fan yun; a visible object, 現物 ín' mat₂. Hien wuh; a vision, 夢幻 mung' wán'. Mung hwán.

Apparitor 吏 lí'. Lí, 佐吏 tso' lí'. Tso lí.

Appeal, to, to refer to a superior court, 上控 shéung' hung'. Sháng k'ung, 上告 shéung' kò'. Sháng káu, 越訴 üt, sò'. Yueh sú, 赴上告 fú' shéung' kò'. Fú sháng káu, 上上司告狀 'shéung shéung' ˏsz kò' chong', 赴上司告訴 fú' shéung' sz kò' sò'. Fú sháng sz káu sú, 過衙上控 kwo' ˏngá shéung' hung'. Kwo yá sháng k'ung, 上上司衙門遞稟 'shéung shéung' ˏsz ˏngá ˏmún tai' 'pan; to refer to another for the decision of a question, 投訴 ˏt'au sò'. T'au sú, 仰訴 'yéung sò'. Yáng sú, 赴訴 fú' sò'. Fú sú; ditto in writing, 投詞 ˏt'au ˏts'z. T'au ts'z, 訴詞 sò' ˏts'z. Sú ts'z, 具稟 kü' 'pan. Kü pin; I appeal to your feelings, 哀求 oi ˏk'au. Ngái k'iú: to appeal again and again, 再三哀懇 tsoi' sám oi 'han. Tsái sán ngái k'an.

Appeal, to, to charge with a crime, 告狀 kò' chong'. Káu chwáng.

Appeal, the removal of a cause of suit from an inferior to a higher tribunal, 上控 shéung' hung'. Sháng k'ung; to issue a summons to answer a charge, 票 p'iú'. P'iáu, 差票 ˏch'ái p'iú'. Ch'ái p'iáu, 出票 ch'ut, p'iú'. Ch'uh p'iáu, 出簽 ch'ut, ˏts'ím. Ch'uh ts'ien; a very urgent summons (not written, but being a longitudinal board with the following characters on), 硬頭簽 ngáng' ˏt'au ts'ím. Ngang t'au ts'ien; an appeal to arms, 拉傢伙 lái ká 'fo. Lái kiá ho, 出傢伙 ch'ut, ká 'fo. Ch'uh kiá ho, 班馬 ˏpán 'má. Pán má.

* Those who deal in drugs on a large scale are called, 藥材行 yéuk, ˏts'oi ˏhong. Yoh ts'ái hang, i.e. Hong (merchant). Foreigners who wish to dispose of foreign or to purchase native drugs on a large scale, should always use this term.

* These forbode evil. ** These two forebode luck.

Appealable, that may be removed to a higher tribunal for decision, 可上控 ʿho shéung² hung². K'o sháng k'ung.

Appealed, removed to a higher court, 上控過 shéung² hung² kwo². Sháng k'ung kwo. 上過上司告狀 ʿshéung kwo² shéung² ˏsz kò² chong². Sháng kwo sháng sz káu chwáng.

Appealer 上控者 shéung² hung² ʿché. Sháng k'ung ché, 上控嘅人 shéung² hung² ké² ˏyan.

Appealing, removing a cause to a higher tribunal, 上控 shéung² hung². Sháng k'ung; referring to another for a decision, 投訴請斷 ˏt'au sò² ʿts'eng tün². T'au sú ts'ing twán.

Appear, to, to be visible, 現 ín². Hien, 露 lò². Lú; to become visible, 出頭 ch'utˏ ˏt'au. Ch'uh t'au, 出現 ch'utˏ ín². Ch'uh hien, 發現 fátˏ ín². Fáh hien, 露出 lò² ch'utˏ. Lú ch'uh, 露現 lò² ín². Lú hien, 著現 chü² ín². chú hien, 流露 ˏlau lò². Liú lú, 昭著 ˏch'iú chü². Ch'áu chú, 顯著 ʿhín chü². Hien chú, 現明 ín² ˏming. Hien ming, 顯出 ʿhín ch'utˏ. Hien ch'uh; to appear in court (to be tried), 聽審 t'eng² ʿsham. T'ing shin, 到審 tò² ʿsham. Táu shin, 候審 hau² ʿsham. Hau shin, 到案 tò² on². Táu ngán; required to appear upon a trial, 歸案 ˏkwai on². Kwei ngán; to appear in court as a lawyer, 助控 cho² hung². Tsú k'ung; to seem, 好似 ʿhò ʿts'z. Háu sz, 像似 tséung² ʿts'z. Siáng sz, 似乎 ʿts'z ˏú. Sz hú, 意似 í² ʿts'z. Í sz, 估 ʿkú. Kú, 估估吓 ʿkú ʿkú ʿhá; it appears to me, 我估 ʿngo ʿkú. Wo kú; they appear bad (as provisions), 好似壞 ʿhò ʿts'z wái². Háu sz hwái; to appear to comply, 面從 mín² ˏts'ung. Mien ts'ung; to appear in public, 與民出入 ʿü ˏman ch'utˏ yapˏ. Yú min ch'uh jih; to appear in print (to become an author), 出色 ch'utˏ shikˏ. Ch'uh shih; ditto, to be printed, 印過 yan² kwo²; it will appear by what follows, 看後, 使明其意 hon² hau², pín² ˏming ˏk'í í². K'án hau, pien ming k'í í, 見下篇, 可看得出 kín² há² ˏp'ín, ʿho hon² takˏ ch'utˏ; to appear before God, 到上帝之面前 tò² Shéung² tai² ˏchí mín² ˏts'ín. Táu Sháng tí chí mien ts'ien; an angel appeared to him in a dream, 天使夢中見於他 ˏt'ín sz² mung² ˏchung ín² ˏü ˏt'á. T'ien sz mung chung hien yú t'á; to appear in one's original form *, 變回原形 pín² ˏúi ˏün ˏying. Pien hwui yuen hing, 現出本相 ín² ch'utˏ ʿpún séung². Hien ch'uh pún siáng; appears good, 似乎幾好 ʿts'z ˏú ʿkí ʿhò.

Appearance, coming to light, 出現 ch'utˏ ín². Ch'uh hien, 露 lò². Lú; personal appearance, 容貌 ˏyung máu². Yung máu, 形容 ˏying ˏyung. Hing yung, 形狀 ˏying chong². Hing chwáng, 狀貌 chong² máu². Chwáng máu, 相貌 séung² máu². Siáng máu, 外觀 ngoi² ˏkún. Wei kwán, 容觀 ˏyung ˏkún. Yung kwán, 形體 ˏying ʿt'ai. Hing t'í; exhibition of the character, 情狀 ˏts'ing chong². Ts'ing chwáng; appearance of a person's habits, 體態 ʿt'ai t'ái². T'í t'ái, 態度 t'ái² tò². T'ái tú, 丰姿 fung ˏtsz. Fung tsz; a commanding appearance, 威風懍懍 ˏwai ˏfung ʿlam ʿlam. Wei fung lin lin; the appearance of one's countenance (color of the face), 面色 mín² shikˏ. Mien sih, 氣色 hí² shikˏ. K'í sih, 氣象 hí² tséung². K'í siáng, 景象 ʿking tséung². King siáng; outward appearance, 外貌 ngoi² máu². Wei máu, 外樣 ngoi² yéung². Wei yáng, 模樣 ˏmò yéung². Mú yáng; the appearance (state) of an affair, 勢 shai². Shí, 形勢 ˏying shai². Hing shí, 事之情形 sz² ˏchí ˏts'ing ˏying. Sz chí ts'ing hing, 形跡 ˏying tsikˏ. Hing tsih; a good appearance, 好光景 ʿhò ˏkwong ʿking. Háu kwáng king, 貌好 máu² ʿhò. Máu háu; appearance of a landscape, 形勢 ˏying shai². Hing shí, 光景 ˏkwong ʿking. Kwáng king, 景緻 ʿking chí². King chí; to make one's first appearance on the stage, 初出檯 ˏch'o ch'utˏ ˏt'oi. Ts'ú ch'uh t'ái; to enter into a bond for appearance, 寫保領 ʿsé ʿpò ʿling. Sié páu ling, 立保領 lápˏ ʿpò ʿling. Láh páu ling; a fair appearance, 好面貌 ʿhò mín² máu². Háu mien máu; to all outward appearance, he is wrong, 窺其大勢必有差錯 ˏkw'ai ˏk'í tái² shai² pítˏ ʿyau ˏch'á ts'o². Kw'ei k'í tá shí pieh yú ch'á ts'o; a frightened appearance, 恐懼之色 ʿhung kü² ˏchí shikˏ. K'ung kü chí sih, 滿面慌氣 ʿmún mín² ˏfong hí². Mwán mien hwáng k'í; a dignified and fine appearance, 威儀 ˏwai ˏí. Wei í.

Appeared 出現過 ch'utˏ ín² kwo². Ch'uh hien kwo; his original shape appeared, 原形出現 ˏün ˏying ch'utˏ ín². Yuen hing ch'uh hien.

Appearing, coming to light, 露現 lò² ín². Lú hien, 出現 ch'utˏ ín². Ch'uh hien; seeming, as if, 如若 ˏü yéukˏ. Jú joh, 好似 ʿhò ʿts'z. Háu sz, 像似 tséung² ʿts'z. Siáng sz, 形似 ˏying ʿts'z. Hing sz, 彷彿 ʿfong fatˏ. Fáng fuh, 依稀 ˏí ˏhí. Í hí, 約畧 yéukˏ léukˏ. Yoh lioh; appearing like a dream, 好似發夢 ʿhò ʿts'z fátˏ mung², 彷彿其若夢 ʿfong fatˏ ˏk'í yéukˏ mung². Fáng fuh k'í joh mung.

Appeasable, that may be quieted, 可平的 ʿho ˏp'ing tikˏ. K'o p'ing tih, 可慰 ʿho wai². K'o wei, 可納安慰 ʿho náp ˏon wai². K'o náh ngán wei.

Appeasableness 可納和者 ʿho nápˏ ˏwo ʿché. K'o náh ho ché.

Appease, to, to reduce to a state of peace, 平 ˏp'ing. P'ing, 使其平靖 ʿsz ˏk'í ˏp'ing tsing². Shí k'í p'ing tsing, 令其平和 ling² ˏk'í ˏp'ing ˏwo. Ling k'í p'ing ho; to conciliate, 致和 chí² ˏwo. Chí ho, 解和 ʿkái ˏwo. Kiái ho, 勸和 hün² ˏwo. K'iuen ho, 調停 ˏt'iú ˏt'ing. T'iáu t'ing, 調處 ˏt'iú ʿch'ü. T'iáu ch'ú, 理妥 ʿlí ʿt'o. Lí t'o, 和事 ˏwo sz². Ho sz, 俾佢復和 ʿpí ʿk'ü fukˏ ˏwo; to soothe, 安慰 ˏon wai². Ngán wei, 勸慰 hün² wai². K'iuen wei, 開解 ˏhoi ʿkái, 撫慰 ʿfú wai². Fú wei; to appease one's wrath, 息怒 sikˏ nò². Sih nú, 止怒 ʿchí nò².

* An expression used on the stage, when a fox, after having been transformed into a beautiful female, assumes its original form. The term is also applied to men.

Chí nú, 下怒 há² nò². Hiá nú, 咪嬲 'mai ,nau, 下氣 há² hí'. Hiá k'í; to appease one's hunger, 頂肚 'ting 't'ò, 止餓 'chí ngo². Chí ngo.

Appeased, to allow on's self to be, 納慰 náp, wai'. Náh wei, 納安慰 náp, ,on wai'. Náh ngán wei; reduced to a state of peace, 和妥 ,wo 't'o. Ho t'o, 妥了 't'o 'liú. T'o liáu, 和了 ,wo 'liú. Ho liáu.

Appeasement, the state of being in peace, 平和 ,p'ing ,wo. P'ing ho; the act of appeasing, 勸和 hün' ,wo. K'iuen ho, 解和 'kái ,wo. Kiái ho, 致和 chí' ,wo. Chí ho.

Appeaser, consoler, 安慰者 ,on wai' 'ché. Ngán wei ché; pacifier, 勸和者 hün' ,wo 'ché. K'iuen ho ché, 和頭 ,wo ,t'au. Ho t'au.

Appeasing, quieting, as medicine, 止 'chí. Chí.

Appellant, one who appeals to a higher court, 上控者 shéung² hung' 'ché. Sháng k'ung ché; one who prosecutes another for a crime 告狀者 kò² chong² 'ché. Káu chwáng ché, 鬧官司喊 náu² ,kún ,sz ké', 打官底喊人 'tá ,kún 'fú ké' ,yan; a challenger, 挑戰者 ,t'iú chín' 'ché. T'iáu chen ché.

Appellate, pertaining to appeals, 關上控 ,kwán shéung² hung'. Kwán sháng k'ung.

Appellation, name, 名 ,meng. Ming; style, 字 tsz'. Tsz; title, 號 hò'. Háu; the ruling title, 國號 kwok, hò'. Kwoh háu; designation, 稱呼 ,ch'ing ,fú. Ch'ing hú; Ten thousand years is an appellation of the emperor, 萬歲稱呼皇帝 mán² sui' ,ch'ing ,fú ,wong tai'. Wán sui ch'ing hú hwáng tí.

Appellative (noun) * 類名 lui² ,meng. Lui ming.

Appellatively 類名者 lui² ,meng 'ché. Lui ming ché, 從類之稱 ,ts'ung lui' ,chí ,ch'ing. Ts'ung lui chí ch'ing.

Appellee, the defendant of an appeal, 被控者 pí² hung' 'ché. Pí k'ung ché.

Appellor 上控者 shéung² hung' 'ché. Sháng k'ung ché.

Append, to, to attach to, as a seal, 附印 fú² yan². Fú yin; to attach at the end, 續尾 tsuk, 'mí. Suh wí, 附尾 fú' 'mí, 接尾 tsíp, 'mí. Tsieh wí, 繼尾 kai' 'mí. Kí wí, 連尾 ,lín 'mí. Lien wí; to attach, as by a string, 掛尾 kwá' 'mí. Kwá wí; to append, as to an account, 掛落簿 kwá' lok, pò². Kwá loh pú, 結簿尾 ,chím pò' 'mí. Nien pú wí, 結上 ,chím shéung². Nien sháng; to append to the girdle or dress, 附佩 fú' ,p'úi². Fú p'ei.

Appendage, something added to a principal thing, 附物 fú' mat,. Fú wuh; an appendage to a girdle or dress, 附佩 fú² p'úi². Fú p'ei; an appendage to a cap, hat &c., 附掛 fú² kwá'. Fú kwá; useless appendages, 附贅 fú' chui². Fú chui.

Appendant, annexed, 附連 fú' ,lín. Fú lien, 接續 tsíp, tsuk,. Tsieh suh, 附贅 fú² chui². Fú chui, 附埋 fú' ,mái. Fú mái; belonging to, 屬 shuk,. Shuh.

Appending, annexing, 附連 fú' ,lín. Fú lien, 附掛 fú² kwá². Fú kwá, 附佩 fú² p'úi². Fú p'ei.

Appendix (pl. appendixes and appendices), a supplement, 附錄 fú' luk,. Fú luh, 補遺 'pò ,wai. Pú wei, 附言 fú' ,ín. Fú yen, 補緝 'pò ts'ap,. Pú tsih, 補錄 'pò luk,. Pú luh.

Appertain, to, to belong to, 屬 shuk,. Shuh; it appertains to him, 屬他 shuk, ,t'á. Shuh t'á, 係佢嘅 hai² 'k'ü ké', 關佢 ,kwán 'k'ü. Kwán k'ü; it does not appertain to me, 無關涉與我 ,mò ,kwán ship, 'ü 'ngo. Wú kwán sheh yú wo.

Appertaining, belonging to, 屬 shuk,. Shuh, 關 ,kwán. Kwán; belonging to him, 係佢嘅 hai² 'k'ü ké', 關他 ,kwán ,t'á. Kwán t'á.

Appertenance, see Appurtenance.

Appetence, } carnal desire, 慾火 yuk, 'fo. Yuh ho,
Appetency. } 私慾 ,sz yuk,. Sz yuh, 邪慾 ,ts'é yuk,. Sié yuh, 淫慾 ,yam yuk,. Yin yuh, 色慾 shik, yuk,. Sih yuh, 嗜慾 shí' yuk,. Shí yuh, 肉慾 yuk, yuk,. Juh yuh, 情慾 ,ts'ing yuk,. Ts'ing yuh, 情竇 ,ts'ing tau'. Ts'ing tau, 色胆 shik, 'tám. Sih tán; the natural inclination of the brute creation, to perform certain actions, 本欲 'pún yuk,. Pún yuh, 自然之欲 tsz' ,in ,chí yuk,. Tsz jen chí yuh.

Appetible 堪想 ,hòm 'séung. K'án siáng, 堪欲 ,hòm yuk,. K'án yuh, 可想 'ho 'séung. K'o siáng, 可欲 'ho yuk,. K'o yuh.

Appetite, the natural desire of pleasure or good, 好 hò'. Háu, 樂 ngáu'. Yáu; a desire of food, 好胃口 'hò wai' 'hau. Háu wei k'au; hunger, 肚餓 't'ò ngo². T'ú ngo, 饑餓 ,kí ngo². Kí ngo, 想食 'séung shik,. Siáng shih, 欲食 yuk, shik,. Yuh shih, 思食 ,sz shik,. Sz shih, 肚裡餓了 't'ò 'lí ngo² 'liú. T'ú lí ngo liáu; a craving for a special dish or sensual gratification, 癖好 p'ik, hò'. P'ih háu, 癖嗜 p'ik, shí'. P'ih shí, 癖性 p'ik, sing². P'ih sing, 偏癖 ,p'ín p'ik,. P'ien p'ih, 癖欲 p'ik, yuk,. P'ih yuh, 食癖 shik, p'ik,. Shih p'ih; a craving for brandy, 酒癖 'tsau p'ik,. Tsiú p'ih; sensual appetite, 私慾 ,sz yuk,. Sz yuh, 嗜慾 shí' yuk,. Shí yuh, 邪慾 ,ts'é yuk,. Sié yuh, 肉慾 yuk, yuk,. Juh yuh, 色慾 shik, yuk,. Sih yuh, 貪慾 ,t'ám yuk,. T'án yuh, 利慾 li² yuk,. Lí yuh, 淫欲 ,yam yuk,. Yin yuh; a desire for (is chiefly expressed by), 貪 ,t'ám. T'án; the thing desired, 物欲 mat, yuk,. Wuh yuh; no appetite, 唔想食 ,m 'séung shik,, 唔思食 ,m sz shik,, 無胃口 ,mò wai' 'hau. Wú wei k'au, 胃口唔好 wai' 'hau ,m 'hò, 食野無味 shik, 'yé ,mò mí'; to excite an appetite, 開胃 ,hoi wai². K'ái wei, 口水吞乾 'hau 'shui ,t'an ,kon. K'au shwui t'an kán, 見食垂涎 kín' shik, ,shui ,ín. Kien shih chui yen; an appetite of praise 攞榮譽 'lo ,shing ká'. Lo shing kiá, 攞彩 'lo 'ts'oi, 好戴高帽 hò' tái' ,kò mò².

* 凡人物之稱所包其類者稱爲 Appellative noun 好似人个名字包人類之稱·獸个名字包獸類之稱.

Applaud, to, 喝彩 hot, 'ts'oi. Hoh ts'ái, 拍手 p'ák, 'shau. P'eh shau, 鼓掌 'kú 'chéung. Kú cháng, 稱讚 ,ch'ing tsán'. Ch'ing tsán, 讚美 tsán' 'mí. Tsán mei, 讚善 tsán' shín². Tsán shen, 讚頌 tsán' tsung². Tsán sung; to praise one's self, 讚自己 tsán' tsz² 'kí. Tsán tsz kí, 自家稱讚 tsz² ,ká ,ch'ing tsán'. Tsz kiá ch'ing tsán, 老鼠跌落天平 'lò 'shü tít, lok, ,t'ín ,p'ing. Láu shú tieh loh t'ien p'ing, 自譽 tsz² ü². Tsz yú, 讚己 tsán' 'kí. Tsán kí.

Applause, a shout of approbation, 喝彩 hot, 'ts'oi. Hoh ts'ái; great applause, 歡聲載道 ,fún ,shing tsoi² tò². Hwán shing tsái táu, 滿地彩 'mún tí² 'ts'oi. Mwán tí ts'ái.

Applausive, applauding, 喝彩的 hot, 'ts'oi tik,. Hoh ts'ái tih; an applausive song, 讚美之歌 tsán' 'mí ,chí ,ko. Tsán mei chí ko.

Apple, fresh, 平菓 ,p'ing 'kwo. P'ing ko, 頻菓 ,p'an 'kwo. P'in ko; ditto dried, 乾平菓 ,kon ,p'ing 'kwo. Kán p'ing ko; the apple of the eye, 眼球 'ngán ,k'au. Yen k'iú; the pupil, 眸子 ,mau 'tsz. Mau tsz.

Apple-pie 平菓龜 ,p'ing 'kwo ,kwai. P'ing ko kwei.

Apple-tart 平菓噠 ,p'ing 'kwo tát,. P'ing ko táh.

Apple-tree 平菓樹 ,p'ing 'kwo shü². P'ing ko shú.

Apple-woman, one who sells apples and other kinds of fruit, 賣生菓婦 mái² ,shang 'kwo 'fú. Mái sang ko fú, 擺菓攤 'pái 'kwo ,t'án. Pái ko t'án.

Appliable 合用 hòp, yung². Hoh yung, 着用的 chéuk, yung² tik,. Choh yung tih.

Appliance, the act of applying, 用 yung². Yung, 使用 'shai yung². Shí yung.

Applicability 合用 hòp, yung². Hoh yung, 着用者 chéuk, yung² 'ché. Choh yung ché.

Applicable, that may be applied, 可用 'ho yung², 着用 chéuk, yung². Choh yung; applicable to him, 可指他 'ho 'chí ,t'á. K'o chí t'á, 關於他 ,kwán ,ü ,t'á. Kwán yú t'á, 指佢 'chí 'k'ü, 關佢 ,kwán 'k'ü, 有關於佢 'yau ,kwán ,ü 'k'ü.

Applicableness 可指者 'ho 'chí 'ché. K'o chí ché, 可關者 'ho ,kwán 'ché. K'o kwán ché.

Application, the act of applying as means, 用 yung². Yung, 使用 'shai yung². Shí yung; application of the mind, 專心 ,chün ,sam. Chuen sin, 專意 ,chün í². Chuen í, 專務 ,chün mò². Chuen wú, 專一 ,chün yat,. Chuen yih, 慇懃 ,yan ,k'an. Yin k'in; the application of a sermon, 勸言 hün' ,ín. K'iuen yen, 洽教者 háp, káu' 'ché. Hiáh kiáu ché, 傳教之言 fú² káu' ,chí ,ín. Fú kiáu chí yen; to make an application in writing, 寫書求他 'sé ,shü ,k'au ,t'á. Sié shú k'iú t'á; a novel application, 新解法 ,san 'kái fát,. Sin kiái fáh; to require application, 要用心 iú' yung² ,sam. Yáu yung sin; to require application of strength, 須要勤力 ,sü iú' ,k'an lik,. Sü yáu k'in lih, 黽勉自矢 'man 'mín tsz² 'ch'í. Min mien tsz shí, 是必出力 shí² pít, ch'ut, lik,. Shí pieh ch'uh lih; the application of a story, 解喻之理 'kái ü² ,chí 'lí; the application of paultice, 洽粥 ap, chuk,. Hiáh chuh.

Applicative 可用 'ho yung². K'o yung, 合用 hòp, yung². Ho yung, 用得 yung² tak,. Yung teh, 可指 'ho 'chí. K'o chí, 可洽 'ho ap,. K'o hiáh.

Applied (as paultice) 洽過 ap, kwo'. Hiáh kwo; ditto as a doctrine, 傳過 fú² kwo'; ditto as the moral of a story, 解過 'kái kwo'. Kiái kwo; ditto as one's strength, 出過力 ch'ut, kwo' lik,. Ch'uh kwo lih; ditto as one's mind, 用過心 yung² kwo' ,sam. Yung kwo sin.

Applier, one who puts on (as paultice), 洽者 ap, 'ché. Hiáh ché, 洽嘅人 ap, ké' ,yan; one who applies a plaster, 打膏藥者 'tá ,kò yéuk, 'ché. Tá káu yoh ché, 貼膏藥者 t'íp, ,kò yéuk, 'ché. T'ieh káu yoh ché; one who applies a doctrine to the circumstances of men, 傳教者 fú² káu' 'ché. Fú kiáu ché.

Apply, to, to lay on, 洽 ap,. Hiáh, 傳 fú². Fú, 打 'tá. Tá, 貼 t'íp,. T'ieh; to use for a particular purpose, 着用 chéuk, yung². Choh yung; to apply colours, 畫 wák,. Hwáh, 描畫 ,miú wák,. Miáu hwáh; to apply paultice, 洽粥 ap, chuk,. Hiáh chuh; to apply ointment, 貼膏藥 t'íp, ,kò yéuk,. T'ieh káu yoh, 打膏藥 'tá ,kò yéuk,. Tá káu yoh; to refer to him, 指他 'chí ,t'á, 問他 man² ,t'á. Wan t'á; to apply for, 求 ,k'au. K'iú; to apply the mind, 用心 yung² ,sam. Yung sin, 專心 ,chün ,sam. Chuen sin, 專務 ,chün mò². Chuen wú, 置心 chí' ,sam. Chí sin, 注意 chü² í². Chú í, 慇懃 ,yan ,k'an. Yin k'in, 沉潛 ,ch'am ,ts'ím. Ch'in ts'ien; to apply the mind in study, 學 hok,. Hioh, 讀書 tuk, ,shü. Tuh shú, 學習 hok, tsáp,. Hioh sih; to apply one's strength, 出力 ch'ut, lik,. Ch'uh lih, 慇懃 ,yan ,k'an. Yin k'in; to apply undividedly, 專一 ,chün yat,. Chuen yih; to apply the ear, 側耳而聽 chak, 'í ,í ,t'eng. Tseh rh rh t'ing, 傾耳細聽 ,k'ing 'í sai² ,t'eng. K'ing rh sí t'ing; to apply water (as to plants), 灌溉 kún' k'oi². Kwán k'ái; to apply the hand, 下手 'há 'shau. Hiá shau, 拚 pín². Pien, 拊 'fú. Fú, 撫 'fú, Fú.

Apply, to, to suit, 作合 tsok, hòp,. Tsoh hoh; to agree, 相應 ,séung ying². Siáng ying; to make request, 稟 'pan. Pin; to solicit, 求 ,k'au, 請求 'ts'eng ,k'au, 敬求 king' ,k'au. King k'iú, 拜求 pái' ,k'au. Pái k'iú.

Applying, laying on, 洽 ap,. Hiáh, 洽 háp,. Hiáh, 傳 fú². Fú, 打 'tá. Tá, 貼 t'íp,. T'ieh, 問 man². Wan, 求 ,k'au. K'iú.

Appoggiatura, a small note in music, indicating transition or expression, 涉音 síp, ,yam. Sheh yin, 高些聲音 ,kò ,sé ,shing ,yam. Káu sié shing yin.

Appoint, to fit, 定 teng². Ting; to appoint (as the emperor) to an office, 封 ,fung. Fung; ditto as the people, 與 'ü. Yú, 授 shau². Shau, 給 k'ap,. Kih; to appoint a teacher to a private school, 請先生教 'ts'eng ,sín ,shang káu'. Ts'ing sien sang

kiáu; to establish, 設立 ch'ít, láp. Sheh lih, 置立 chí' láp. Chí lih; to appoint by agreement, 約定 yéuk, teng'. Yoh ting, 約實 yéuk, shat. Yoh shih; to fix a time, 定期 teng' ,k'í. Ting k'í, 定日期 teng' yat, ,k'í. Ting jih k'í; to appoint each to his resp. duties, 派理 p'ái' 'lí. P'ái lí, 分撥 ,fan pút. Fan poh, 派職 p'ái' chik. P'ái chih, 分派 ,fan p'ái'. Fan p'ái, 派委 p'ái' 'wai. P'ái wei, 分發 ,fan fát. Fan fáh, 提調 ,t'ai tiú'. T'í tiáu, 派差事 p'ái' ,ch'ái sz'. P'ái ch'ái sz; to appoint officers to the several corps of troops, 派督帶 p'ái' tuk, tái'. P'ái tuh tái, 派統領 p'ái' 't'ung 'ling. P'ái t'ung ling; to ordain, 降諭 kong' ü'. Kiáng yú, 降旨 kong' 'chí. Kiáng chí; to order, 出令 ch'ut, ling'. Ch'uh ling, 出命 ch'ut, meng'. Ch'uh ming; to appoint a meeting, 邀請聚會 ,iú 'ts'eng tsü' úi'. Yáu ts'ing tsü hwui, 邀請會議 ,iú 'ts'eng úi' 'í. Yáu ts'ing hwui í.

Appointed, fixed, 定過 teng' kwo'. Ting kwo, 封過 ,fung kwo'. Fung kwo, 派過 p'ái' kwo'. P'ái kwo, 邀請過 ,iú 'ts'eng kwo'. Yáu ts'ing kwo; appointed by heaven, 受命於天 shau' meng' ,ü ,t'ín. Shau ming yú t'ien; to be appointed, 被封 pí' ,fung. Pí fung, 得職 tak, chik. Teh chih, 受皇命 shau' ,wong meng'. Shau hwáng ming; the appointed time, 期 ,k'í. K'í, 屆期 kái' ,k'í. Kiái k'í.

Appointment, degree, 命 meng'. Ming, 命令 meng' ling'. Ming ling, 諭 ü'. Yú; to make an appointment, 定期 teng' ,k'í. Ting k'í; to receive an appointment, 得職分 tak, chik, fan', 受官職 shau' ,kún chik. Shau kwán chih, 封命 ,fung meng'. Fung ming; to receive the appointment of chief justice, 受按察司銜 shau' on' ch'át, ,sz ,hám. Shau ngán ch'áh sz hán; by imperial appointment, 欽命 ,yam meng'. K'in ming; to purchase an appointment, * 捐職 ,kün chik. Kiuen chih, 捐納職分 ,kün náp, chik, fan'. Kiuen náh chih fan; appointment of improper persons, 貢舉非其人 kung' 'kü ,fí ,k'í ,yan. Kung kü fí k'í jin.

Apportion, to, to divide and assign in just proportion, 均派 ,kwan p'ái'. Kiun p'ái, 均分 ,kwan fan. Kiun fan, 派勻 p'ái' ,wan. P'ái yun, 分平勻 ,fan ,p'ing ,wan. Fan p'ing yun, 使各得其分 'sz kok, tak, ,k'í fan'. Shí koh teh k'í fan, 俾各人均沾 'pí kok, ,yan ,kwan ,chím. Pí koh jin kiun chen; to apportion one's time, 分時作工 ,fan ,shí tsok, ,kung. Fan shí tsoh kung.

Apportioned, divided, 分過 ,fan kwo'. Fan kwo; apportioned in equal shares, 平分過 ,p'ing ,fan kwo'. P'ing fan kwo, 均分過 ,kwan ,fan kwo'. Kiun fan kwo, 均派過 ,kwan p'ái' kwo'. Kiun p'ái kwo.

* Officers are classed under two heads; Those who have purchased their rank or title belong to the 捐班, the purchased class; those who have obtained their appointments by public examination, belong to the 科甲班, or the merited class.

Apportioning 均分 ,kwan ,fan. Kiun fan.

Apportionment, distributing in just proportions, 均分者 ,kwan ,fan 'ché. Kiun fan ché.

Appose, to put questions, 問 man'. Wan; to examine, 考問 'háu man'. K'áu wan, 考 'háu. K'áu, 察問 ch'át, man'. Ch'áh wan.

Apposer, an examiner, 考試者 'háu shí' 'ché. K'áu shí ché, 考究者 'háu kau' 'ché. K'áu kiú ché.

Apposite, fit, 合宜 hòp, ,í. Hoh í, 恰合 hap, hòp. Kiáh hoh; well adapted 合式 hòp, shik. Hoh shih, 喈 ,ngám; very applicable, 着過頭 chéuk, kwo' ,t'au. Choh kwo t'au, 最宜 tsuí' ,í. Tsui í, 最合 tsuí' hòp. Tsui hoh, 十分喈 shap, fan ,ngám, 甚爲合宜 sham' ,wai hòp, ,í. Shin wei hoh í, 喈極略 ,ngám kik, lok.

Appositeness, fitness, 合宜者 hòp, ,í 'ché. Hoh í ché, 可宜者 'ho ,í 'ché. K'o í ché.

Apposition, addition, 加添 ,ká ,t'ím. Kiá t'ien *; two nouns denoting the same thing and put in the same case, 兩同數同倫之名字 'léung ,t'ung shò' ,t'ung ,lun ,chí ,meng tsz'. Liáng t'ung sú t'ung lun chí ming tsz.

Appraise, to, to estimate the worth of, 估價 'kú ká'. Kú kiá, 定價 teng' ká'. Ting kiá, 議價 'í ká'. Í kiá, 估值 'kú chik. Kú chih, 議值 'í chik. Í chih, 講價 'kong ká'. Kiáng kiá.

Appraiser, one who values, 估價者 'kú ká' 'ché. Kú kiá ché, 定價者 teng' ká' 'ché. Ting kiá ché.

Appreciable, that may be appreciated, 可定得價 'ho teng' tak, ká.' K'o ting teh kiá; valuable, 可重 'ho chung'. K'o chung, 可貴 'ho kwai'. K'o kwei.

Appreciate, to, to set a value on, 貴重 kwai' chung'. Kwei chung, 厚重 hau' chung'. Hau chung, 敬重 king' chung'. King chung, 尊重 ,tsün chung'. Tsun chung, 敦重 ,tun chung'. Tun chung; to estimate, 估值 'kú chik. Kú chih, 估價 kú ká'. Kú kiá; to appreciate one's motives, 知他之意 ,chí ,t'á ,chí í'. Chí t'a chí í; to appreciate kindness, 感恩 'kòm ,yan. Kán ngan.

Appreciated, prized, 貴重 kwai' chung'. Kwei chung, 矜貴 ,king kwai'. King kwei; he appreciated his advice, 其敬重他之教訓 ,k'í king' chung' ,t'á ,chí káu' fan'. K'i king chung t'á chí kiáu fan.

Appreciating, settting a value on, 敬重 king' chung'. King chung.

Appreciation, a setting a value on, 敬重者 king' chung' 'ché. King chung ché, 矜貴 ,king kwai'. King kwei; a just valuation of, 知貴重之 chí kwai' chung' ,chí. Chí kwei chung chí.

Apprehend, to seize, 擒 ,k'am. K'in, 拿 ,ná. Ná, 捉 chuk. Chuh, 捕 pò'. Pú, 捉拿 chuk, ,ná. Chuh ná, 捕捉 pò' chuk. Pú chuh, 擒住 ,k'am chü'. K'in chú, 捉住 chuk, chü'. Chuh chú, 拿住 ,ná chü'. Ná chú, 執住 chap, chü', 捉 wok.

* 文法之詞 ,man fát, ,chí ,ts'z. Wan fáh chí ts'z. 倘若話 Peter the Great. 則 the Great 係 Peter 之 Apposition.

Hwoh; to search and apprehend, 搜拿 ʿsau ˏná. Sau ná; to pursue and apprehend, 緝拿 ts'ap, ˏná. Tsih ná; to surround and apprehend, 圍拿 ˏwai ˏná. Wei ná; to intercept and apprehend, 攔擒 ˏtau ˏk'am. Tau k'in; to apprehend thieves, 辦案 * pán' on'. Pán ngán; to conceive in the mind, to think, 思想 ˏsz ʿséung. Sz siáng, 估 ʿkú. Kú; to understand, 明白 ˏming pák₂. Ming peh, 了然 ʿliú ˏín. Liáu jen, 通達 ˏt'ung tát₂. T'ung táh, 懂得 ʿtung tak₂. Tung teh, 曉得 ʿhiú tak₂. Hiáu teh; fear, 恐怕 ʿhung p'á'. K'ung p'á, 恐懼 ʿhung kü'. K'ung kü, 畏憚 wai' tán'. Wei tán; seize him, 拿住 ˏná chü' ʿk'ü.

Apprehended, seized, 擒過 ˏk'am kwo'. K'in kwo, 捉過 chuk₂ kwo'. Chuh kwo, 拿過 ˏná kwo'. Ná kwo, 捕過 pò' kwo'. Pú kwo, 執過 chap₂ kwo'. Chih kwo, 拿獲 ** ˏná wok₂. Ná hwoh, 捉獲 chuk₂ wok₂. Chuh hwoh, 擒獲 ˏk'am wok₂. K'in hwoh, 捕獲 pò' wok₂. Pú hwoh; to have apprehended, 拿倒 ˏná ʿtò. Ná táu, 拿着 ˏná chéuk₂. Ná choh, 已經捉倒 ʿí ˏking chuk₂ ʿtò. Í king chuh táu.

Apprehender 擒拿者 ˏk'am ˏná ʿché. K'in ná ché.

Apprehending, seizing, 擒住 ˏk'am chü'. K'in chú, 拿住 ˏná chü'. Ná chú; imagining, 估 ʿkú. Kú; fearing, 怕 p'á'. P'á.

Apprehensible, that may be conceived, 可明 ʿho ˏming. K'o ming, 可懂 ʿho ʿtung. K'o tung, 可曉 ʿho ʿhiú. K'o hiáu.

Apprehension, the act of seizing, 擒拿 ˏk'am ˏná. K'in ná, 捉拿者 chuk₂ ˏná ʿché. Chuh ná ché, 執捕者 chap₂ pò' ʿché. Chih pú ché; conception, 意思 í' sz'. Í sz, 思想 ˏsz ʿséung. Sz siáng; fear, 恐懼 ʿhung kü'. K'ung kü, 驚怯 ˏkeng híp₂. King kieh, 惶恐 ˏwong ʿhung. Hwáng k'ung, 畏懼 wai' kü'. Wei kü; uneasiness of mind, 慌忙 ˏfong ˏmong. Hwáng máng; to be under great apprehensions, 十分怕 shap₂ ˏfan p'á'. Shih fan p'á, 怕得瞎 p'á' tak₂ tsai', 怕過頭 p'á' kwo' ˏt'au. P'á kwo t'au, 怕交關 p'á' ˏkáu ˏkwán. P'á kiáu kwán, 怕過世 p'á' kwo' shai'. P'á kwo shí, 怕到無牙 p'á' tò' ˏmò ˏngá. P'á táu wú yá, 甚爲畏懼 sham' ˏwai wai' kü'. Shin wei wei kü; according to my apprehension, 照我意見 chiú' ʿngo í' kín'. Cháu wo í kien, to be of quick apprehension, 靈醒 ˏling ʿsing. Ling sing.

Apprehensive, quick to understand, 靈醒 ˏling ʿsing. Ling sing, 聰明 ˏts'ung ˏming. Ts'ung ming, 靈敏 ˏling ʿman. Ling min; in expectation of evil, 恐懼 ʿhung kü'. K'ung kü, 懼怕 kü' p'á'. Kü p'á, 畏懼 wai' kü'. Wei kü, 畏憚 wai' tán'. Wei tán, 誠恐 ˏshing ʿhung. Ching k'ung, 實係怕 shat₂ hai' p'á'. Shih hí p'á; inclined to betlive, 估係敢 ʿkú hai' ʿkòm. Kú hí kán, 怕係 p'á' hái'. P'á hí.

Apprehensively, in an apprehensive manner, 了然 ʿliú ˏín. Liáu jen, 曉然 ʿhiú ˏín. Hiáu jen.

Apprehensiveness, readiness to understand, 聰明 ˏts'ung ˏming. Ts'ung ming, 聰慧 ˏts'ung wai'. Ts'ung hwui, 聰敏 ˏts'ung ʿman. Ts'ung min, 好天分 ʿhò ˏt'ín fan'. Háu t'ien fan, 好姿質 ʿhò ˏtsz chat₂. Háu tsz chih; fearfulness, 懼怕 kü' p'á'. Kü p'á.

Apprentice, one who is bound by covenant to serve a mechanic with a view to learn his art &c., 徒弟 * ˏt'ò tai'. T'ú tí, 學工徒弟 hok₂ ˏkung ˏt'ò tai'. Hioh kung t'ú tí; to follow a master in a certain profession, 投師 ˏt'au ˏsz. T'au sz, 學師 hok₂ ˏsz. Hioh sz, 拜門 pái' ˏmún. Pái mun, 拜師 pái' ˏsz. Pái sz.

Apprentice, to, 投師 ˏt'au ˏsz, T'au sz, 拜師 pái' ˏsz. Pái sz.

Apprenticeship, the time for which an apprentice is bound to serve his master, 學師限期 hok₂ ˏsz hán' ˏk'í. Hioh sz hien k'í; the state in which a person is gaining instruction under a master, 學弟之景地 hok₂ tai' ˏchí ʿking tí'. Hioh tí chí king tí.

Appricot 黃梅 ˏwong ˏmúi. Hwáng mei.

Apprise, to, to inform, 報知 pò' ˏchí. Pú chí, 告知 kò' ˏchí. Káu chí, 話知 wá' ˏchí. Hwá chí.

Apprised, informed, 報知過 pò' ˏchí kwo'. Pú chí kwo, 告過 kò' kwo'. Káu kwo, 話過 wá' kwo'. Hwá kwo.

Apprising, informing, 報知 pò' ˏchí, 話知 wá' ˏchí. Hwá chí, 達知 tát₂ ˏchí. Táh chí, 通知 ˏt'ung ˏchí. T'ung chí.

Apprize, to, to value, 估價 ʿkú ká'. Kú kiá, 定價 teng' ká'. Ting kiá.

Apprized 估過價 ʿkú kwo' ká'. Kú kwo kiá, 定過價 teng' kwo' ká'. Ting kwo kiá.

Apprizement 估價 ʿkú ká'; the rate at which a thing is valued, 實價 shat₂ ká'. Shih kiá.

Apprizer, a person appointed to rate, 估價者 ʿkú ká' ʿché, 估價官 ʿkú ká' ˏkún. Kú kiá kwán.

Apprizing, the act of valuing under authority, 估價 ʿkú ká'. Kú kiá.

Approach, to come or go near, 就近 tsau' kan'. Tsiú kin, 去近 hü' kan'. K'ü kin, 來近 ˏloi kan'. Lái kin, 臨近 ˏlam kan'. Lin kin, 赴近 fú' kan'. Fú kin, 近前 kan' ˏts'ín. Kin Ts'ien, 附近 fú' kan'. Fú kin, 親近 ˏts'an kan'. Ts'in kin, 取近 ʿts'ü kan'. Ts'ü kin, 行近 ˏhang kan'. Hang kin; to approximate, 近似 kan' ʿts'z. Kin sz, 類似 lui' ʿts'z. Lui sz, 上下 shéung' há', 將近 ˏtséung kan'; to approach Confucius, 幾於孔子 ˏkí ˏú ʿHung ʿtsz. Kí yú K'ung tsz; to approach a sage, 幾及聖人 ˏkí k'ap₂ shing' ˏyan. Kí kih shing jin; to draw near to God, 就近上帝 tsau' kan'

* This term is used by Government officials when they are deputed to apprehend thieves or investigate a criminal case.

** 拿獲, 捉獲 &c. should never be used in the present tense. Though there are some teachers who assert that 捉獲 &c. means, "to seize," they have hardly any authority to appeal to but the common people. It is very desirable that this distinction be made by European scholars.

* In Cant. Colloquial read 弟 ʿtai.

Shéung² tai². Tsiú kin Sháng tí; to approach near to the original, 將近合式 ˌtséung kan² hòp, shik,. Tsiáng kin hoh shih; do not approach bad people, 唔好近小人 ˌm ˋhò kan² ˋsiú ˏyan, 無小人殆 ˏmò ˋsiú ˏyan ˋt'oi. Wú siáu jin t'ái; time approaches, 時日將近 ˏshí yat, ˏtséung kan². Shí jih tsiáng kin, 時日迫近 ˏshí yat, pik, kan². Shí jih pih kin; to approach (in character and sentiment) the wicked, 比之匪人 pí² ˏchí ˋfí ˏyan. Pí chí fí jin; to approach death, 將近死 ˏtséung kan² ˋsz. Tsiáng kin sz, 臨死 ˏlam ˋsz. Lin sz; to cause to approach, 攏近 ˏlung kan². Lung kin.

Approach, to, to have access carnally, 苟合 ˋkau hòp,. Kau hoh.

Approach, the act of drawing near, 就近 tsau² kan². Tsiú kin, 赴近 fú² kan². Fú kin; access, as, the approach of kings, 近天子之光 kan² ˏt'ín ˋtsz ˏchí ˏkwong. Kin t'ien tsz chí kwáng, 近皇帝 kan² ˏwong tai². Kin hwáng tí; the approach of the enemy, 敵軍將至 tik, ˏkwan ˏtséung chí². Tih kiun tsiáng chí; approaches, 移近砲臺 ˏí kan² p'áu² ˏt'oi. Í kin p'áu t'ái; a path leading to a house, 徑 king². King; ditto a covered approach, 陰徑 ˏyam king². Yin king.

Approachable 可就近 ˋho tsau² kan². K'o tsiú kin, 可赴近 ˋho fú² kan². K'o fú kin; accessible, 去得到 hü² tak, tò². K'ü teh táu, 可就近 ˋho tsau² kan². K'o tsiú kin, 可到 ˋho tò². K'o táu.

Approacher 就近者 tsau² kan² ˋché. Tsiú kin ché, 赴近者 fú² kan² ˋché. Fú kin ché.

Approaching, drawing nearer, 就近 tsau² kan². Tsiú kin; to be near or approaching, 邇 ˋí. Rh.

Approachless 不可就近 pat, ˋho tsau² kan². Puh k'o tsiú kin, 唔就得近 ˏm tsau² tak, kan², 不能就近 pat, ˏnang tsau² kan². Puh nang tsiú kin, 唔去得到 ˏm hü² tak, tò².

Approbate, to express approbation, 稱善 ˏch'ing shín². Ch'ing shen, 稱好 ˏch'ing ˋhò. Ch'ing háu.

Approbation, the act of approving, 稱善 ˏch'ing shín². Ch'ing shen, 稱好 ˏch'ing ˋhò. Ch'ing háu, 中意 ˏchung í². Chung í, 當意 tong² í². Táng í, 合意 hòp, í². Hoh í; consent, 准 ˋchun. Chun, 允准 ˋwan ˋchun. Yun chun, 允諾 ˋwan nok,. Yun noh, 允願 ˋwan yün². Yun yuen, 應允 ying² ˋwan. Ying yun; to meet with entire approbation, 甚稱善 sham² ˏch'ing shín², 甚是其言 sham² shí² ˏk'í ˏín. Shin shí k'í yen, 十分中意 shap, ˏfan ˏchung í². Shih fan chung í, 甚合意 sham² hòp, í². Shin hoh í; to meet with approbation, 讚好 tsán² ˋhò. Tsán háu, 讚美 tsán² ˋmí. Tsán wí.

Approbator 稱善者 ˏch'ing shín² ˋché. Ch'ing shen ché.

Appropriable, that may be appropriated, 可爲已用 ˋho ˏwai ˋkí yung². K'o wei kí yung, 可爲我使 ˋho ˏwai ˋngo ˋshai. K'o wei wo shí, 可爲我用 ˋho ˏwai ˋngo yung². K'o wei wo yung.

Appropriate, to set apart for, 撥開 pút, ˏhoi. Poh k'ái, 發給 fát, k'ap,. Fáh kih, 支出 ˏchí ch'ut,. Chí ch'uh, 將此 ˏtséung ˋts'z. Tsiáng ts'z; to appropriate to one's self, 將爲已用 tséung ˏwai ˋkí yung². Tsiáng wei kí yung; to set apart for a certain object, 支用 ˏchí yung². Chí yung, 撥開嚟用 pút, ˏhoi ˏlai yung². Poh k'ái lái yung; to approrpiate without license, 竊取 sít ˋts'ü. Tsieh ts'ü; to appropriate forcibly, 攘 ˏyéung. Yáng; to appropriate a name, 自稱 tsz² ˏch'ing. Tsz ch'ing.

Appropriate, most suitable, 着 chéuk,. Choh, 合式 hòp, shik,. Hoh shih, 適中 shik, ˏchung. Shih chung, 恰可 hap, ˋho. Kiáh k'o, 合好 hòp, ˋhò. Hoh háu, 合宜 hòp, ˏí. Hoh í, 適用 shik, yung². Shih yung, 着使 chéuk, ˋshai. Choh shí, 着用 chéuk, yung². Choh yung, 啱 ˏngám, 宜乎 ˏí ˏú. Í hú, 合矣 hòp, ˋí. Hoh í; an appropriate expression, 善詞 shín² ˏts'z. Shen ts'z.

Appropriated 撥過 pút, kwo². Poh kwo, 發過 fát, kwo². Fáh kwo, 發給過 fát, k'ap, kwo². Fáh kih kwo, 支給過 ˏchí k'ap, kwo². Chí kih kwo, 支用過 ˏchí yung² kwo². Chí yung kwo.

Appropriately 宜然 ˏí ˏín. Í jen, 應然 ˏying ˏín. Ying yen, 當然 ˏtong ˏín. Táng yen, 善 shín². Shen.

Appropriateness, peculiar fitness, 合宜 hòp, ˏí. Hoh í, 合式 hòp, shik,. Hoh shih.

Appropriation, application to a special purpose, 撥歸某用 pút, ˏkwai ˋmau yung². Poh kwei mau yung, 支歸某用 ˏchí ˏkwai ˋmau yung². Chí kwei mau yung; appropriation for one's own use, 支歸己用 ˏchí ˏkwai ˋkí yung². Chí kwei kí yung, 以爲已用 ˋí ˏwai ˋkí yung². Í wei kí yung; the appropriation of funds for the building of ships, 撥銀爲裝船之用 pút, ˏngan ˏwai chong ˏshün ˏchí yung². Poh yin wei chwáng ch'uen chí yung; the appropriation of funds for the construction of a fortification, 給發銀兩築砲臺 k'ap, fát, ˏngan ˋléung chuk, p'áu² ˏt'oi. Kih fáh yin liáng chuh p'áu t'ái; the money appropriated, 撥開之銀 pút, ˏhoi ˏchí ˏngan. Poh k'ai chí yin, 支出之銀 ˏchí ch'ut, ˏchí ˏngan. Chí ch'uh chí yin, 給發之銀 k'ap, fát, ˏchí ˏngan. Kih fáh chí yin, 支給之銀 ˏchí k'ap, ˏchí ˏngan. Chí kih chí yin; to decide on the appropriation for a special object, 議歸某用 ˋí ˏkwai ˋmau yung². Í kwei mau yung.

Appropriator, one who appropriates, 撥開者 pút, ˏhoi ˋché. Poh k'ai ché, 給發者 k'ap, fat ˋché. Kih fáh ché; one who is possessed of an appropriated benefice, 享公產 ˋhéung ˏkung ˋch'án. Hiáng kung ch'án, 安享公產 ˏon ˋhéung ˏkung ˋch'án. Ngán hiáng kung ch'án.

Approvable, that merits approbation, 可稱善 ˋho ˏch'ing shín². K'o ch'ing shen, 可讚美 ˋho tsán² ˋmí. K'o tsán wí.

Approval 應許 ˏying ˋhü. Ying hü.

Approve, to, to be pleased with, 喜 ˋhí. Hí, 中意 ˏchung í². Chung í, 合意 hòp, í². Hoh í, 啱 ˏngám, 當意 tong² í². Táng í, 稱意 ch'ing² í².

Ch'ing í, 遂意 sui² í². Sui í, 喜悅 'hí üt₂. Hí yueh, 歡喜 ˏfún 'hí. Hwán hí; to approve of goodness, 喜善 'hí shín². Hí shen; to sanction, as the emperor, 欽准 ˏyam 'chun. K'in chun, 恩准 ˏyan 'chun. Ngan chun, 准奏 'chun tsau². Chun tsau, 批准 ˏp'ai 'chun. P'í chun; ditto as a mandarin, 准稟 'chun 'pan. Chun pin, 批准 ˏp'ai 'chun. P'í chun, 允准 'wan 'chun. Yun chun, 許允 'hü 'wan. Hü yun, 俞允 ü² 'wan. Yú yun; do you approve of my conduct? 我所行是否 'ngo 'sho ˏhang shí² 'fau. Wo so hang shí fau, 你見我行爲着唔着呢 'ní kín² 'ngo ˏhang ˏwai chéuk₂ ˏm chéuk₂ ˏní; to approve one's self, 善行 shín² hang². Shen hing, 自表善行 tsz² 'piú shín² hang². Tsz piáu shen hing.

Approved, having the approbation of, 合着 hòp₂ chéuk₂. Hoh choh, 許着 'hü chéuk₂. Hü choh, 許允 'hü 'wan. Hü yun, 喘 ˏngám, 着 chéuk₂. Choh, 喜悅 'hí üt₂. Hí yueh.

Approvement, approbation, 喘 ˏngám; to confess a crime and appeal for pardon, 認罪求赦 yan² (ying²) tsúi² ˏk'au shé². Jin tsúi k'iú shié, 招過求免 ˏchiú kwo² ˏk'au 'mín. Cháu kwo k'iú mien; improvement of common lands, 開荒 ˏhoi ˏfong. K'ái hwáng.

Approver, one who approves, 稱善者 ˏch'ing shín² 'ché. Ch'ing shen ché; one who confesses a crime and accuses another, 認過罪他者 yan² (ying²) kwo² tsúi² ˏt'á 'ché. Jin kwo tsúi t'á ché.

Approving, giving approbation, 稱善 ˏch'ing shín². Ch'ing shen, 許 'hü. Hü, 准 'chun; expressing approbation, 稱許 ˏch'ing 'hü. Ch'ing hü; liking, 喜 'hí. Hí.

Approximate, near, 近 kan². Kin, 邇 'í. Í, (see Proximate.)

Approximate, to cause to approach, 攏近 ˏlung kan². Lung kin, 牽近 ˏhín kan². K'ien kin, 引近 'yan kan². Yin kin, 近倚 kan² 'í. Kin í; to advance near, 就近 tsau² kan². Tsiú kin, 前近 ˏts'ín kan². Ts'ien kin, 逼近 pik₂ kan². Pih kin.

Approximate, to come near, 就 tsau². Tsiú, 就近 tsau² kan². Tsiú kin, 去近 hü² kan². Hü kin, 挨近 ˏái kan². Yái kin, 埋近 ˏmái kan². Mái kin, 依近 ˏí kan². I kin, 附近 fú² kan². Fú kin, 邇近 'í kan². Í kin, 依傍 ˏí p'ong². Í p'áng.

Approximating, advancing near, 就 tsau². Tsiú, 就近 tsau² kan². Tsiú kin; causing to approach, 攏近 ˏlung kan². Lung kin.

Approximation, approach, 就 tsau². Tsiú, 前近 ˏts'ín kan². Ts'ien kin, 附近 fú² kan². Fú kin, 赴近 fú² kan². Fú kin, 親近 ˏts'an kan². Ts'in kin, 親炙 ˏts'an chek₂. Ts'in chih, 漸近 tsím² kan². Tsien kin; communication of disease, 染病 'ím peng². Yen ping.

Approximative, that approaches, 將近 ˏtséung kan², 近 kan². Kin, 上下 shéung² há². Sháng hiá.

Appulse, the act of striking against, 冲撞 ˏch'ung chong². Ch'ung chwáng, 撞着 chong² chéuk₂. Chwáng choh.

Appurtenance *, that which belongs to something else, 屬物 shuk₂ mat₂. Shuh wuh, 傢伙 ˏká 'fo. Kiá ho.

Appurtenant, belonging to, 屬 shuk₂. Shuh, 關 ˏkwán. Kwán.

Apricot 黃梅 ˏwong ˏmúi. Hwáng mei, 杏梅 hang² ˏmúi. Hang mei, 洋桃 ˏyéung ˏt'ò. Yáng t'áu, 冬桃 ˏtung ˏt'ò. Tung t'áu, 陽桃 ˏyéung ˏt'ò. Yáng t'áu, 缸子桃 ˏkong 'tsz ˏt'ò. Káng tsz t'áu.

April 番人第四月 ˏfán ˏyan tai² sz² üt₂. Fán jin tí sz yueh, 西洋四月名 ˏsai ˏyéung sz² üt₂ ˏmeng. Sí yáng sz yueh ming, 西國四月名 ˏsai kwok₂ sz² üt₂ ˏmeng. Sí kwoh sz yueh ming.

April-fool 番四月初一日受舞弄者 ˏfán sz² üt₂ ˏch'o yat₂ yat₂ shau² 'mò lung² 'ché. Fán sz yueh ts'ú yih jih shau wú lung ché.

Apriori 最先 tsui² ˏsín. Tsui sien; reasoning a priori, 窮理之至極 ˏk'ung 'lí ˏchí chí² kik₂. K'ung lí chí chí kih.

Apron 帷裙 ˏwai ˏkw'an. Wei kw'an; an embroidered silk apron worn by officers, 朝裙 ˏch'iú ˏkw'an. Ch'áu kw'an; apron, a ship's, 頭枕 ˏt'au 'cham. T'au chin; the entrance platform of a dock, 船門前牆面 ˏshün áu² ˏts'ín ˏts'éung mín². Ch'uen yáu ts'ien ts'iáng mien; other names for apron arc, 圍裙 ˏwai ˏkw'an. Wei kw'an, 半圍巾 pún² ˏwai ˏkan. Pwán wei kin, 蔽膝衣 pai² sat₂ ˏí. Pí sih í, 袴襠 kwá² ˏtong. Kwá táng, 韓 ˏwai. Wei, 帏 ˏfú. Fú, 幐 kung². Kung.

Apron-man, a mechanic, 工人 ˏkung ˏyan. Kung jin. In China waiting-maids are called apron-legged-maids, 裙脚女 ˏkw'an kéuk₂ ˏmúi. Kw'an kioh mei.

Apron-string 裙帶 ˏkw'an tái². Kw'an tái.

Apropos (apropo) 呵, 有事 ˏo, 'yau sz².

Apt, fitted to some use, 着用 chéuk₂ yung². Choh yung, 喘使 ˏngám 'shai, 合用 hòp₂ yung². Hoh yung, 合宜 hòp₂ ˏí. Hoh í; apt remark, 說得合 shüt₂ tak₂ hòp₂. Shwoh teh hoh, 話得着 wá² tak₂ chéuk₂. Hwá teh choh; tendency, 快 fái². Kw'ái, 易 í². Í; apt to get angry, 易生氣 í² ˏshang hí². Í sang k'í, 易怒 í² nò². Í nú, 好快反而 'hò fái² 'fán mín². Háu kw'ái fán mien, 一陣就嬲 yat₂ chan² tsau² ˏnau. Yih chin tsiú niáu; apt to get mouldy, 易生霉 í² ˏshang ˏmúi. Í sang mei; fit or qualified for, 能 ˏnang. Nang, 得 tak₂, 伶俐 ˏling lí². Ling lí, 善 shín². Shen; apt to teach, 善以教訓 shín² 'í káu² fan². Shen í kiáu hiun, 教得好 káu² tak₂ 'hò. Kiáu teh háu, 循循善誘 ˏts'un ˏts'un shín² 'yau. Siun siun shen yú; quick, 快手 fái² 'shau. Kw'ái shau, 敏捷 'man tsít₂. Min tsieh; apt to get drunk, 嗜酒 shí² 'tsau. Shí tsiú; apt to forgive, 恩寬 ˏyan ˏfún. Ngan kwán, 寬恕的 ˏfún shü² tik₂. Kwán shú tih; apt to be merry, 好快樂 'hò fái² lok₂. Háu kw'ái loh; apt to be anxious, 善於懷念 shín² ˏü ˏwái ním². Shen yú hwái nien, 善懷 shín² ˏwái. Shen hwái.

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* 屬田之屋, 恩例等事稱爲 appurtenances.

Aptera, insects without wings, 無翼之蟲 ˏmò yikₒ ˏchí ˏch'ung. Wú yih chí ch'ung.
Apterai 獨前後有天台屋宇 tukₒ ˏts'ín hau² 'yau ˏt'ín ˏt'oi ˏchí ukₒ 'ü. Tuh ts'ien hau yú t'ien t'ái chí uh yú.
Apterous 無翼的 ˏmò yikₒ tikₒ. Wú yih tih.
Aptitude 聰明 ˏts'ung ˏming. Ts'ung ming, 聰慧 ˏts'ung wai². Ts'ung hwui, 伶俐 ˏling lí². Ling lí. 靈敏 ˏling 'man. Ling min, 快手 fái² 'shau. Kw'ái shau, 妙手 miú² 'shau. Miáu shau, 巧手 'háu 'shau. K'iáu shau, 好手勢 'hò 'shau shai². Háu shau shí, 熟手 shukₒ 'shau. Shuh shau; inclination, 嗜 shí². Shí, 好 hò². Háu.
Aptly, properly, 宜然 ˏí ˏín. Í jen, 當然 ˏtong ˏín. Táng jen, 着 chéukₒ. Choh, 善然 shín² ˏín. Shen jen, 妥當 't'o tong². T'o táng.
Aptness, fitness, 合 hòpₒ. Hoh, 着 chéukₒ. Choh, 伶俐 ˏling lí². Ling lí, 聰慧 ˏts'ung wai². Ts'ung hwui; tendency, 易 í². Í, 快 fái². Kw'ái; inclination, 好 hò². Háu, 嗜 shí². Shí.
Aptote, an indeclinable noun, 無更改之名字 ˏmò ˏkang 'koi ˏchí ˏmeng tsz². Wú kang kái chí ming tsz.
Aqua 水 'shui. Shwui.
Aqua fortis 硝醋 ˏsiú ts'ò.' Siáu ts'ú.
Aqua marina 綠玉 lukₒ yukₒ. Luh yuh.
Aqua vitae 燒酒 ˏshiú 'tsau. Sháu tsiú.
Aquarium 園池 ˏün ˏch'í. Yuen ch'í.
Aquarius 女星 'nü ˏsing. Nü sing.
Aquatic, pertaining to water, 水的 'shui tikₒ. Shwui tih, 水嘅 'shui ké'; applied to animals which live in water, 生於水的 ˏshang ˏü 'shui tikₒ. Sang yú shwui tih, 生於水嘅 ˏshang ˏü 'shui ké', 屬水者 shukₒ 'shui 'ché. Shuh shwui ché; aquatic grasses, (Rush), 葦 'wai. Wei; aquatic plants, 水菜 'shui ts'oi². Shwui ts'ái; aquatic fruit, 水菓 'shui 'kwo. Shwui ko; aquatic animals 水畜 'shui ch'ukₒ. Shwui ch'uh, 彘 chí². Chí; aquatic birds, 水鳥 'shui 'niú. Shwui niáu.
Aqueduct 溝 ˏkau. Kau, 溝渠 ˏkau ˏk'ü. Kau k'ü; a covered aqueduct, 暗渠 òm² ˏk'ü. Ngán k'ü, 陰渠 ˏyam ˏk'ü. Yin k'ü, 陰溝 ˏyam ˏkau. Yin kau; ditto an uncovered, 明渠 ˏming ˏk'ü. Ming k'ü, 陽溝 ˏyéung ˏkau. Yáng kau, 坑渠 ˏháng ˏk'ü. Kang k'ü; a conduit for letting off the water from a pond, ditch &c., 竇 tau². Tau; aqueducts made of bamboo, 竹水筒 chukₒ 'shui ˏt'ung. Chuh shwui t'ung, 連筒 ˏlín ˏt'ung. Lien t'ung; a large open ditch, 大水坑 tái² 'shui ˏháng. Tá shwui kang; a gutter, 水槽 'shui ˏts'ò. Shwui ts'áu.
Aqueous, watery, 屬水之性 shukₒ 'shui ˏchí sing². Shuh shwui chí sing, 屬水嘅 shukₒ 'shui ké', 水 shui; aqueous humor in the eye, 眼房之水 'ngán ˏfong ˏchí 'shui. Yen fáng chí shwui.
Aquiform 水之形 'shui ˏchí ˏying. Shwui chí hing.
Aquila, the eagle, 神鷹 ˏshan ˏying. Shin ying.
Aquiline 神鷹的 ˏshan ˏying tikₒ. Shin ying tih, 神鷹嘅 ˏshan ˏying ké². Shin ying tih; hooked, 如鷹嘴之彎 ˏü ˏying 'tsui ˏchí ˏlün. Jú ying tsui chí liuen, 如鷹嘴咁彎 ˏü ˏying 'tsui kòm² ˏlün; an aquiline nose, 鷲哥鼻 ˏang ˏko pí². Ying ko pí, 鈎鼻 ˏkau pí². Kau pí.
Aquilon 北風 pakₒ ˏfung. Peh fung.
A. R. anno regni, the year of the king's reign, 王年 ˏwong ˏnín. Wáng nien; in the year of the king's reign, 王年間 ˏwong ˏnín ˏkán. Wáng nien kien.
Arab, an, 亞喇伯人 Álápák ˏyan. Álápeh jin.
Arabesque, * in the manner of the Arabians (or Mahomedans), 亞喇伯人之幻畫 Álápák ˏyan ˏchí wán² wá². Álápeh jin chí hwán hwá, 幻畫 wán² wá².
Arabia 亞喇伯國 Álápák kwokₒ. Álápeh kwoh.
Arabian, an, 亞喇伯人 Álápák ˏyan. Álápeh jin; Arabian Nights, 講古之書名 'kong 'kú ˏchí ˏshü ˏmeng. Kiáng kú chí shú ming.
Arabic 亞喇伯的 Álápák tikₒ. Álápeh tih, 亞喇伯話 Álápák wá². Álápeh hwá.
Arable, fit for ploughing or tillage, 可開墾之地 'ho ˏhoi 'han ˏchí tí². K'o k'ái k'an chí tí, 墺 hon². Hán; land under cultivation, 田 ˏt'ín. T'ien.
Arachis, ground-nut, 花生 ˏfá ˏshang. Hwá sang, 地荳 tí² tau². Tí tau, 相思荳 ˏséung ˏsz t'au². Siáng sz tau, 長生菓 ˏch'éung ˏshang 'kwo. Ch'áng sang ko.
Arachnida, a term applied to spiders, scorpions &c., 蟾蜍, 蠆尾虫等類之稱 ˏk'am ˏlò, ch'ái² 'mí ˏch'ung 'tang lui² ˏchí ˏch'ing. K'in láu, ch'ái wí ch'ung tang lui chí ch'ing.
Araign, } the branch of a mine, 橫地雷砲 ˏwáng tí²
Arrain, } ˏlúi p'áu². Hung tí lui p'áu.
Arbiter, umpire, 秉公者 'ping ˏkung 'ché. Ping kung ché, 處斷之人 'ch'ü tün² ˏchí ˏyan. Ch'ú twán chí jin, 分斷之人 ˏfan tün² ˏchí ˏyan. Fan twán chí jin, 斷事者 tün² sz² 'ché. Twán sz ché, 斷訟之人 tün² tsung² ˏchí ˏyan. Twán sung chí jin, 判訟者 p'ún² tsung² 'che. Pw'án sung ché; ruler, 主治者 'chü chí² 'ché. Chú chí ché.
Arbitrable 自主的 tsz² 'chü tikₒ. Tsz chú tih.
Arbitrage, see Arbitration.
Arbitrament, decision, 斷事者 tün² sz² 'ché. Twán sz ché, 決斷者 küt, tün² 'ché. Kiuch twán ché.
Arbitrarily, by will only, 擅 shín². Shen, 擅自而行 shín² tsz² ˏí ˏhang. Shen tsz rh hang, 任性而行 yam² sing² ˏí ˏhang. Jin sing rh hang, 率性而行 sut, sing² ˏí ˏhang. Suh sing rh hang; capriciously, 不法而行 pat, fát, ˏí ˏhang. Puh fáh rh hang, 放恣而行 fong² ts'z² ˏí ˏhang. Fáng ts'z rh hang, 放蠻聚做 fong² ˏmán ˏlai tsò². despotically, 行霸道 ˏhang pá² tò². Hang pá táu, 行虐政 ˏhang yéukₒ ching². Hang nioh (yoh) ching, 行苛政 ˏhang ˏho ching². Hang ho ching.

* 回回教主不准人畫人物眞像恐有背逆上帝其所准畫者乃由幻意而出非眞景也因回回教自亞喇伯始起遂無眞景之畫稱爲亞喇伯之幻畫焉.

Arbitrariness, tyranny, 虐政 yéuk₂ ching². Yoh ching.

Arbitrary, depending on will or discretion, 自主的 tsz² ʿchü tik₅. Tsz chú tih, 任意的 yam² í' tik₅. Jin í tih; absolute in power, 獨主之權 tuk₅ ʿchü ˏchí ˏk'ün. Tuh chú chí k'iuen, 獨操之權 tuk₂ ˏts'ò ˏchí ˏk'ün. Tuh ts'áu chí k'iuen; unlimited, 無限 ˏmò hán². Wú hien; tyrannical, 暴虐的 pò² yéuk₂ tik₅. Páu yoh tih, 苛刻的 ˏho hák₅ tik₅. Ho k'eh tih; imperious, 霸氣的 pá² hí' tik₅. Pá k'í tih; capricious, 急性 kap₅ sing². Kih sing, 梗性 ʿkang sing². Kang sing, 板性 ʿpán sing², 固執己見 kú² chap₅ ʿkí kín². Kú chih kí kien, 無道無理 ˏmò tò² ˏmò ʿlí. Wú táu wú lí; arbitrary rule, 霸道 pá² tò². Pá táu; arbitrary exactions, 刻剝 hák₅ mok₅. K'eh moh, 掊克 ʿp'áu hak₅. P'au k'eh, 取民無制 ʿts'ü ˏman ˏmò chai². Ts'ü min wú tsí, 取民無度 ʿts'ü ˏman ˏmò tò². Ts'ü min wú tú, 剝民 mok₅ ˏman. Moh min.

Arbitrate, to, to hear and decide as arbitrators, 决斷 küt₅ tün². Kiueh twán, 斷事 tün² sz². Twán sz, 裁斷 ˏts'oi tün². Ts'ái twán; to decide between contending parties, 講和 ʿkong ˏwo. Kiáng ho, 議和 ʿí ˏwo. Í ho, 拍和 p'ák₅ ˏwo.

Arbitration 斷事 tün² sz². Twán sz, 判斷事 p'ún² tün² sz². Pw'án twán sz.

Arbitrator 决斷訟者 küt₅ tün² tsung² ʿché. Kiueh twán sung ché, 折獄者 chít₅ yuk₂ ʿché. Cheh yoh ché, 判訟者 p'ún² tsung² ʿché. Pw'án sung ché, 處斷者 ʿch'ü tün² ʿché. Ch'ú twán ché; governor, 督憲 tuk₅ hín². Tuh hien; one who has unlimited power, 操權者 ˏts'ò ˏk'ün ʿché. Ts'áu k'iuen ché, 操無限之權者 ˏts'ò ˏmò hán² ˏchí ˏk'ün ʿché. Ts'áu wú hien chí k'iuen ché, 和頭 ˏwo ˏt'au. Ho t'au, 拍和者 p'ák₅ ˏwo ʿché. P'eh ho ché, 和睦 ˏwo muk₂. Ho muh.

Arbitress, a female arbiter, 女處斷者 ʿnü ʿch'ü tün² ʿché. Nü ch'ú twán ché, 女拍和者 ʿnü p'ák₅ ˏwo ʿché.

Arbor, a bower, 園亭 ˏün ˏt'ing. Yuen t'ing, 凉亭 ˏléung ˏt'ing. Liáng t'ing; a (long) wayside, 遊廊 ˏyau ˏlong. Yú láng; the principal spindle or axis, which communicates motion to the other parts of a machine, 軸 chuk₂. Chuh; a tree, as distinguished from a shrub, 樹 shü². Shú; Arbor Dianae, * 銀樹 ˏngan shü². Yin shú; Arbor Saturni, * * 鉛樹 ˏün shü². Yuen shú.

Arbor vitae 扁柏 † ʿpín pák₅. Pien peh, 圓柏 ˏün pák₅. Yuen peh.

Arborescence, the figure of a tree, 形狀如樹 ˏying chong² ˏü shü². Hing chwáng jú shú, 象類樹木 tséung² lui² shü² muk₂. Siáng lui shú muh.

Arborescent, resembling a tree, 象似樹形 tséung² ʿts'z shü² ˏying. Siáng sz shú hing, 如樹咁樣 ˏü shü² kòm² yéung².

Arboret, dwarf trees, as reared in Chinese gardens, 盤頭樹 ˏp'ún ˏt'au shü². Pw'án t'au shú, 樹頭 shü² ˏt'au. Shú t'au; a small tree, 細樹 sai² shü². Sí shú, 矮樹 ʿai shü². Yái shú.

Arboriculture, the art of cultivating trees, 習養樹之法 tsáp₂ ʿyéung shü² ˏchí fát₅. Sih yáng shú chí fáh.

Arborist 熟識樹性者 shuk₂ shik₅ shü² sing² ʿché. Shuh shih shú sing ché.

Arborization, the appearance of a plant in minerals, 石內生成樹形 shek₂ noi² ˏshang ˏshing shü² ˏying. Shih nui sang ching shú hing.

Abuscular, resembling a shrub, 象似小樹 tséung² ʿts'z ʿsiú shü². Siáng sz siáu shú.

Arbute, arbutus, 陽梅 ˏyéung ˏmúi. Yáng mei.

Arc, a segment of a circle, 弧 ˏú. Hú, 弓 ˏkung. Kung, 弓形 ˏkung ˏying. Kung hing.

Arca nodulosa, 瓦屋子 ʿngá uk₅ ʿtsz. Yá uh tsz, 獅菴 ˏsz ˏòm. Sz ngán.

Arcade, a walk arched above, 拱廊 ʿkung ˏlong. Kung láng; a long, arched building, lined on the side with shops, 拱廊舖 ʿkung ˏlong p'ò². Kung láng p'ú.

Arcadia 古希獵國省名 ʿkú Hílíp kwok₅ ʿsháng ˏmeng. Kú Hílieh kwoh sang ming.

Arcanum, or secret, (pl. arcana, mysteries), 秘密 pí² mat₂. Pí mih.

Arch, a segment of a circle, 弧 ˏú. Hú; ditto of a bridge, 橋拱 ˏk'iú ʿkung. K'iáu kung; ditto of heaven, 穹窿 ˏk'ung ˏlung. K'ung lung; a triumphal arch, 牌樓 ˏp'ái ˏlau. P'ái lau, 牌坊 ˏp'ái ˏfong. P'ái fáng, 龍殿 ˏlung tín². Lung tien, 牌額 ˏp'ái ngák₂. P'ái geh; arch of the eybrows, 眉宇 ˏmí ʿü. Mei yú, 蛾眉 ˏngo ˏmí. Ngo mei; arched like the new moon, 如蛾眉月咁樣 ˏü ˏngo ˏmí üt₂ kòm² yeung², 象似新月 tséung² ʿts'z ˏsan üt₂. Siáng sz sin yueh, 一彎新月 yat₅ ˏwán ˏsan üt₂. Yih wán sin yueh, 半邊月 pún² ˏpín üt₂. Pwán pien yueh, 破邊月 p'o² ˏpín üt₂. P'o pien yueh, 蛾眉月 ˏngo ˏmí üt₂. Ngo mei yueh.

Arch, to, to make an arch, 起拱 ʿhí ʿkung. K'í kung.

Arch, the first syllable of many words and signifying the first, chief of the class to which it is joined, 魁 ˏfúi. Kwei, 元魁 ˏün ˏfúi. Yuen kwei, 首先 ʿshau ˏsín. Shau sien, 首魁 ʿshau ˏfúi. Shau kwei; cunning, 詭譎 ʿkwai kwat₅. Kwei kiueh, 快巧 fái² ʿháu. Kw'ái k'iáu; waggish, 詭馬 ʿkwai ʿmá. Kwei má, 奇怪 ˏk'í kwái². K'í kwái, 伶俐 ˏling lí². Ling lí.

Archaeology, learning pertaining to antiquity, 古學 ʿkú hok₂. Kú hioh; a discourse on antiquity, 論古 lun² ʿkú. Lun kú.

Archaeologist, one versed in antiquity, 博古者 pok₅ ʿkú ʿché. Poh kú ché.

Archangel, an angel of the highest order, 首天使 ʿshau ˏt'ín sz². Shau t'ien shí, 天使之魁 ˏt'ín sz² ˏchí ˏfúi. T'ien shí chí kwei, 長天使 ʿchéung ˏt'ín sz². Cháng t'ien shí, 天使之長 ˏt'ín sz² ˏchí

* 攪水銀與硝銀水則生銀樹稱爲 Arbor Dianae;
* * 搵條白鉛於鉛水則生條樹稱爲 Arbor Saturni.
† Cupressus thyoides (?).

'chéung. T'ien shí chí cháng, 天使至尊 ,t'ín sz' chí' ,tsün. T'ien shí chí tsun.

Archbishop, a chief bishop, 首牧師 'shau muk, ,sz. Shau muh sz, 總領牧師 'tsung 'ling muk, ,sz. Tsung ling muh sz.

Archbishopric 總領牧師之職 'tsung 'ling muk, ,sz ,chí chik,. Tsung ling muh sz chí chih.

Arch-chancellor, a chief chancellor, 大學士 tái² hok, sz². Tá hioh sz.

Archdeacon, in England, an ecclesiastical dignitary next in rank below a bishop *, 副監牧師 fú' ,kám muk, ,sz. Fú kien muh sz.

Archdeaconry, the office of an archdeacon, 副監牧師之職 fú' ,kám muk, ,sz ,chí chik,. Fú kien muh sz chí chih; the residence of an archdeacon, 副監牧師之居所 fú' ,kám muk, ,sz ,chí ,kü 'sho. Fú kien muh sz chí kü so.

Archduchess, a title given to the females of the house of Austria, 澳地利國皇公主之稱 Òtílí kwok, ,wong ,kung 'chü ,chí ,ch'ing. Òtílí kwoh hwáng kung chú chí ch'ing.

Archduke, a title given to the princes of the house of Austria, 澳地利皇子之稱 Òtílí ,wong 'tsz ,chí ,ch'ing. Òtílí hwáng tsz chí ch'ing, 公爵至尊之稱 ,kung tséuk, chí' ,tsün ,chí ,ch'ing. Kung tsioh chí tsun chí ch'ing, 殿公 tín² ,kung. Tien kung.

Archdukedom 公國 ,kung kwok,. Kung kwoh.

Arched, made with an arch, 有拱 'yau 'kung. Yú kung; made with a curve, 彎的 ,wán tik,. Wán tih, 彎弓嗷樣 ,wán ,kung 'kòm yéung², 半邊月嗷樣 pún' ,pín üt, 'kòm yéung². Pwán pien yueh kán yáng; arched door, 拱門 'kung ,mún. Kung mun.

Archer, a bowman, 射箭嘅人 shé² tsín' ké' ,yan, 弓箭手 ,kung tsín' 'shau, 弓手 ,kung 'shau. Kung shau, 弓人 ,kung ,yan. Kung jin, 箭手 tsín' 'shau. Tsien shau; mounted archers, 馬箭 'má tsín'. Má tsien; foot ditto, 步箭 pò² tsín². Pú tsien; an archer's thumb-ring, 扳指 ,p'án 'chí. P'án chí, 韘帠 típ, ,kau. Tieh kau, 決拾 küt, shap,. Kiueh shih, 弓指 ,kung 'chí, 韘 típ,. Tieh.

Acheress, a female archer, 女箭手 'nü tsín' 'shau. Nü tsien shau.

Archery, the art of shooting with a bow and arrow, 射法 shé² fát,. Shié fáh; to practise archery on horseback, 騎射 ,k'í shé². K'í shié; to practise archery on foot, 步射 pò² shé². Pú shié; the practice of archery, 射箭之事 shé² tsín' ,chí sz². Shié tsien chí sz, 發矢之事 fát, 'ch'í ,chí sz². Fáh shí chí sz, 弓箭之事 ,kung tsín' ,chí sz². Kung tsien chí sz; good archery, 好榜頭 'hò 'pong ,t'au.

Archetype, the orignal model, 原本法子 ,ün 'pún fát, 'tsz. Yuen pún fáh tsz, 原本規模 ,ün 'pún ,kw'ai ,mò. Yuen pún kw'ei mú, 原本模樣 ,ün 'pún ,mò yéung². Yuen pún mú yáng, 原本格式 ,ün 'pún kák, shik,. Yuen pún keh shih.

Archfelon 罪魁 tsúi² ,fúi. Tsúi kwei, 惡首 ok, 'shau. Ngoh shau, 元惡 ,ün ok,. Yuen ngoh.

Archfiend 仇魁 ,ch'au ,fúi. Ch'au kwei, 敵首 tik, 'shau. Tih shau.

Archflatterer 諂媚之最者 'ch'ím mí² ,chí tsui' 'ché. Chen mei chí tsui ché.

Archfoe 敵魁 tik, ,fúi. Tih kwei, 對敵嘅頭人 túi' tik, ké' ,t'au ,yan.

Archheretic, a chief heretic, 異端之魁 í² ,tün ,chí ,fúi. Í twán chí kwei, 邪道之魁者 ,ts'é tò' ,chí ,fúi 'ché. Sié táu chí kwei ché.

Archhypocrite, a great or chief hypocrite, 僞君子 ngai² ,kwan 'tsz. Wei kiun tsz, 首僞君子 'shau ngai² ,kwan 'tsz. Shau wei kiun tsz.

Archidiaconal 關於副監牧師 ,kwán ,ü fú' ,kám muk, ,sz. Kwán yú fú kien muh sz, 副監牧師嘅 fú' ,kám muk, ,sz ké'.

Archimagus *, 祭司長 tsai' ,sz 'chéung. Tsí sz cháng.

Archimandrite †, the chief of a monastery, 修道院長 ,sau tò² ün² 'chéung. Siú táu yuen cháng, 道長 tò² 'chéung. Táu cháng, 院長 ün² 'chéung. Yuen cháng.

Archipelago 羣島 ,kw'an 'tò. K'iun táu.

Architect, a builder, 工匠 ,kung tséung². Kung tsiáng, 起屋師傅 'hí uk, ,sz fú². K'í uh sz fú, 建造工人 kín' tsò² ,kung ,yan. Kien tsáu kung jin, 起造師傅 'hí tsò² ,sz fú². K'í tsáu sz fú, (at Hongkong they are called 泥水師傅 ,nai 'shui ,sz fú². Ní shwui sz fú: lit. master masons), 工匠師傅 ,kung tséung² ,sz fú². Kung tsiáng sz fú, 工匠頭 ,kung tséung² ,t'au. Kung tsiáng t'au; a head workman, 大工 tái² ,kung. Tá kung, 大師傅 tái² ,sz fú². Tá sz fú, 大工師 tái² ,kung ,sz. Tá kung sz; a contriver, 始創者 'ch'í ch'ong' 'ché. Ch'í ch'wáng ché, 始造者 'ch'í tsò² 'ché. Ch'í tsáu ché.

Architectonic, pertaining to architecture, 關起屋之事 ,kwán 'hí uk, ,chí sz². Kwán k'í uh chí sz, 起屋的 'hí uk, tik,. K'í uh tih; that has power or skill to build, 有起屋之才 'yau 'hí uk, ,chí ,ts'oi. Yú k'í uh chí ts'ái, 工匠嘅 ,kung tséung² ké'.

Architecture, the art of building, 工匠務 ,kung tséung² mò². Kung tsiáng wú, 造宮之法 tsò' ,kung ,chí fát,. Tsáu kung chí fáh, 起造之法 'hí tsò² ,chí fát,. K'í tsáu chí fáh.

Archives, records, 國紀 kwok, 'kí. Kwoh kí, 綱紀 ,kong 'kí. Káng kí; the place where the records are kept, 藏紀金匱 ,ts'ong 'kí ,kam kwai². Ts'áng kí kin kwei.

Archivist, the keeper of records, 主簿 'chü pò². Chú pú, 治中 chí² ,chung. Chí chung.

Archlike, built like an arch, 如拱嗷樣 ,ü 'kung 'kòm yéung². Jú kung kán yáng.

Arch-primate, the chief primate, 總督牧師之長

* 此牧師之職獨亞於監牧師者.

* 波斯國拜火諸祭司長之稱.

† 峨羅斯國修道院長之稱.

'tsung 'ling muk, ₍sz ₍chí 'chéung. Tsung ling muh sz chí cháng.

Arch-tyrant, a principal or great tyrant, 霸長 pá² 'chéung. Pá cháng.

Arch-villain, a great villain, 首匪 'shau 'fí. Shau fí.

Archway 拱下之路 'kung há² ₍chí lò². Kung hiá chí lú, 拱廊 'kung ₍long. Kung láng.

Arctic pole 北極 pak, kik,. Peh kih; the arctic circles, 南北寒道 ₍nám pak, ₍hon tò². Nán peh hán táu.

Arcuation, the act of bending, 扳攣 ₍p'án ₍lün. P'án liuen, 屈攣 wat, ₍lün. K'iuh liuen; crookedness, 屈 wat,. K'iuh, 屈曲 wat, huk,.

Arcubalist, a crossbow, 弩 'nò. Nú, 弓弩 ₍kung 'nò. Kung nú.

Arcubalister 射弩者 shé² 'nò 'ché. Shié nú ché, 發弩者 fát, 'nò 'ché. Fáh nú ché.

Ardassines, a very fine quality of Persian silk, 波斯國幼細之絲名 ₍Po ₍sz kwok, yau² sai² ₍chí ₍sz ₍meng. Po sz kwoh yú sí chí sz ming.

Ardency, warmth of affection, 熱 ít,. Jeh, 熱心 ít, ₍sam. Jeh sin, 烈心 lít, ₍sam. Lieh sin, 懇心 'han ₍sam. K'an sin.

Ardent, fervent, 熱 ít,. Jeh, 熱心 ít, ₍sam. Jeh sin, 烈心 lít, ₍sam. Lieh sin, 奮 'fan. Fan, 烈烈 lít, lít,. Lieh lieh, 憤發 'fan fát,. Fan fáh, 懇刃 'han ts'it,. K'an ts'ieh, 勃然 ₍hán ₍ín. Hien jen, 慨然 k'oi² ₍ín. K'ái jen; ardent effort, 奮力 'fan lik,. Fan lih, 奮勉 'fan 'mín. Fan mien, 狂涓 ₍kw'ong kün.² Kw'áng kiuen; ardent courage, 奮勇 'fan 'yung. Fan yung, 猛勇 'mang 'yung. Mang yung; ardent mind, 熱心 ít, ₍sam. Jeh sin, 烈心 lít, ₍sam. Lieh sin; ardent love or affection, 熱心之愛 ít, ₍sam ₍chí oi². Jeh sin chí ngái, 切愛 ts'ít, oi². Ts'ieh ngái, 戀 lün². Liuen; ardent spirits, 燒酒 ₍shiú 'tsau. Sháu tsiú.

Ardently, fervently, 熱 ít,. Jeh; to love him [her] ardently, 熱愛 佢 ít, oi² 'k'ü. Jeh ngái k'ü, 打佢如熱 ₍má 'k'ü 'hò ít,. Má k'ü háu jeh, 情好 日篤 ₍ts'ing 'hò yat, tuk,. Ts'ing háu jih tuh, 有戀不捨 kün² lün² put, 'shé. Kiuen liuen puh shié, 疼愛 ₍t'ang oi². T'ang ngái; ardently desire, 甚想 sham² 'séung. Shin siáng, 甚願 sham² ün². Shin yuen.

Ardor, warmth, 熱 ít,. Jeh; zeal, 熱心 ít, ₍sam. Jeh sin, 奮志 'fan chí². Fan chí, 奮氣 'fan hí². Fan k'í; bravery (longing to fight), 銳氣 yui² hí². Jui k'í; great ardor, 凝心 ₍ch'í ₍sam. Ch'í sin, 懇心 'han ₍sam. K'an sin, 勇 'yung. Yung.

Arduous, high, lofty, 峻峭 tsun² 'ts'iú. Tsiun ts'iáu; difficult, 難 ₍nán. Nán, 辛苦 ₍san 'fú. Sin k'ú, 辛勞 ₍san ₍lò. Sin láu, 勞苦 ₍lò 'fú. Láu k'ú, 艱苦 ₍kán 'fú. Kien k'ú; very arduous, 備嘗艱苦 pí² ₍shéung ₍kán 'fú. Pí cháng kien k'ú, 捱盡辛苦 ₍ngái * tsun² ₍san 'fú. Yái tsin sin k'ú; arduous duties, 難做之工夫 ₍nán tsò² ₍chí ₍kung ₍fú. Nán tso chí kung fú, 難成之事 ₍nán ₍shing ₍chí sz². Nán ching chí sz. 難以有成 ₍nán 'í 'yau ₍shing. Nán í yú ching, 難爲 ₍nán ₍wai. Nán wei, 難行 ₍nán ₍hang. Nán hang, 難做 ₍nán tsò². Nán tso, 惡做 ok, tsò². Ngoh tso, 難成了 ₍nán ₍shing 'liú. Nán ching liáu, 辛苦喫工夫 ₍san 'fú ké² ₍kung ₍fú.

Arduously 勞心 ₍lò ₍sam. Láu sin, 苦心 'fú ₍sam. K'ú sin.

Arduousness, difficulty, 辛苦 ₍san 'fú. Sin k'ú.

Are, the plural of the substantive verb to be, 是 shí². Shí, 有 'yau. Yú, 在 'tsoi². Tsái, 乃 'nái. Nái, 係 hai². Hí; we are here †, 我等在此 'ngo 'tang tsoi² 'ts'z. Wo tang tsái ts'z, 我地係處 'ngo tí² 'hai ch'ü²; we are also come, 我們都來 'ngo ₍mún ₍tò ₍loi. Wo mun tú lái, 我哋亦嚟 'ngo tí² yik, ₍lai; these things are excellent, 呢哋野十分好 ₍ní tí² 'yé shap, ₍fan 'hò, 這个東西甚美 'ché ko² ₍tung ₍sai sham² 'mí. Ché ko tung sí shin mei; what are you? 你做乜工夫 'ní tsò² mat, ₍kung ₍fú; who are you? 你做乜野人 'ní tsò² mat, 'yé ₍yan, 你是甚麼人 'ní shí² sham² ₍mo ₍yan. Ní shí shin mo jin, 你是何人 'ní shí² ₍ho ₍yan. Ní shí ho jin; are there any? 有無呢 'yau ₍mò ₍ní; are you able? 你得唔呀 'ní tak, m á².

Area, any plain or surface, 廣大 'kwong tái². Kwáng tá, 面 mín². Mien, 場 ₍ch'éung. Ch'áng, 幅員 fuk, ₍ün. Fuh yuen; its superficial area is 100 square miles, 縱橫共計一百方里 ₍tsung ₍wáng kung² kai² yat, pák, ₍fong 'lí. Tsung hung kung kí yih peh fáng lí; the area is, 闊大約 fút, tái² yéuk,. Kw'oh tá yoh; a level space, 平原之地 ₍p'ing ₍ün ₍chí tí². P'ing yuen chí tí, 平場 ₍p'ing ₍ch'éung. P'ing ch'áng; the area about a building, 屋場 uk, ₍ch'éung. Uh ch'áng.

Areal, pertaining to an area, 面 mín². Mien, 廣大 'kwong tái². Kwáng tá.

Areca, palm and nut, 檳榔 ₍pan ₍long. Pin láng, 槟榔 ₍pan ₍long. Pin láng, 仁頰 ₍yan ₍p'an. Jin p'in; prepared betel-nut, 鹹檳 ₍hám ₍pan. Hien pin; the dry ditto, 乾檳 ₍kon ₍pan. Kán pin; the wild ditto, 蒳子 náp, 'tsz. Náh tsz.

Aren palm, the coir palm, 棕枒 ₍tsung ₍yé. Tsung yé, 棕樹 ₍tsung shú². Tsung shú.

Arefaction, the act of drying, 晒乾 shái² ₍kon. Shái kán; the state of growing dry, 漸生乾 tsím² ₍shang ₍kon. Tsien sang kán.

Arefy, to dry, 晾 long². Láng.

Arena, an open space of ground, 場 ₍ch'éung. Ch'áng; literary arena, 科場 ₍fo ₍ch'éung. K'o ch'áng, 考場 'háu ₍ch'éung. K'áu ch'áng, 試場 shí² ₍ch'éung. Shí ch'áng, 文場 ₍man ₍ch'éung. Wan ch'áng; the military arena, 武場 'mò ₍ch'éung. Wú ch'áng; the arena for military exercises, 較場 káu² ₍ch'éung. Kiáu ch'áng, 操練之較場 ₍ts'ò lín² ₍chí káu² ₍ch'éung. Ts'áu lien chí kiáu ch'áng; the arena of war, 戰場 chin² ₍ch'éung. Chen ch'áng, 疆場 ₍kéung ₍ch'éung. Kiáng ch'áng, 沙場 ₍shá ₍ch'éung. Shá ch'áng;

* In books read ngái². ngái².

† For further information on the plural &c. see author's Grammar of the Chinese Language, P. I & II.

the arena of contest, 鬬場 tau' ,ch'éung. Tau ch'áng.

Arenaceous, sandy, 沙 ,shá. Shá, 有沙 'yau ,shá. Yú shá, 沙嘅 ,shá ké'; sandy (sand mixed with flower and getting between the teeth), 沙囉囉 ,shá ngít, ngít,. Shá nich nich.

Arenation *, a sand bath, 沙浴 ,shá yuk,. Shá yuh.

Arenulous 有細沙 'yau sai' ,shá. Yú sí shá.

Areometer 秤水針 ch'ing' 'shui ,cham. Ch'ing shwui chin.

Areometry, the art of measuring the specific gravity of fluids, 量水輕重之法 ,léung 'shui ,heng chung' ,chí fát,. Liáng shwui k'ing chung chí fáh; the measuring the specific gravity of fluids, 定水之輕重 teng' 'shui ,chí ,heng chung'.

Areopagus, a sovereign tribunal at Athens, 雅典城之刑部 Ngátín ,shing ,chí ,ying pò'. Yátien ching chí hing pú.

Areotic, a medicine which attenuates the humors, 發散藥 fát, sán' yéuk,. Fáh sán yoh, 發表藥 fát, 'piú yéuk,. Fáh piáu yoh.

Aretology 仁德之論 ,yan tak, ,chí lun'. Jin teh chí lun.

Argemone mexicana, 老鼠芳 'lò 'shü lak,. Láu shú leh.

Argent, silvery, 如銀咁色 ,ü ,ngan kòm' shik,. Jú yin kán sih; the white colour in coats of arms, 紋印中之白 ,man yan' ,chung ,chí pák,. Wan yin chung chí peh.

Argental, pertaining to silver, 關於銀 ,kwán ,ü ,ngan. Kwán yú yin, 銀嘅 ,ngan ké', 銀的 ,ngan tik,. Yin tih; consisting of silver, 銀 ,ngan. Yin, 銀嘅 ,ngan ké'.

Argentiferous, containing silver, 藏銀 ,ts'ong ,ngan. Ts'áng yin.

Argentine, like silver, 如銀咁色 ,ü ,ngan kòm' shik,. Jú yin kán sih, 似銀 'ts'z ,ngan. Sz yin; sounding like silver, 其聲若銀 ,k'i ,shing yéuk, ,ngan. K'í shing joh yin.

Argentine Republic, Buenos Ayres, in South America, 南亞美利加合部名 ,nám Ámilíká hòp, pò' ,meng. Nán Ámilíká hoh pú ming.

Argil, potters clay, 陶土 ,t'ò 't'ò. T'áu t'ú, 陶泥 ,t'ò ,nai. T'áu ní; adhesive clay, 膠泥 ,káu ,nai. Kiáu ní.

Argillaceous, pertaning of the nature of clay, 膠泥的 ,káu ,nai tik,. Kiáu ní tih, 泥嘅 ,nai ké'. 屬泥 shuk, ,nai. Shuh ní, 泥類 ,nai lui'. Ní lui; consisting of argil, or argillaceous clay, 壇 'kan. Kin or k'in.

Argue, to reason or dispute, 辯駁 pín' pok,. Pien poh, 辯論 pín' lun'. Pien lun, 理論 'lí lun'. Lí lun, 議論 'í lun'. Í lun, 評論 ,p'ing lun'. P'ing lun, 較論 káu' lun'. Kiáu lun, 較量 káu' ,léung. Kiáu liáng, 駁口 pok, 'hau. Poh k'au, 駁 pok,. Poh, 頂頸 'ting 'keng. Ting king, 拗頸 áu' 'keng. Yáu king, 鬬拗 tau' áu'. Tau yáu, 鬬駁 tau' pok,. Tau poh; to argue angrily, 爭論 ,cháng lun'. Tsang lun, 力辯 lik, pín'. Lih pien, 力駁 lik, pok,. Lih poh; to argue by interrogation, 盤詰 ,p'ún k'it,. Pw'án kieh, 駁詰 pok, k'it,. Poh kieh, 盤駁 ,p'ún pok,. Pw'án poh; to argue clearly, 駁明 pok, ,ming. Poh ming, 駁到明處 pok, tò' ,ming ch'ü', 辯白 pín' pák,. Pien peh, 頂明 'ting ,ming. Ting ming, 明辯 ,ming pín'. Ming pien; to argue consecutively, 推論 ,ch'ui lun'. Ch'ui lun; to prove, 立憑據 láp, ,p'ang kü'. Lih p'ang kü, 定論 teng' lun'. Ting lun, 確論 k'ok, lun'. K'ioh lun, 實論 shat, lun'. Shih lun; let us argue together, 駁過一氣 pok, kwo' yat, hí'. Poh kwo yih k'í.

Argued, debated, 辯駁過 pín' pok, kwo', 頂過頸 'ting kwo' 'keng. Ting kwo king, 駁過嘴 pok, kwo' 'tsui. Poh kwo tsui, 爭論過 ,cháng lun' kwo'. Tsang lun kwo, 拗過頸 áu' kwo' 'keng. Yáu kwo king; proved, 立過憑據 láp, kwo' ,p'ang kü'. Lih kwo p'ang kü.

Arguer, a disputer, 好辯者 hò' pín' 'ché. Háu pien ché, 辯駁者 pín' pok, 'ché. Pien poh ché, 鬬駁者 tau' pok, 'ché. Tau poh ché, 拗頸者 áu' 'keng 'ché. Yáu king ché.

Arguing, discussing, 辯論 pín' lun'. Pien lun, 辯駁 pín' pok,. Pien poh, 議論 'í lun'. Í lun; disputing, 頂頸 'ting 'keng. Ting king. 鬬駁 tau' pok,. Tau poh.

Argument, a reason offered in proof, 憑據 ,p'ang kü'. P'ang kü, 確據 k'ok, kü'. K'ioh kü, 實據 shat, kü'. Shih kü; heads of a subject, 題目 ,t'ai muk,. T'í muh, 題旨 ,t'ai 'chí. T'í chí, 章旨 ,chéung 'chí. Cháng chí, 題解 ,t'ai 'kái. T'í kiái; controversy, 辯論 pín' lun'. Pien lun, 拗頸 áu' 'keng. Yáu king; ready at argument, 敏辯 'man pín'. Min pien, 靈辯 ,ling pín'. Ling pien, 利口辯詞 lí' 'hau pín' ,ts'z. Lí k'au pien ts'z, 急辯 kap, pín'. Kih pien, 滑嘴 wát, 'tsui. Hwáh tsui, 急口鈴 kap, 'hau ,ling. Kih k'au ling, 一把油嘴 yat, 'pá ,yau 'tsui. Yih pá yú tsui; reason, 道理 tò' 'lí. Táu lí; subtle at argument, 剪剪 'tsín 'tsín. Tsien tsien.

Argumental, consisting in argument, 有證據 'yau ching' kü'. Yú ching kü; belonging to argument, 有道理 'yau tò' 'lí. Yú táu lí.

Argumentation, reasoning, 立憑據 láp, ,p'ang kü'. Lih p'ang kü, 理論 'lí lun'. Lí lun, 駁道理 pok, tò' 'lí. Poh táu lí, 引據 'yan kü'. Yin kü, 援據 ,ún kü'. Yuen kü.

Argumentative, consisting of argument, 有憑據 'yau ,p'ang kü'. Yú p'ang kü; showing reasons for, 立憑據 láp, ,p'ang kü'. Lih p'ang kü; addicted to argument, 好辯駁 'hò pín' pok,. Háu pien poh, 滑嘴嘅 wát, 'tsui ké', 樂於辯駁 lok, ,ü pín' pok,. Loh yú pien poh.

Argumentatively, in an argumentative manner, 引據 'yan kü'. Yin kü.

Argus pheasant 鸞鷄 ,lün ,kai. Lwán kí; feathers of ditto, 鸞鷄毛 ,lün ,kai ,mò. Lwán kí máu.

* 置人物於熱沙之中稱爲沙浴.

Argute, sharp, 伶俐 ˌling liˊ, 聰明 ˌts'ung ˌming. Ts'ung ming, 靈敏 ˌling ˋman. Ling min; 快巧 fáiˊ ˋháu. Kw'ái k'iáu.

Arid, dry, 乾 ˌkon. Kán; parched, 燥 ts'òˋ. Ts'áu, 乾燥 ˌkon ts'òˋ. Kán ts'áu, 曝乾 pukₒ ˌkon. Puh kán.

Aridas, a kind of taffety, 天竺國薄緞名 T'ínchuk kwokₒ pokₒ tünˀ ˌmeng. T'ienchuh kwoh poh twán ming.

Aridity, dryness, 乾燥 ˌkon ts'òˋ. Kán ts'áu, 乾燥之地 ˌkon ts'òˋ ˌchí tíˀ. Kán ts'áu chí tí.

Aries, the ram, a constellation of fixed stars, 羊星宿名 ˌyéung ˌsing sukₒ ˌmeng.

Arietation, the act of butting as with a battering ram, 撞擊 chongˀ kikₒ. Chwáng kih, 撞槌 chongˀ ˌch'ui. Chwáng ch'ui; ditto as a ram, 撞頭 chongˀ ˌt'au. Chwáng t'au; assault, 攻打 ˌkung ˋtá. Kung tá.

Arietta, a short song, 歌 ˌko. Ko, 短歌 ˋtün ˌko. Twán ko.

Aright, rightly, 公正 ˌkung chingˀ. Kung ching, 正直 chingˀ chikₒ. Ching chih, 硬直 ngángˀ chikₒ. Ngang chih, 梗直 ˋkang chikₒ. Kang chih; without mistake, 無錯 ˌmò ts'oˋ. Wú ts'o; to set aright, 整好 ˋching ˋhò. Ching háu, 做好 tsòˋ ˋhò. Tso háu; set him aright, 彈正他 ˌt'án chingˀ ˋk'ü. T'án ching k'ü, 較正他 káuˀ chingˀ ˋk'ü. Kiáu ching k'ü; to judge aright, 估中 ˋkú chungˀ. Kú chung.

Ariman *, the evil genius or demon of the Persians, 鬼魁名 ˋkwai ˌfúi ˌmeng. Kwei kwei ming.

Arise, to get up, 起身 ˋhí ˌshan. K'í shin, 起來 ˋhí ˌloi. K'í lái, 爬起來 ˌp'á ˋhí ˌloi. P'á k'í lái; to arise from death, 復生 fukₒ ˌshang. Fuh sang, 復甦 fukₒ ˌsú. Fuh sú, 翻生 ˌfán ˌshang. Fán sang, 翻甦 ˌfán ˌsú. Fán sú, 復活 fukₒ útₒ. Fuh Hwoh, 由死復活 ˌyau ˋsz fukₒ útₒ. Yú sz fuh hwoh; it arises from this, 由此而來 ˌyau ˋts'z ˌí ˌloi. Yú ts'z rh lái, 出乎此 ch'utₒ ˌú ˋts'z. Ch'uh hú ts'z, 由於此 ˌyau ˌü ˋts'z. Yú yú ts'z; to stand up, 企起 ˋk'í ˋhí, 立起來 láp ˋhí ˌloi. Lih k'í lái; to commence a journey, 起程 ˋhí ˌch'ing. K'í ch'ing, 起行 ˋhí ˌhang. K'í hang, 動身 tungˀ ˌshan. Tung shin; to begin to act, 起首 ˋhí ˋshau. K'í shau, 開手 ˌhoi ˋshau. K'ái shau, 起頭 ˋhí ˌt'au. K'í t'au; the day arises, 日出 yatₒ ch'utₒ. Jih ch'uh; to arise against one, 起敵 ˋhí tikₒ. K'í tih; to assault, 攻 ˌkung. Kung; to invade, 侵 ˌts'am. Ts'in; to rebel, 作反 tsokₒ ˋfán. Tsoh fán.

Arising, ascending, 起 ˋhí. K'í, 上 ˋshéung. Sháng, 升上 ˌshing ˋshéung. Shing sháng.

Aristocracy, the nobility, 爵位 tséukₒ waiˀ. Tsioh wei, 居爵位者 ˌkü tséukₒ waiˀ ˋché. Kü tsioh wei ché; a form of government, in which the supreme power is vested in a privileged order, 爵位統轄 tséukₒ waiˀ ˋt'ung hatₒ. Tsioh wei t'ung hiáh, 爵位之政 tséukₒ waiˀ ˌchí chingˀ. Tsioh wei chí ching, 爵位治國 tséukₒ waiˀ chíˀ kwokₒ. Tsioh wei chí kwoh, 諸侯攬權 ˌchü ˌhau ˋlám ˌk'ün. Chú hau lán k'iuen, 諸侯弄權 ˌchü ˌhau lungˀ ˌk'ün. Chú hau lung k'iuen.

Aristocrat, one who favors an aristocracy, 樂爵位之管轄者 lokₒ tséukₒ waiˀ ˌchí ˋkún hatₒ ˋché. Loh tsioh wei chí kwán hiáh ché; one who belongs to the aristocracy, 居爵位者 ˌkü tséukₒ waiˀ ˋché. Kü tsioh wei ché.

Aristocratic, } pertaining to aristocracy, 關於爵
Aristocratical, } 位 ˌkwán ˌü tséukₒ waiˀ. Kwán yú tsioh wei, 爵位的 tséukₒ waiˀ tikₒ. Tsioh wei tih, 有爵嘅 ˋyau tséukₒ kéˀ, 爵位嘅 tséukₒ waiˀ kéˀ.

Aristocraty, see Aristocracy.

Aristolachia, name of a herb which promotes parturition, 玄胡索 ˌün ˌú sokₒ. Hiuen hú soh.

Arithmetic, the art of computation, 算法 sünˀ fátₒ. Swán fáh; the science, of ditto, 數學 shòˀ hokₒ. Sú hioh, 九歸 ˋkau ˌkwai. Kiú kwei; the four rules of arithmetic are called, 加減乘歸 ˌká ˋkám ˌshing ˌkwai. Kiá kien ching kwei: addition, subtraction, multiplication and division; to learn arithmetic *, 學算法 hokₒ sünˀ fátₒ. Hioh swán fáh, 學算盤 hokₒ sünˀ ˌp'ún. Hioh swán pw'án, 學算數 hokₒ sünˀ shòˀ. Hioh swán sú, 學計數 hokₒ kaiˀ shòˀ. Hioh kí sú.

Arithmetical, pertaining to arithmetic, 關於算法 ˌkwán ˌü sünˀ fátₒ. Kwán yú swán fáh; according to the rules of arithmetic, 依算法 ˌí sünˀ fátₒ. Í swán fáh, 照算法 chiúˀ sünˀ fátₒ. Cháu swán fáh.

Arithmetically, according to the rules of arithmetic, 依算法 ˌí sünˀ fátₒ. Í swán fáh.

Arithmetician, one skilled in arithmetic, 算手 sünˀ ˋshau. Swán shau, 善算者 shínˀ sünˀ ˋché. Shen swán ché, 善於算法者 shínˀ ˌü sünˀ fátₒ ˋché. Shen yú swán fáh ché, 精於算法 ˌtseng ˌü sünˀ fátₒ. Tsing yú swán fáh, 算數師傅 sünˀ shòˀ ˌsz fúˀ. Swán sú sz fú, 熟打算盤 shukₒ ˋtá sünˀ ˌp'ún.

Ark, a vessel, 舟 ˌchau. Chau; the great ark, 巨舟 küˀ ˌchau. Kü chau, 巨槎 † küˀ ˌch'á. Kü ch'á, 方舟 ˌfong ˌchau. Fáng chau; the ark of convenant, 約箱 yéukₒ ˌséung. Yoh siáng, 約匱 yéukₒ kwaiˀ. Yoh kwei; the constellation of the ark, 掛星槎 kwáˀ ˌsing ˌch'á. Kwá sing ch'á, 掛月槎 kwáˀ ütₒ ˌch'á. Kwá yueh ch'á.

Arm, the limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand, 手臂 ˋshau piˀ; the fore-arm, 臂 piˀ; humerus or arm bone, 上臂骨 shéungˀ piˀ kwatₒ. Sháng pí kuh; ulna or fore-arm bone, 正肘骨 chingˀ ˋchau kwatₒ. Ching chau kuh; radius or turning hand bone, 輔肘骨 fúˀ ˋchau kwatₒ. Fú chau kuh; the upper part of

* 波斯國首惡鬼之稱.

* Subtraction is frequently called 除 ˌch'ü. Ch'ú, and multiplication, 因法 ˌyan fátₒ. Yin fáh.

† This term, "the great raft," is by some supposed to refer to the ark of Noah.

the arm, 臑 ,ü. Jú, 肱 ,kwang. Kwang; to bend the arm, 曲肱 huk, ,kwang. K'iuh kwang; to pillow one's head on one's arm, 曲肱而枕 huk, ,kwang ,í cham'; to lend an arm or hand, 助一臂之力 cho² yat, pí' ,chí lik,. Tsú yih pí chí lih; the right arm, 右手 yau² 'shau. Yú shau; the left ditto, 左手 'tso 'shau. Tso shau; an arm of a sea, 海支 hau² 'hoi. Hau hái, 海之支派 'hoi ,chí ,chí p'ái'; the arm (branch) of a tree. 樹枝 shü² ,chí. Shú chí; the arm of power, 權柄 ,k'ün peng². K'iuen ping; to carry in the arms, 抱 'p'ò. P'áu, 抱手來 'p'ò 'shau ,loi. P'áu shau lái; to take up in the arms, 抱起 'p'ò 'hí. P'áu k'í; arms and legs, 四肢 sz' ,chí. Sz chí, 四體 sz' 't'ai. Sz t'í.

Arm, to, furnish with weapons of offense or defense, 派傢伙 p'ái' ,ká 'fo. P'ái kiá ho; to prepare for war, 排械 ,p'ái hái². P'ái hiái, 動干戈 tung' ,kon ,kwo. Tung kán ko, 起傢伙 'hí ,ká 'fo. K'í kiá ho, 出傢伙 ch'ut, ,ká 'fo. Ch'uh kiá ho, 勃使傢伙 chap, pín' ,ká 'fo. Chih pien kiá ho, 整使軍器 'ching pín' ,kwan hí'. Ching pien kiun k'í; to provide against, 防備 ,fong pí². Fáng pí, 提防 ,t'ai ,fong. T'i fáng, 預防 ü² ,fong. Yú fáng, 關防 ,kwán ,fong. Kwán fáng.

Armada, a fleet of armed ships, 一帮兵船 yat, ,pong ,ping ,shün. Yih páng ping ch'uen, 兵船雲集 ,ping ,shün ,wan tsáp,. Ping ch'uen yun tsih.

Armadillo 犰狳 ,k'au ,ü. K'iú yú.

Armament, a body of forces equipped for war, 軍士 ,kwan sz². Kiun sz, 兵士 ,ping sz². Ping sz, 士卒 sz² tsut,. Sz tsuh; the armament of a ship, 船之軍器 ,shün ,chí ,kwan hí'. Ch'uen chí kiun k'í.

Armature, armor, 甲 káp,. Kiáh.

Arm-chair 圈手椅 hün 'shau 'í. K'iuen shau í, 抱龍椅 'p'ò ,lung 'í. P'áu lung í, 學士椅 hok, sz' 'í. Hioh sz í.

Armed, furnished with weapons of offense and defense, 軍器齊備 ,kwan hí' ,ts'ai pí². Kiun k'í ts'i pí, 人馬齊備 ,yan 'má ,ts'ai pí². Jin má ts'i pí, 預備 ü² pí². Yú pí, 整備傢伙 'ching pí' ,ká 'fo. Ching pí kiá ho, 帶使兵器 tái² pín' ,ping hí'. Tái pien ping k'í; an armed man, 甲士 káp, sz². Kiáh sz, 戰士 chín' sz². Chen sz; armed, as trees and shrubs, 有勒 'yau lak,. Yú leh.

Armenian 亞耳美尼國人 Áíminí kwok, ,yan. Árhmíní kwoh jin; pertaining to Armenia, 亞耳美尼國的 Áíminí kwok, tik,. Árhmíní kwoh tih, 亞耳美尼國嘅 Áíminí kwok, ké'.

Armful, as much as the arm can hold, 一抱 yat, 'p'ò. Yih p'áu, 一攬 yat, 'lám. Yih lán.

Armhole, axilla or armpit, 咖嘶底 ,ká lák, 'tai. Kiá leh tí, 腋下 yik, há'. Yih hiá, 肱肢 ,ká yik, ,chí ,wo; a hole for the arm in a garment, 袖窿 chau² ,lung, 背心袖口 púi' ,sam chau² 'hau.

Armiger, a title of dignity next in degree to knight, 相公 séung' ,kung. Siáng kung.

Armigerous, bearing arms, 帶兵器 tái' ,ping hí'. Tái ping k'í,

Armillary, resembling a bracelet, 象似手鈪 tséung' 'ts'z 'shau ák,. Siáng sz shau ngeh; the armillary sphere *, 璇璣 ,sün ,kí. Siuen kí, 渾天儀 wan' ,t'ín ,í. Hwan t'ien í, 曆象 lik, tséung'. Lih siáng, 全儀 ,ts'ün ,í. Ts'iuen í; a tube in ditto, 玉衡 yuk, ,hang. Yuh hang.

Arming, equipping with arms, 齊備軍器 ,ts'ai pí' ,kwan hí'. Ts'í pí kiun k'í; to prepare for defense or attack, 起兵 'hí ,ping. K'í ping, 興兵 ,hing ,ping. Hing ping, 興師 ,hing ,sz. Hing sz, 預備兵馬 ü² pí' ,ping 'má. Yú pí ping má.

Armings, in China old nets are used for that purpose, which are called, 漁網 ,ü 'mong. Yú wáng.

Armistice, a cessation of hostilities for a short time, 暫止干戈 tsám² 'chí ,kon ,kwo. Tsán chí kán ko, 暫停交鋒 tsám² ,t'ing ,káu ,fung. Tsán t'ing kiáu fung, 干戈暫息 ,kon ,kwo tsám' sik,. Kán ko tsán sih, 暫時之和 tsám' ,shí ,chí ,wo. Tsán shí chí ho.

Armless, without arms, 無手 ,mò 'shau. Wú shau; destitute of weapons, 無器械 ,mò hí' hái². Wú k'í hiái, 無軍器 ,mò ,kwan hí'. Wú kiun k'í, 沒有軍器 mút, 'yau ,kwan hí'. Muh yú kiun k'í.

Armlet, a small arm, 細手 sai' 'shau. Sí shau, 一隻手仔 yat, chek, 'shau 'tsai, 小手臂 'siú 'shau pí'. Siáu shau pí; a bracelet, 手鈪 'shau ák,. Shau ngeh, 臂釧 pí' ch'ün'. Pí ch'uen, 手釧 'shau ch'ün'. Shau ch'uen, 環佩 ,wán p'úi'. Hwán p'ei.

Armor, for the protection of the body, 盔甲 ,kw'ai káp,. Kw'ei kiáh, 甲冑 káp, chau². Kiáh chau, 戰甲 chín' káp,. Chen kiáh, 兵甲 ,ping káp,. Ping kiáh, 鎧甲 ,hám káp,. Hán kiáh, 甲鎧 káp, 'hoi. Kiáh k'ái, 鎧 káp,. Kiáh, 鎧 ,t'ò. T'au; ditto made of leather, 兵革 ,ping ák,. Ping keh; armor for the head, 盔 ,kw'ai. Kw'ei, 首鎧 'shau 'hoi. Shau k'ái, 頭盔 ,t'au ,kw'ai. T'au kw'ei, 兜鍪 ,tau ,mau. Tau mau; ditto for the neck, 頸鎧 'keng 'hoi. King k'ái; ditto for the arms, 臂鎧 pí' 'hoi. Pí k'ái; ditto for the back, 背鎧 púi' 'hoi. Pei k'ái, 背脊 púi' káp,. Pei kiáh.

Armor-bearer 帶軍器者 tái' ,kwan hí' 'ché. Tái kiun k'í ché, 隨帶軍器者 ,ts'ui tái' ,kwan hí' 'ché. Sui tái kiun k'í ché.

Armorer, a maker of arms, 軍器匠 ,kwan hí' tséung'. Kiun k'í tsiáng; a maker of armor, 函人 ,hám ,yan. Hán jin.

Armory, an arsenal, 軍器局 ,kwan hí' kuk,. Kiun k'í kiuh, 兵庫 ,ping fú'. Ping fú, 武庫 'mò fú'. Wú fú; a place where armor is deposited, 甲庫 káp, fú'. Kiáh fú.

Armpit, the hollow place under the shoulder, 腋肋底 kák, lák, 'tai. Keh leh tí, 咖嘶底 ,ká lák, 'tai, 肘腋 'chau yik,. Chau yih: the place under the arm, 脅 híp,. Hieh, 腋下 yik, há'. Yih hiá.

Arms, weapons of war, 軍器 ,kwan hí'. Kiun k'í,

* See 欽定五經 vol. 19 and Medhurst's Translation of the Shú king.

器械 hí' hái². K'í hiái, 兵器 ˌping hí'. Ping k'í, 兵械 ˌping hái². Ping hiái, 軍械 ˌkwan hái². Kiun hiái, 干戈 ˌkon ˌkwo. Kán ko; to take up arms, 動干戈 tung² ˌkon ˌkwo. Tung kán ko, 動兵 tung² ˌping. Tung ping, 執干戈 chap, ˌkon ˌkwo. Chih kán ko, 執傢伙 chap, ˌká 'fo. Chih kiá ho, 揸傢伙 ˌchá ˌká 'fo. Chá kiá ho; to be under arms, 執便傢伙 chap, pín² ˌká 'fo. Chih pien kiá ho; cessation of arms, 息干戈 sik, ˌkon ˌkwo. Sih kán ko, 罷兵 pá² ˌping. Pá ping, 罷戰 pá² chín². Pá chen, 事幹妥咯 sz² kon² 't'o lok,; to arms, 出打 ch'ut, 'tá. Ch'uh tá, 出傢伙 ch'ut, ˌká 'fo. Ch'uh kiá ho, 執器械 chap, hí' hái². Chih k'í hiái; a coat of arms, 武士之號 'mò sz² ˌchí hò². Wú sz chí háu, 武士之記號 'mò sz² ˌchí kí' hò². Wú sz chí kí háu; to bear arms, 做兵 tsò² ˌping. Tso ping, 當兵 ˌtong ˌping; to lay down one's arms, 投降 ˌt'au ˌhong. T'au hiáng; inspector of arms, 軍器監 ˌkwan hí' kám². Kiun k'í kien; to carry in the arms, 抱 'p'ò. P'áu; to take up in one's arms, 摟抱 ˌlau 'p'ò. Lau p'áu; to throw one's arms around one, to embrace, 攬頭攬頸 'lám ˌt'au 'lám 'keng. Lán t'au lán king.

Arms-length, to keep one at, 遠之 ün² ˌchí. Yuen chí, 疏交 ˌsho ˌkáu. Sú kiáu.

Army, a collection of men armed for war, 軍 * ˌkwan. Kiun, 師 † ˌsz. Sz, 三軍 ‡ ˌsám ˌkwan. Sán kiun; a body of troops drawn up in battle array, 陣 chan². Chin, 行伍 ˌhong 'ng. Háng wú, 隊伍 túi² 'ng. Túi wú, 戎行 ˌyung ˌhong. Jung háng, 營伍 ˌying 'ng. Ying wú; the encampment of an army, 軍營 ˌkwan ˌying. Kiun ying; to raise an army, 起兵 'hí ˌping. K'í ping; an army of volunteers, 義兵 í² ˌping. Í ping; to enter the army, 投軍 ˌt'au ˌkwan. T'au kiun, 投營 ˌt'au ˌying, 入營 yap, ˌying. Jih ying, 從戎 ˌts'ung ˌyung. Ts'ung jung; general orders in an army, 露布 lò² pò². Lú pú; General Directors of the Army and State, 總知軍國事 'tsung ˌchí ˌkwan kwok, sz². Tsung chí kiun kwoh sz; master controler of the army, 行軍校尉 ˌhang ˌkwan káu' wai². Hang kiun kiáu wei.

Aroma 香 ˌhéung. Hiáng, 香氣 ˌhéung hí'. Hiáng k'í, 馨香 ˌhing ˌhéung. Hing hiáng, 芬香 ˌfan ˌhéung. Fan hiáng.

Aromatic, fragrant, 有香 'yau ˌhéung. Yú hiáng, 芳香 ˌfong ˌhéung. Fáng hiáng, 馨香的 ˌhing ˌhéung tik,. Hing hiáng tih, 有香味 'yau ˌhéung mí². Yú hiáng wí, 有芬香 'yau ˌfan ˌhéung. Yú fan hiáng; exceedingly aromatic, 馝馞 pít, pút,. Pieh poh, 馞馞 ˌp'ong ˌp'ong; aromatic flavor, 香味 ˌhéung mí². Hiáng wí, 好味 'hò mí². Háu wí, 好味道 'hò mí² tò². Háu wí táu.

Aromatics, spices, 味類 mí² lui². Wí lui, 香料 ˌhéung liú². Hiáng liáu.

Arose 起過 'hí kwo². K'í kwo.

Around, round about, 周圍 ˌchau ˌwai. Chau wei, 四面 sz² mín². Sz mien, 四處 sz² ch'ü². Sz ch'ú; at random, 行橫行撞 ˌhang ˌwáng ˌhang tím²; around his brows, 圈住眼眉 ˌhün chü² 'ngán ˌmí. K'iuen chú yen wí.

Arouse, to awaken, 叫醒但 kiú' 'sing 'k'ü. Kiáu sing [他] t'á, 醒覺 'sing kok,. Sing kioh, 喚醒 fún' 'sing. Hwán sing, 打醒 'tá 'sing. Tá sing; to arouse the mind, 醒心 'sing ˌsam. Sing sin, 警醒 'king 'sing. King sing, 點醒 'tím 'sing. Tien sing, 提醒 ˌt'ai 'sing. T'í sing, 挑醒 ˌt'iú 'sing. T'iáu sing; to arouse the age, 醒世 'sing shai². Sing shí, 驚世 kái' shai². Kiái shí, 驚天下 kái' ˌt'ín há². Kiái t'ien hiá; to arouse one's anger, 激人怒 kik, ˌyan nò². Kih jin nú, 激嬲但 kik, ˌnau 'k'ü, 攞滾但 'lo 'kwan 'k'ü; to arouse one's feelings, 激人情 kik, ˌyan ˌts'ing. Kih jin ts'ing; to arouse to action, 開發 ˌhoi fát,. K'ái fáh, 激發 kik, fát,. Kih fáh, 感發 'kòm fát,. Kán fáh; to rouse one's self to action, 發奮 fát, 'fan. Fáh fan, 發憤 fát, 'fan. Fáh fan; to arouse one's self or others, 振作 chan' tsok,. Chin tsoh, 振奮 chan' 'fan. Chin fan, 鼓勵 'kú lai². Kú lí, 鼓舞 'kú 'mò. Kú wú, 激動 kik, tung². Kih tung, 憑慫 'yung 'sung. Yung sung, 警動 'king tung². King tung, 擺擺 'pái sát,. Pái sáh; to arouse one's fear, 嚇驚他 hák, ˌkeng ˌt'á. Hih king t'á; to arouse to self-consideration, 醒悟 'sing ng². Sing wú, 覺悟 kok, ng². Kioh wú; to arouse to self-renovation, 作新民 tsok, ˌsan ˌman. Tsoh sin min. [醒 also written 'seng.]

Aroused, excited to action, 發奮過 fát, 'fan kwo². Fáh fan kwo, 激發過 kik, fát, kwo². Kih fáh kwo, 激動過 kik, tung² kwo². Kih tung kwo; awakened, 叫醒過 kiú' 'sing kwo². Kiáu sing kwo, 挑醒過 ˌt'iú 'sing kwo². T'iáu sing kwo; awakened, alive to one's real condition, 醒悟 'sing ng². Sing wú.

Arousing, awakening from sleep, 叫醒 kiú' 'sing. Kiáu sing, 打醒 'tá 'sing. Tá sing; ditto one's feelings, 激 kik,. Kih; enlightening one, 挑醒 ˌt'iú 'sing. T'iáu sing; arousing one's fear, 嚇驚 hák, ˌkeng. Hih king.

Arquebuse 手銃 'shau ch'ung². Shau ch'ung, 古輪銃之名 'kú ˌlun ch'ung² ˌchí ˌmeng. Kú lun ch'ung chí ming, 鉤銃 ˌkau ch'ung². Kau ch'ung.

Arquifoux 陶人之鉛礦 ˌt'ò ˌyan ˌchí ˌün kwong². T'áu jin chí yuen kwáng.

Arrack 啞叻酒 á' lik, 'tsau. Á lih tsiú, 椰子酒 ˌyé 'tsz 'tsau. Yé tsz tsiú, 米酒 'mai 'tsau. Mí tsiú, 高粱酒 ˌkò ˌléung 'tsau. Káu liáng tsiú.

Arraign, to, to charge with a crime, 告罪 kò' tsúi². Káu tsúi, 告狀 kò' chong². Káu chwáng, 討罪 't'ò tsúi². T'áu tsúi, 問罪 man² tsúi². Wan tsúi; to set a prisoner at the bar of a court, 解犯到案 kái' fán² tò' on². Kiái fán táu ngán, 解到案前 kái' tò' on² ˌts'ín. Kiái táu ngán ts'ien, 解到衙門 kái' tò' ˌngá ˌmún. Kiái táu yá mun, 解案審

* An army of 12,500 men. † A division of 2,500 men. The former is now used for an indefinite number of men. ‡ This expression is taken from the Classics and is used for a large army.

辦 kái' on' 'sham pán². Kiái ngán shin pán, 押解到案 áp, kái' tò' on'. Yáh kiái táu ngán, 解送到官 kái' sung' tò' ˌkún. Kiái sung táu kwán.

Arraigned, called before a tribunal to answer, 解過到官 kái' kwo' tò' ˌkún. Kiái kwo táu kwán.

Arraignment, the act of arraiging, 解到案者 kái' tò' on' 'ché. Kiái táu ngán ché; accusation, 告罪者 kò' tsúi² 'ché. Káu tsúi ché.

Arrange, to, to put in order, 擠好 ˌchai 'hò, 執好 chap, 'hò, 放好 fong' 'hò. Fáng háu, 排開 ˌp'ái ˌhoi. P'ái k'ái, 排列 ˌp'ái lít₂. P'ái lieh, 擺列 'pái lít₂. Pái lieh, 鋪排 ˌp'ò ˌp'ái. P'ú p'ái, 鋪設 ˌp'ò ch'ít₂. P'ú sheh, 擺設 'pái ch'ít₂. Pái sheh, 鋪陳 ˌp'ò ˌch'an. P'ú ch'in, 陳列 ˌch'an lít₂. Ch'in lieh, 打點 'tá 'tím. Tá tien, 打疊 'tá típ₂. Tá tieh, 檢點 'kím 'tím. Kien tien, 提點 ˌt'ai 'tím. T'í tien, 執拾 chap, shap₂. Chih shih, 安排 ˌon ˌp'ái. Ngán p'ái, 布置 pò' chí'. Pú chí, 排齊 ˌp'ái ˌts'ai. P'ái ts'í, 眞列 ˌchan lít₂. Chin lieh, 分列 ˌfan lít₂. Fan lieh, 劉列 ˌlau lít₂. Liú lieh, 臚列 ˌlò lít₂. Lú lieh, 臚陳 ˌlò ˌch'an. Lú ch'in, 排比 ˌp'ái 'pí, 羅列 ˌlo lít₂. Lo lieh, 調處 ˌt'iú 'ch'ü. T'iáu ch'ú, 調治 ˌt'iú chí². T'iáu chí, 調理 ˌt'iú 'lí. T'iáu lí, 調停 ˌt'iú ˌt'ing. T'iáu t'ing, 調劑 ˌt'iú ˌtsai. T'iáu tsí, 裁剪 ˌts'oi 'tsín. Ts'ái tsien, 裁度 ˌts'oi tok₂. Ts'ái toh, 籌度 ˌch'au tok₂. Ch'au toh, 排解 ˌp'ái 'kái. P'ái kiái; to arrange the offerings, 設供 ch'ít, ˌkung. Sheh kung; to arrange the table, 排桌 ˌp'ái ˌt'oi. P'ái t'ái, 排棹 ˌp'ái ch'éuk₂. P'ái ch'oh; to arrange hastily, 勃 pút₂. Poh; to arrange one's dress, 裝呀衣服 ˌchong 'hò ˌí fuk₂. Chwáng háu í fuh; to arrange into pages, 擺成書板 'pái ˌshing ˌshü 'pán. Pái ching shú pán; to arrange a difficulty, 開解 ˌhoi 'kái. K'ái kiái, 排解 ˌp'ái 'kái. P'ái kiái, 排難 ˌp'ái nán². P'ái nán; to arrange nicely, 排排拍拍 ˌp'ái ˌp'ái p'ák, p'ák₂. P'ái p'ái p'eh p'eh; to arrange in a series, 班列 ˌpán lít₂. Pán lieh; to arrange materials in order, 編 ˌpín. Pien; to arrange marks or letters in order, 編列字號 ˌpín lít₂ tsz² hò². Pien lieh tsz háu; to arrange or settle about earnest money, 訂 ting². Ting; to arrange an affair in order, 議事以制 'í sz' 'í chai². Í sz í chí; to arrange (initiate) that affair, 繚理其緒 ˌliú 'lí ˌk'í 'sü. Liáu lí k'í sü; to arrange and speak of points in order, 條分縷析 ˌt'iú ˌfan 'lü sik₂. T'iáu fan lü sih.

Arranged, put in order, 擠過好 ˌchai kwo' 'hò, 執過好 chap, kwo' 'hò. Chih kwo háu, 排列過 ˌp'ái lít₂ kwo'. P'ái lieh kwo, 羅列過 ˌlo lít₂ kwo'. Lo lieh kwo, 排齊過 ˌp'ái ˌts'ai kwo'. P'ái ts'í kwo, 齊備過 ˌts'ai pí² kwo'. Ts'í pí kwo, 排開過 ˌp'ái ˌhoi kwo'. P'ái k'ái kwo, 編列過 ˌpín lít₂ kwo'. Pien lieh kwo, 打點過 'tá 'tím kwo', 有歸着 'yau ˌkwai chéuk₂. Yú kwei choh, 有着落 'yau chéuk₂ lok₂. Yú choh loh, 有定着 'yau teng² chéuk₂. Yú ting choh, 次第 ts'z' tai². Ts'z tí, 依層次 ˌí ˌts'ang ts'z'. Í ts'ang ts'z, 有層有次 'yau ˌts'aug 'yau ts'z'. Yú ts'ang yú ts'z, 次序 ts'z' tsü². Ts'z tsü, 了當 'liú tong'. Liáu táng, 旅次 'lü ts'z'. Lü ts'z, 平秩 ˌp'ing tít₂. P'ing chih, 秩秩 tít₂ tít₂. Chih chih; well arranged, 便當 pín² tong'. Pien táng; evenly arranged, 停勻 ˌt'ing ˌwan. T'ing yun, 齊其下 ˌts'ai ˌk'í há². Ts'í k'í hiá; everything arranged in its order, 序次妥當 tsü² ts'z' 't'o tong'. Tsü ts'z t'o táng, 有條不紊 'yau ˌt'iú pat₂ lun². Yú t'iáu puh lun, 井井有條 'tseng 'tseng 'yau ˌt'iú. Tsing tsing yú t'iáu, 次第井然 ts'z' tai² 'tseng ˌín. Ts'z tí tsing jen, 次序分明 ts'z' tsü² ˌfan ˌming. Ts'z tsü fan ming; arranged (in a serrated manner), 田田然 ˌt'ín ˌt'ín ˌín. T'ien t'ien jen; 齊齊整整 ˌts'ai ˌts'ai 'ching 'ching. Ts'í ts'í ching ching; arranged (equalized) their strength, 比齊其力 'pí ˌts'ai ˌk'í lik₂. Pí ts'í k'í lih, 比物四驪 'pí mat₂ sz' ˌlí. Pí wuh sz lí; the three are equally arranged, 參者相稱 ˌts'ám 'ché ˌséung ch'ing'. Ts'án ché siáng ch'ing; that affair is settled, 事妥了 sz² 't'o 'liú. Sz t'o liáu.

Arrangement, the act of putting in order, 排列者 ˌp'ái lít₂ 'ché. P'ái lieh ché, 羅列 ˌlo lít₂. Lo lieh, 打點者 'tá 'tím 'ché. Tá tien ché; the state of being put in order, 齊備 ˌts'ai pí². Ts'í pí, 次序 ts'z' tsü². Ts'z tsü, 次第 ts'z' tai². Ts'z tí, 陳列 ˌch'an lít₂. Ch'in lieh; the arrangement (disposition) of an army, 部曲 pò² huk₂. Pú kiuh; settlement, 酌訂 chéuk₂ ting'. Choh ting, 斟訂 ˌcham ting'. Chin ting; classification of facts relating to a subject, 循題布置 ˌts'un ˌt'ai pò' chí'. Siun t'í pú chí, 編列者 ˌpín lít₂ 'ché. Pien lieh ché.

Arranger, one who arranges or puts in order, 排列者 ˌp'ái lít₂ 'ché. P'ái lieh ché, 擠物者 ˌchai mat₂ 'ché, 羅列者 ˌlo lít₂ 'ché. Lo lieh ché.

Arrant, infamous, 乖僻 ˌkwái p'ik₂. Kwái p'ih; wicked, 惡 ok₂. Ngoh; an arrant knave, 光棍 ˌkwong kwan'. Kwáng kwan; an arrant hypocrite, 斯文光棍 ˌsz ˌman ˌkwong kwan'. Sz wan kwáng kwan, 僞君子 ngai² ˌkwan 'tsz. Wei kiun tsz; an arrant liar, 明明說謊 ˌming ˌming shüt₂ ˌfong. Ming ming shwoh hwáng, 白白講大話 pák₂ pák₂ 'kong tái² wá². Peh peh kiáng tá hwá.

Arrantly, impudently, 莽撞 'mong chong². Máng chwáng, 鹵莽 'lò 'mong. Lú máng.

Array, order, 次序 ts'z' tsü². Ts'z tsü; disposition of an army (battle array), 排陳之勢 ˌp'ái chan² ˌchí shai'. P'ái chin chí shí; to set in array, 排列 ˌp'ái lít₂. P'ái lieh; to put in battle array, 擺陳 'pái chan². Pái chin, 列陳 lít₂ chan². Lieh chin; dress, 妝飾 ˌchong shik₂. Chwáng shih, 打扮 'tá pán². Tá pán; to impannel, 派陪審官 p'ái' ˌp'úi 'sham ˌkún. P'ái p'ei shin kwán.

Array, to, to draw up, as troops for battle, 排陳 ˌp'ái chan², 列陳 lít₂ chan². Lieh chin; to dress, 妝整 ˌchong 'ching. Chwáng ching, 打扮 'tá pán². Tá pán, 整飾 'ching shik₂. Ching shih, 妝飾 ˌchong shik₂. Chwáng shih; to deck, 修飾 ˌsau shik₂. Siú shih.

Arrayed, drawn up in order for attack or defense, 排過陳 ˌp'ái kwo' chan². P'ái kwo chin; dressed or decked, 妝飾過 ˌchong shik, kwo'. Chwáng shih kwo, 打扮過 'tá pán² kwo'. Tá pán kwo; arrayed in gloom, 滿身鬼祟 'mún ˌshan pai' ai'. Mwán shin pí í.

Arrayer, one who arrays, 排列者 ˌp'ái lít, 'ché. P'ái lieh ché; one who has to put the soldiers of a county in a condition for military service, 司理軍器 ˌsz 'lí ˌkwan hí'. Sz lí kiun k'í.

Arraying, setting in order, 擺列 'pái lít. Pái lieh; putting on splendid raiment, 妝飾 ˌchong shik. Chwáng shih; impanneling, 派陪審官 p'ái' ˌp'úi 'sham ˌkún. P'ái p'ei shin kwán.

Arrear, to be in arrears, 拖欠 ˌt'o hím'. T'o k'ien; the unpaid amount after it was due, 拖欠之銀 ˌt'o hím' ˌchí ˌngan. T'o k'ien chí yin, 交剩之銀 ˌkáu shing² ˌchí ˌngan. Kiáu shing chí yin, 掛欠之銀 kwá' hím' ˌchí ˌngan. Kwá k'ien chí yin, 交剩數尾 ˌkáu shing² shò' 'mí. Kiáu shing sú wí.

Arrearage 拖欠者 ˌt'o hím' 'ché. T'o k'ien ché.

Arrect, attentive, 留心聽 ˌlau ˌsam ˌt'eng. Liú sin t'ing, 細聽 sai' ˌt'eng. Sí t'ing; erect, 直企 chik, 'k'í. Chih k'í.

Arrentation 出築籬之牌 ch'ut, chuk, ˌlí ˌchí ˌp'ái. Ch'uh chuh lí chí p'ái, 授築籬之牌 shau² chuk, ˌlí ˌchí ˌp'ái. Shau chuh lí chí p'ái, 築籬之權 chuk, ˌlí ˌchí ˌk'ün. Chuh lí chí k'iuen.

Arreptitious, snatched away, 掣去 chau' hü'. Chau k'ü; crept in privily, 沾染的 ˌchím 'ím tik. Chen yen tih, 潛入的 ˌts'ím yap, tik. Ts'ien jih tih, 偷偷學習過 ˌt'au ˌt'au hok, tsáp, kwo'. T'au t'au hioh sih kwo.

Arrest, to apprehend, 捉 chuk. Chuh, 擒 ˌk'am. K'in, 拿 ˌná. Ná, 捕捉 pò² chuk. Pú chuh; to stop, 止 'chí. Chí, 止住 'chí chü². Chí chú, 停住 ˌt'ing chü². T'ing chú, 止息 'chí sik. Chí sih; to obstruct, 滯住 chai² chü². Chí chú, 担擱 ˌtám kok. Tán koh, 阻滯 'cho chai². Tsú chí; to imprison, 下獄 'há yuk. Hiá yoh; to arrest universal attention, 動人心目 tung² ˌyan ˌsam muk. Tung jin sin muh, 街談巷議 ˌkái ˌt'ám hong² 'í. Kiái t'án hiáng í, 到處傳講 tò' ch'ü' ˌch'ün 'kong. Táu ch'ú ch'uen kiáng; to arrest attention, 擊目 kik, muk. Kih muh.

Arrest, the apprehending of a person by virtue of a warrant from authority, 捉拿 chuk, ˌná. Chuh ná, 捕捉 pò² chuk. Pú chuh; to send under arrest, 押送 áp, sung'. Yáh sung; to escape from arrest, 逋逃 ˌpò ˌt'ò. Pú t'au; delay, 担擱 ˌtám kok. Tán koh; imprisonment, 下獄 'há yuk. Hiá yoh, 丟監 ˌtiú ˌkám. Tiáu kien.

Arrested, apprehended, 捉過 chuk, kwo'. Chuh kwo, 拿過 ˌná kwo'. Ná kwo; stopped, 止過 'chí kwo'. Chí kwo, 禁止過 kam' 'chí kwo'. Kin chí kwo; it arrested my attention, 擊我目 kik, 'ngo muk. Kih wo muh.

Arresting, seizing, 捕捉 pò² chuk. Pú chuh; staying, 止住 'chí chü². Chí chú, 禁止 kam' 'chí. Kin chí.

Arrestment, an arrest, 候審 hau² 'sham. Hau shin, 留監候審 ˌlau ˌkám hau² 'sham. Liú kien hau shin, 外羈 ngoi² ˌkí. Wai kí.

Arret, the decision of a court, 審判 'sham p'ún'. Shin pw'án; a degree published, 告示 kò' shí². Káu shí; the edict of a sovereign prince, 上諭 shéung² ü². Sháng yú.

Arriere, the last body of an army, 尾陳 'mí chan². Wí chin, 後陳 hau² chan². Hau chin, 殿軍 tín² ˌkwan. Tien kiun, 押尾陣 áp, 'mí chan². Yáh wí chin; arriere-ban *, 下諭興師 há² ü² ˌhing ˌsz. Hiá yú hing sz.

Arriere-guard 尾陳 'mí chan². Wí chin, 殿軍 tín² ˌkwan. Tien kiun.

Arrival, the reaching a place, 至 chí'. Chí, 到 tò'. Táu, 至者 chí' 'ché. Chí ché, 到者 tò' 'ché. Táu ché; the attainment of any object by effort, 得 tak. Teh, 及 k'ap. Kih; the arrival of the Mail at Hongkong, 火船之到香港 'fo ˌshün ˌchí tò' ˌHéung 'kong. Ho ch'uen chí táu Hiáng kiáng; the arrival at the summit of one's desires, 無不如意 ˌmò pat, ˌü í'. Wú puh jú í, 盡得己意 tsun² tak, 'kí í'. Tsin teh kí í; the arrival of the guests, 客至 hák, chí'. K'eh chí; the news by the last arrival, 收尾到之新聞 ˌshau 'mí tò' ˌchí ˌsan ˌman. Shau wí táu chí sin wan.

Arrive, to, to reach, 至 chí'. Chí, 到 tò'. Táu, 來到 ˌloi tò'. Lái táu, 臻 ˌtsun. Tsin, 抵 'tai. Tí, 括 kút. kwoh, 摯 chí'. Chí, 擢 ˌts'úi. Ts'úi, 格 kák. Keh, 次 ts'z'. Ts'z, 氐至 ˌtai chí'. Tí chí, 迪 tik. Tih, 逕 king'. King, 懷 ˌwái. Hwái, 戾 lui². Lí, 佸 kút. Kwuh, 屆 kái'. Kiái, 詣 ngai². Í, 郅 chat. Chih, 戾止 lui² 'chí. Lí chí; to arrive at Hongkong, 到香港 tò' ˌHéung 'kong. Táu Hiáng kiáng; to arrive at the provincial city, 抵省城 'tai 'sháng ˌshing. Tí sang ching; the kite reaches heaven 鳶飛戾天 ˌün ˌfí lui² ˌt'ín. Yuen fí lí t'ien; why does he arrive here? 曷其有佸 hot, ˌk'í 'yau kút. Hoh k'í yú kwuh; cattle and sheep arrive (are coming or arriving here), 牛羊下括 ˌngau ˌyéung há² kút. Niú yáng hiá kwoh; it pierces (cuts) to (or until it arrives at) the bones, 深刻次骨 ˌsham hák, ts'z' kwat. Shin k'eh ts'z kuh; it [the virtue of the emperor Yáu] reaches heaven and earth, 格于上下 kák, ˌü shéung² há²; Hán reaches Ts'in, 漢迪于秦 Hon' tik, ˌü ˌTs'un. Hán tih yú Ts'in; there is no place which the command does not reach, 大命無不摯 tái² meng² ˌmò pat, chí'. Tá ming wú puh chí; having a sense of shame, they will reach (or arrive at) virtue, 有恥且格 'yau 'ch'í 'ch'é kák. Yú ch'í ts'ié keh; arrive at puberty, 成丁 ˌshing ˌting. Ching ting; has the steamer arived? 火船到否 'fo ˌshün tò' 'fau. Ho ch'uen táu fau; to arrive at perfection (as fruit), 至熟 chí' shuk. Chí shuh; to arrive at by practice, 學到熟 hok, tò' shuk. Hioh táu shuh; to

* 法皇以此諭詔令諸侯及從者出戰.

arrive at the meaning of a passage, 想出句意 'séung ch'ut, kü' í'. Siáng ch'uh kü í; to arrive at the door, 到門 tò' ,mún. Táu mun, 踵門 'chung ,mún. Chung mun; to be about to arrive, 將到 ,tséung tò'. Tsiáng táu.

Arrived, reached, 到過 tò' kwo'. Táu kwo, 到了 tò' 'liú. Táu liáu; our ancestors have arrived, 先祖于 攉 ,sín 'tsò ,ü ,ts'úi. Sien tsú yú ts'úi.

Arriving, coming to, 到 tò'. Táu, 至 chí'. Chí, 來 ,loi. Lái, 成 ,shing. Ching.

Arrode, to, to gnaw, 咬 'ngáu. Ngáu or yáu, 齩 'ngáu. Ngáu or yáu.

Arrogance, haughtiness, 驕傲 ,kiú ngò². Kiáu ngau, 驕矜 ,kiú ,king. Kiáu king, 自矜 tsz² ,king. Tsz king, 傲視 ngò² shí². Ngau shí, 眼角高 'ngán kok, ,kò. Yen koh káu; insolence, 傲慢 ngò² mán². Ngau mán, 踞傲 kü² ngò². Kü ngau, 兀傲 ngat, ngò². Wuh ngau; pride, 高傲 ,kò ngò². Káu ngau, 睇人唔上眼 't'ai ,yan ,m 'shéung 'ngán. T'í jin wú sháng yen, 冇眼相人 'mò 'ngán séung' ,yan.

Arrogancy, see Arrogance.

Arrogant, haughty, 驕傲 ,kiú ngò². Kiáu ngau, 驕矜 ,kiú ,king. Kiáu king, 眼角高 'ngán kok, ,kò. Yen koh káu, 孔雀眼 'hung tséuk, 'ngán, 睇人唔上眼 't'ai ,yan ,m 'shéung 'ngán, 傲視 ngò² shí². Ngau shí; boasting, 自誇 tsz² ,kw'á. Tsz kw'á; insolent, 傲慢 ngò² mán². Ngau mán, 踞傲 kü² ngò². Kü ngau, 柑咁大個鼻 ,kòm kòm' tái² ko' pí'.

Arrogantly, with undue pride or self-importance, 傲視 ngò² shí². Ngau shí, 藐視 'miú shí². Miáu shí, 傲然 ngò² ,ín. Ngau jen; arrogantly offend, 唐突 ,t'ong tat,.

Arrogate, to, to lay claim to more than is proper, 僭 ts'ím'. Ts'ien, 僭越 ts'ím' üt,. Ts'ien yueh, 僭犯 ts'ím' fán². Ts'ien fán, 僭分 ts'ím' fan². Ts'ien fan; to arrogate a name or title, 僭名號 ts'ím' ,meng hò². Ts'ien ming háu, 僭稱 ts'ím' ,ch'ing. Ts'ien ch'ing; to arrogate to one's self honor or respectability, 僭尊 ts'ím' ,tsün. Ts'ien tsun, 僭禮 ts'ím' 'lai. Ts'ien lí, 越禮犯分 üt, 'lai fán² fan². Yueh lí fán fan.

Arrogated 僭過 ts'ím' kwo'. Ts'ien kwo.

Arrogation, the act of arrogating, 僭 ts'ím'. Ts'ien, 僭者 ts'ím' 'ché. Ts'ien ché, 過分 kwo' fan². Kwo fan.

Arrogative, making undue pretensions, 不守禮的 pat, 'shau 'lai tik,. Puh shau lí tih, 不循分嘅 pat, ,ts'un fan² ké', 太過分的 t'ái' kwo' fan² tik,. T'ái kwo fan tih.

Arrondissement, a district, 縣 ün². Hien.

Arrosion 咬 'ngáu. Ngáu or yáu.

Arrow 箭 tsín'. Tsien, 矢 'ch'í. Shí, 箭簳 tsín' kon'. Tsien kán, 箭殼 ,chan ,kwai. Chin kwei; an iron pointed arrow, 鏎箭 'pí tsín'. Pí tsien, 鑞鐵 t'áp, ,lò. T'á lú; to set off an arrow, 發一矢 fát, yat, 'ch'í. Fáh yih shí; to shoot an arrow, 射箭 shé² tsín'. Shié tsien; every arrow hits, 箭箭中 tsín' tsín' chung'. Tsien tsien chung, 矢矢中 'ch'í 'ch'í chung'. Shí shí chung, 矢無虛發, 發必中的 'ch'í ,mò ,hü fát, fát, pit, chung' tik,. Shí wú hü fáh, fáh pich chung tih; a shower of arrows, (arrows fell like rain), 箭如雨下 tsín' ,ü 'ü há². Tsien jú yú hiá, 矢如雨下 'ch'í ,ü 'ü há². Shí jú yú hiá; time flies like an arrow, 光陰似箭 ,kwong ,yam 'ts'z tsín'. Kwáng yin sz tsien; when the mind is bent on returning home, it is like a flying arrow, 歸心似箭 ,kwai ,sam 'ts'z tsín'. Kwei sin sz tsien; a whirring arrow, 响箭 'héung tsín'. Hiáng tsien; a fire arrow, 火箭 'fo tsín'. Ho tsien; to injure one with a secret arrow, to slander, 暗箭傷人 òm' tsín' ,shéung ,yan. Ngán tsien sháng jin, 射冷箭 shé² 'lang tsín'. Shié lang tsien; an arrow flying, 矢矯 'ch'í 'kiú. Shí kiáu; as straight as an arrow [upright], 矢直 'ch'í chik,. Shí chih, 其直如矢 ,k'í chik, ,ü 'ch'í. K'í chih jú shí; the point or head of an arrow, 箭嘴 tsín' 'tsui. Tsien tsui; do. of iron, 箭鏃 tsín' tsuk,. Tsien tsuh; do. of stone, 砮 'nò. Nú; an arrow-bag, or quiver, 箭袋 tsín' toi². Tsien tái, 箭囊 tsín' ,nong. Tsien náng; an arrow-maker, 矢人 'ch'í ,yan. Shí jin, 榔人 tsik, ,yan. Tsih jin.

Arrow-head, a plant, 茨菰 ,ts'z ,kú. Ts'z kú.

Arrow-root 藕粉 'ngau 'fan. Ngau fan.

Arrow-shaped 似箭嗰樣 'ts'z tsín' 'kòm yéung'. Sz tsien kán yáng.

Arse, the buttocks of an animal, 臀 ,t'ün. T'un, 後臀 hau² ,t'ün. Hau t'un; a short arse, 南祖佛 ,nám 'tsò fat,. Nán tsú fuh.

Arsenal, a repository of arms and military stores, 軍器局 ,kwan hí' kuk,. Kiun k'í kiuh, 武庫 'mò fú'. Wú k'ú.

Arsenic 信石 sun' shek,. Sin shih; ditto ore of, 砒礪 ,p'ai ,séung. P'í siáng, 砒石 ,p'ai shek,. P'í shih; ditto sulphuret of, 人言*, ,yan ,ín. Jin yen, 紅信 ,hung sun'. Hung sin; yellow arsenic, 石黃 shek, ,wong. Shih hwáng.

Arsenic acid 信石醋 sun' shek, ts'ò'. Sin shih ts'ú.

Arsenical, belonging to arsenic, 屬信石 shuk, sun' shek,. Shuh sin shih; consisting of arsenic, 信石的 sun' shek, tik,. Sin shih tih, 信石嘅 sun' shek, ké'.

Arsenicate, to combine with arsenic, 摳信石 ,k'au sun' shek,. K'ü sin shih.

Arsenious 信石的 sun' shek, tik,. Sin sheh tih, 信石嘅 sun' shek, ké,.

Arsis, in prosody, that part of the foot on which the stress of the voice falls, 高聲字 ,kò ,shing tsz². Káu shing tsz.

Arson, the malicious burning of a house of another man, 放火 fong' 'fo. Fáng ho, 縱火 tsung' 'fo. Tsung ho, 放火燒人房屋 fong' 'fo ,shiú ,yan ,fong uk,. Fáng ho sháu jin fáng uh.

Art 手藝 'shau ngai'. Shau í, 技藝 kí² ngai'. Kí í,

* This a is slang, meaning "man's word," the two characters when combined forming the first syllable of arsenic.

一藝業 ngai² íp₂. Í nieh, 事業 sz² íp₂. Sz nieh, 法術 fát₅ shut₂. Fáh shuh, 技術 kí² shut₂. Kí shuh, 技倆 kí² ˢléung. Kí liáng, 工藝 ˌkung ngai². Kung í; the six liberal or polite arts, 六藝 luk₂ ngai². Luh í; they are, 禮, 樂, 射, 御, 書, 數, etiquette, music, archery, charioteering, writing, and arithmetic; the art of war, 武藝 ˢmò ngai². Wú í, 武學 ˢmò hok₂. Wú hioh; literary exercises, 文藝 ˌman ngai². Wan í; A. B., Bachelor of Arts, 秀才 sau' ˌts'oi. Siú ts'ái; A. M., Master of Arts, 舉人 ˢkü ˌyan. Kü jin; skill, 機巧 ˌkí ˢháu. Kí k'iáu, 巧手 ˢháu ˢshau. K'iáu shau; by art, 以技藝 ˢí kí² ngai². Í kí í; adroitness, 巧捷 ˢháu tsít₂. K'iáu tsieh; trade, 事業 sz² íp₂. Sz nieh; profession, 工業 ˌkung íp₂. Kung nieh; the art of jugglery, 此法 ch'ik₅ fát₅. Ch'ih fáh, 使法 ˢshai fát₅. Shí fáh, 弄法 lung² fát₅. Lung fáh, 演法 ˢín fát₅. Yen fáh; artifice, 詭譎 ˢkwai kwat₅. Kwei kiueh; a mysterious art, 秘法 pí' fát₅. Pí fáh.

Artabotrys (Uvaria) 鷹爪 ˌying ˢcháu. Ying cháu.

Artemisia, or mugwort, 艾草 ngái² ˢts'ò. Í ts'áu, 蒿 ˌts'au. Ts'iú.

Arterial 跳脈的 t'iú' mak₂ tik₅. T'iáu meh tih, 跳脈嘅 t'iú' mak₂ ké'; pertaining to an artery or arteries, 關於跳脈 ˌkwán ˌü t'iú' mak₂. Kwán yú t'iáu meh; arterial blood, 跳脈血 t'iú' mak₂ hüt₅. T'iáu meh hiueh.

Arteriology, a treatise on the arteries, 跳脈理論 t'iú' mak₂ ˢlí lun². T'iáu meh lí lun, 跳脈之理 t'iú' mak₂ ˌchí ˢlí. T'iáu meh chí lí.

Arteriotomy 開脈放血 ˌhoi mak₂ fong² hüt₅. K'ái meh fáng hiueh.

Artery, a vessel or tube which conveys the blood from the heart to all parts of the body, 脈 mak₂. Meh, 脈管 mak₂ ˢkún. Meh kwán, 跳脈 t'iú' mak₂. T'iáu meh, 脈管之血由心出運行百體 mak₂ ˢkún ˌchí hüt₅ ˌyau ˌsam ch'ut₅ wan² ˌhang pák₅ ˢt'ai. Meh kwán chí hiueh yú sin ch'uh yun hang peh t'í; doubtful terms are, 血脈 hüt₅ mak₂. Hiueh meh, 筋脈 ˌkan mak₂. Kin meh 經脈 ˌking mak₂. King meh.

Artesian, artesian wells, 鑽井 tsün' ˢtseng. Tswán tsing.

Artful, skillful, 技巧的 kí² ˢháu tik₅. Kí k'iáu tih, 巧妙 ˢháu miú². K'iáu miáu; cunning, 詭譎 ˢkwai kwat₅. Kwei kiueh; crafty, 扭計 ˢnau kai'. Niú kí, 狡猾 ˢkáu wát₂. Kiáu hwáh, 奸猾 ˌkán wát₂. Kien hwáh, 狡獪 ˢkau ˢkúi. Kiáu kwái, 獪猾 ˢkúi wát₂. Kwái hwáh, 奸狡 ˌkán ˢkáu. Kien kiáu, 狡詐 ˢkáu chá'. Kiáu chá, 奸詐 ˌkán chá'. Kien chá, 滑稽 wát₂ ˌk'ai. Hwáh k'í, 纖趨 ˌts'ím ˌts'ü. Sien ts'ü, 僭侻 t'ai' t'üt₅. T'í t'uh, 刁 ˌtiú. Tiáu, 狡猾 káu wát₂. Kiáu hwáh, 嘿尿 mak₂ ní². Meh ní; then I see an artful lad, 乃見狡童 ˢnái kín' ˢkáu ˌt'ung. Nái kien kiáu t'ung; an artful woman, 奸佞之婦 ˌkán ning² ˌchí ˢfú. Kien ning chí fú, 長舌婦人 ˌch'éung shít₂ ˢfú ˌyan. Ch'áng sheh fú jin, 狡猾婆 ˢkáu wát₂ ˌp'o. Kiáu hwáh p'o; seducing, 狐狸精 ˌú ˌlí ˌtseng. Hú lí tsing, 狐媚 ˌú mí². Hú mei; artful talk, 諓諓 ˌtsín ˌtsín. Tsien tsien; artful words, 巧言 ˢháu ˌín. K'iáu yen, 諛詬 k'ít₅ ˢkau. K'ieh kau, 訞言 ˌiú ˌín. Yáu yen, 謠遷 ˌliú lik₂. Liáu lih; fascinating smile, 巧笑之瑳 ˢháu siú' ˌchí ˌts'o. K'iáu siáu chí ts'o.

Artfully, with art, 巧妙 ˢháu miú². K'iáu miáu; skillfully, 機巧 ˌkí ˢháu. Kí k'iáu, 微妙 ˌmí miú². Wí miáu.

Artfulness, art, 技巧 kí² ˢháu. Kí k'iáu; cunning, 詭譎 ˢkwai kwat₅. Kwei kiueh.

Arthritis, gout, 酒風疾 ˢtsau ˌfung tsát₂. Tsiú fung tsih, 酒風脚 ˢtsau ˌfung kéuk₅. Tsiú fung kioh.

Article, a section (in a treaty, ordinances &c.), 欵 ˢfún. Kw'án, 議 ˢí. Í; an item (in an account), 條 ˌt'iú. T'iáu; article, the definite, 定名字 teng² ˌmeng tsz². Ting ming tsz; it is expressed by, 其 ˌk'í. K'í, 彼 ˢpí. Pí, 此 ˢts'z. Ts'z, 該 ˌkoi. Kái; ditto the indefinite, * 不定名字 pat₅ teng² ˌmeng tsz². Puh ting ming tsz, 一 yat₅. Yih, 某 ˢmau. Mau; articles of war, 軍法 ˌkwan fát₅. Kiun fáh; articles of trade, 貨物 fo' mat₂. Ho wuh; an article (of trade), 件 kín². Kien, 項 hong². Hiáng, 色 shik₅. Sih, 樣 yéung². Yáng, 欵 ˢfún. Kw'án; articles of faith, 信道諸條 sun' tò² ˌchü ˌt'iú. Sin táu chú t'iáu; an article of faith, 信經一條 sun' ˌking yat₅ ˌt'iú. Sin king yih t'iáu; articles of food, 食物類 shik₂ mat₂ lui². Shih wuh lui; articles of furniture, 器皿 hí' ˢming. K'í ming; in the article of death, 臨死之時 ˌlam ˢsz ˌchí ˌshí. Lin sz chí shí, 臨終 ˌlam ˌchung. Lin chung, 死地 ˢsz tí². Sz tí; one article of trade, 一件貨 yat₅ kín² fo'. Yih kien ho; each article, 每件 ˢmúi kín². Mei kien; all the articles are spoiled, 各件壞了 kok₅ yéung² wái² ˢliú. Koh yáng hwái liáu.

Article, to, to draw up in distinct particulars, 開列各欵 ˌhoi lít₂ kok₅ ˢfún. K'ái lieh koh kw'án, 分列各條 ˌfan lít₂ kok₅ ˌt'iú. Fan lieh koh t'iáu; to stipulate, or bind by articles of covenant, 結約 kít₅ yéuk₅. Kieh yoh, 訂約 ting' yéuk₅. Ting yoh, 盟約 ˌmang yéuk₅. Mang yoh; to agree by articles, 酌議各欵 chéuk₅ ˢí kok₅ ˢfún. Choh í koh kw'án.

Articular, belonging to the joints, 關於節 ˌkwán ˌü tsít₅. Kwán yú tsieh, 屬節 shuk₂ tsít₅. Shuh tsieh, 節嘅 tsít₅ ké'.

Articulata, animals having a jointed structure, but no internal skeleton, 蟹蚌昆蟲等類 ˢhái ˢp'ong, ˌkwan ˌch'ung ˢtang lui². Hiái p'áng kwan ch'ung tang lui, 有節無脊之生類 ˢyau tsít₅ ˌmò tsek₅ ˌchí ˌshang lui². Yú tsieh wú tsih chí sang lui.

Articulate, jointed, 有節 ˢyau tsít₅; clear, 明 ˌming. Ming, 明白 ˌming pák₅. Ming peh; an articulate pronunciation, 句句清 kü' kü' ˌts'ing. Kü kü ts'ing, 字眼分明 tsz² ˢngán ˌfan ˌming. Tsz yen fan ming, 講明白 ˢkong ˌming pák₅. Kiáng ming

* See under A pp. 1 & 2.

peh, 伶牙俐齒 ,ling ,ngá lí' 'ch'í. Ling yá lí ch'í; an articulate voice, 聲音清亮 ,shing ,yam ,ts'ing léung'. Shing yin ts'ing liáng.

Articulate, to speak, 講明 'kong ,ming. Kiáng ming; to form into distinct elementary sounds, 分明字母音 ,fan ,ming tsz' 'mò yam. Fan ming tsz mú yin; to form into syllables or words, 成詞句 ,shing ,ts'z kü'. Ching ts'z kü; to stipulate, 立規條 láp, ,kw'ai ,t'iú. Lih kw'ei t'iáu; clear enunciation, 說得詳晳 shüt, tak, ,ts'éung sik,. Shwoh teh ts'iáng sih.

Articulated, uttered distinctly in syllables or words, 講得清楚 'kong tak, ,ts'ing 'ch'o. Kiáng teh ts'ing ts'ú, 句句清楚 kü' kü' ,ts'ing 'ch'o. Kü kü ts'ing ts'ú, 講得了利 'kong tak, 'liú lí'. Kiáng teh liáu lí, 說得明明白白 shüt, tak, ,ming ,ming pák, pák,. Shwoh teh ming ming peh peh.

Articulating, uttering in distinct syllables or words, 講明 'kong ,ming. Kiáng ming, 講得清楚 'kong tak, ,ts'ing 'ch'o. Kiáng teh ts'ing ts'ú, 句句清楚 kü' kü' ,ts'ing 'ch'o. Kü kü ts'ing ts'ú.

Articulation, the juncture of the bones, 骨節 kwat, káu'. Kuh kiáu, 連骨者 ,lín kwat, 'ché. Lien kuh ché; the forming of syllables or words by the organs of speech, 成詞句 ,shing ,ts'z kü'. Ching ts'z kü.

Artifice, trick, 詭計 'kwai kai'. Kwei kí, 巧計 'háu kai'. K'iáu kí, 奸計 ,kán kai'. Kien kí, 機謀 ,kí ,mau. Kí mau, 詭謀 'kwai ,mau. Kwei mau; cunning, 狡猾 'káu wát,. Kiáu hwáh; cheat, 欺騙 ,hí p'ín'. K'i p'ien; craft, 左扭右扭 'tso 'nau yau' 'nau. Tso niú yú niú; to cheat the ignorant by [clever] artifices, 以術愚人 'í shut, ,ü ,yan. Í shuh yú jin; full of tricks, 詭謀變幻 'kwai ,mau pín' wán'. Kwei mau pien hwán, 詭計百出 'kwai kai' pák, ch'ut,. Kwei kí peh ch'uh.

Artificer, an artist, 精工 ,tseng ,kung. Tsing kung, 精巧之工 ,ts'eng 'háu chí ,kung. Tsing k'iáu chí kung; a workman, 工匠 ,kung tséung'. Kung tsiáng, 匠人 tséung' ,yan. Tsiáng jin, 工人 ,kung ,yan. Kung jin; artificers, 名匠 ,meng tséung'. Ming tsiáng; one who contrives, 機謀者 ,kí ,mau 'ché. Kí mau ché, 巧計者 'háu kai' 'ché. K'iáu kí ché; an inventor, 始作者 'ch'í tsok, 'ché. Ch'i tsoh ché, 創起手者 ,san 'hí 'shau 'ché. Sin k'i shau ché, 制作者 chai' tsok, 'ché. Chí tsoh ché, 原造者 ,ün tsò' 'ché. Yuen tsáu ché; a cunning fellow, 詭譎之人 'kwai kwat, ,chí ,yan. Kwei kiuch chí jin, 詭猾之人 'kwai wát, ,chí ,yan. Kwei hwáh chí jin, 狡猾之人 'káu 'kúi ,chí ,yan. Kiáu kwái chí jin; a clever fellow, a person full of contrivances and resources, 白靈之人 pák, ,ling chí ,yan. Peh ling chí jin, 伎倆之人 kí' 'léung ,chí ,yan. Kí liáng chí jin, 有本事之人 'yau 'pún sz' ,chí ,yán. Yú pun sz chí jin.

Artificial, made or contrived by art, 作的 tsok, tik,. Tsoh tih, 作的 tsok, ke', 以手作的 'í 'shau tsok, tik,. Í shau tsoh tih, 制作的 chai' tsok, tik,. Chí tsoh tih, 製造的 chai' tsò' tik,. Chí tsáu tih, 機巧的 ,kí 'háu tik,. Kí k'iáu tih, 人意出的 ,yan í' ch'ut, ké', 係人想出的 hai' ,yan 'séung ch'ut, ké', 新鮮想出的 ,san ,sín 'séung ch'ut, ké'; feigned, 佯爲的 ,yéung ,wai tik,. Yáng wei tih, 佯爲的 ,yéung ,wai ké', 詐爲 chá' ,wai. Chá wei, 僞爲 ngai' ,wai. Wei wei: not genuine or natural (as a person's conduct), 貌爲 máu' ,wai; cultivated, not indigenous, as flowers &c., 培養的 ,p'úi 'yéung tik,. P'ei yáng tih, 培養的 ,p'úi 'yéung ké', 培植的 ,p'úi chik, tik,. P'ei chih tih; artificial flowers, 紙蓮花 'chí ,t'ung ,fá. Chí t'ung hwá; artificial rockwork, 英石山 ,ying shek, ,shán. Ying shih shán, 石山 shek, ,shán. Shih shán, 假山 'ká ,shán. Kiá shán, 壘石山 'lui shek, ,shán. Lui shih shán.

Artificially, by art, 作 tsok,. Tsoh, 作的 tsok, tik,, 作的 tsok, ké'; to hatch ducks artificially, 焙鴨仔 púi' áp, 'tsai. Pei yáh tsz; ducks hatched artificially, 火焙鴨 'fo púi' áp,. Ho pei yáh.

Artillerist 砲手 p'áu' 'shau. P'áu shau, 砲兵 p'áu' ,ping. P'áu ping; a corps of artillerists, 一隊砲手 yat, túi' p'áu' 'shau. Yih túi p'áu shau.

Artillery, ordnance or great guns, 大砲 tái' p'áu'. Tá p'áu, 大銃 tái' ch'ung'. Tá ch'ung; a park of artillery, 大砲一隊 tái' p'áu' yat, túi'. * Tá p'áu yih túi, 一隊大砲 yat, túi' tái' p'áu'. Yih túi tá p'áu; a train of artillery, 砲器 p'áu' hí'. P'áu k'i; to practice artillery, 試砲 shí' p'áu'. Shí p'áu, 使砲 'shai p'áu'. Shí p'áu, 操大砲 ,ts'ò tái' p'áu'. Ts'áu tá p'áu, 較砲 káu' p'áu'. Kiáu p'áu; artillery men, see Artillerist.

Artisan, a hand-crafts-man, 工匠 ,kung tséung'. Kung tsiáng, 工作者 ,kung tsok, 'ché. Kung tsoh ché, 工師 ,kung ,sz. Kung sz; a mechanic, 巧工 'háu ,kung. K'iáu kung; an excellent mechanic, 良工 ,léung kung. Liang kung, 好手勢 'hò 'shau shai'. Háu shau shí; a master mechanic, 師傅 ,sz fú'. Sz fú, 大工師 tái' ,kung ,sz. Tá kung sz.

Artist, a person who professes and practices one of the liberal arts, 精巧之工 ,tseng 'háu ,chí ,kung. Tsing k'iáu chí kung, 習工藝者 tsáp, ,kung ngai' 'ché. Sih kung í ché, 習六藝之一者 tsáp, luk, ngai' chí yat, 'ché. Sih luh í chí yih ché; an engraver, 雕工 tiú kung. Tiáu kung; a painter, 畫工 wák, (wá) kung. Hwáh kung; an architect, 工匠 kung tséung'. Kung tsiáng.

Artiste, one who is particularly dexterous and tastful in almost any art, as an opera dancer &c., 俳優者 ,p'ái ,yau 'ché. P'ái yú ché, 熟俳優之技者 shuk, ,p'ái ,yau ,chí kí' 'ché. Shuh p'ái yú chí ki ché.

Artless, unskillful, 拙 chüt,. Chuch, 蠢拙 'ch'un chüt,. Ch'un chuch, 愚拙 ,ü chüt,. Yú chuch, 蠢鈍 'ch'un tun'. Ch'un tun; without skill 無

* This form is used in enumeration, the next in general conversation.

技藝的 ˌmò kí' ngai² tikˌ. Wú kí í tih, 無才能的 ˌmò ˌts'oi ˌnang tikˌ. Wú ts'ái nang tih; unaffected, 純直 ˌshun chik₂. Shun chih, 直腸直肚 chik₂ ˌch'éung chik₂ 't'ò. Chih ch'áng chih t'ú, 心腸好直 ˌsam ˌch'éung 'hò chik₂. Sin ch'áng háu chih, 忠直 ˌchung chik₂. Chung chih, 無僞 ˌmò ngai². Wú wei; simple, 眞愚 ˌchan ˌü. Chin yú; open, frank, 口對心 'hau túi' ˌsam. K'au túi sin, 無橫丫腸 ˌmò ˌwáng ˌá ˌch'éung. Wú hung yá ch'áng; an artless tale, 忠直之說 ˌchung chik₂ ˌchí shütˌ. Chung chih chí shwoh.

Artlessness, unaffectedness, 純直者 ˌshun chik 'ché. Shun chih ché; sincerity, 丹心 ˌtán ˌsam. Tán sin; simplicity, 眞愚 ˌchan ˌü. Chin yú; without guile, 無僞 ˌmò ngai². Wú wei.

Artocarpus, jack fruit, 波羅蜜 ˌpo ˌlo matˌ. Po lo mih.

Arum aquaticum, the taro, 芋頭 ú² ˌt'au. Yú t'au; the leaves of ditto, 芋葉 ú² ípˌ. Yú yeh; the early sort of ditto, 早芋 'tsò ú². Tsáu yú; the stalks of ditto, 蔻 'kang. Kang, 芋莖 ú² ˌhang. Yú hang, 芋幹 ú² kon'. Yú kán; other but doubtful names for the ar. aquaticum are, 蔡 tsò². Tsú, 茆蕃 ˌmáu ˌfán. Máu fán.

Arundinaceous, resembling the reed or cane, 類似藤 lui² 'ts'z ˌt'ang. Lui sz t'ang, 與藤相類 'ü ˌt'ang ˌséung lui².

Arundineous, abounding with reed, 叢藤 ˌts'ung ˌt'ang. Ts'ung t'ang, 滿樹藤 'mún shü² ˌt'ang. Mwán shú t'ang.

Aruspex, a sooth-sayer, 卦命 kwá' meng². Kwá ming, 占卦 ˌchím kwá'. Chen kwá.

Aruspicy, the act of progrosticating by inspection of the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice, 驗獸腸卜吉凶 ím² shau² ˌch'éung pukˌ katˌ hung. Yen shau ch'áng puh kih hung, 獸腸之驗卦 shau² ˌch'éung ˌchí ím² kwá'. Shau ch'áng chí yen kwá.

As 好似 'hò 'ts'z. Háu sz, 若 yéukˌ. Joh, 如 ˌü. Jú, 如若 ˌü yéukˌ. Jú joh, 猶若 ˌyau yéukˌ. Yú joh, 似 'ts'z. Sz, 似乎 'ts'z ˌú. Sz hú, 優然 'oi ˌín. Ngái jen, 像似 tséung² 'ts'z. Siáng sz, 彷彿 'fong fatˌ. Fáng fuh, 似係 'ts'z hai². Sz hí, 若是 yéukˌ shí². Joh shí, 狀如 chong² ˌü. Chwáng yú, 宛然 'ün ˌín. Yuen jen, 至比 chí' 'pí. Chí pí; as long as broad, 長闊如一 ˌch'éung fútˌ ˌü yatˌ. Ch'áng kw'oh jú yih, 一樣長闊 yatˌ yéung² ˌch'éung fútˌ. Yih yáng ch'áng kw'oh, 同長同闊 ˌt'ung ˌch'éung ˌt'ung fútˌ. T'ung ch'áng t'ung kw'oh, 縱橫一式 ˌtsung ˌwáng yatˌ shikˌ. Tsung hung yih shih; as much as you please, 多少任你主意 ˌto 'shiú yam² 'ní 'chü í'. To sháu jin ní chú í, 多少在你 ˌto 'shiú tsoi² 'ní, 多少都好 ˌto 'shiú ˌtò 'hò. To sháu tú háu, 無論多少 ˌmò lun² ˌto 'shiú. Wú lun to sháu; as clear as crystal, 如水晶咁光 ˌü 'shui ˌtsing kòm' ˌkwong. Jú shwui tsing kán kwáng; as black as a devil, 墨鬼咁黑 * makˌ 'kwai kòm' hakˌ. Meh kwei kán heh; as black as Ün t'án †, 玄壇咁黑 ˌün ˌt'án kòm' hakˌ. Hiuen t'án kán heh; as black as the devil, 魔鬼咁黑 ˌmo 'kwai kòm' hakˌ. Mo kwei kán heh; mad as I was, 雖然似戇 ˌsui ˌín 'ts'z ngong². Sui jen sz chun; were I as you, 倘我似你 't'ong 'ngo 'ts'z 'ní. T'áng wo sz ní; do as I bid you, 聽我話 ˌt'eng 'ngo wá². T'ing wo hwá, 照我分付你嗰做 chiú' 'ngo ˌfan fú' 'ní 'kòm tsò². Cháu wo fan fú ní kán tso, 從命而行 ˌts'ung meng² ˌí ˌhang. Ts'ung ming rh hang; as follows, 如後 ˌü hau². Jú hau, 如左 ˌü 'tso. Jú tso; as you please, 隨你 ˌts'ui 'ní. Sui ní, 聽你 t'eng' 'ní. T'ing ní, 任你 yam² 'ní. Jin ní; as it appears to me, 照我所見 chiú' 'ngo 'sho kín'. Cháu wo so kien, 據我看來 kü' 'ngo hon' ˌloi. Kü wo k'án lái, 在我睇來 tsoi² 'ngo 't'ai ˌloi. Tsái wo t'í lái; as you like it, 如意 ˌü í'. Jú í; as large as a cart-wheel, 如車輪之大 ˌü ˌkü lun² ˌchí tái². Jú kü lun chí tá; as large as a bomboo tray, 如篤籃咁闊 ‡ ˌü ˌwo ˌlám kòm' fútˌ. Jú kwá lán kán kw'oh; as if it were said, 猶言 ˌyau ˌín. Yú yen, 好似話 'hò 'ts'z wá', 好似說 'hò 'ts'z shütˌ. Háu sz shwoh; as if dumb or speechless, 似不能言 'ts'z patˌ ˌnang ˌín. Sz puh nang yen, 好似唔講得 'hò 'ts'z ˌm 'kong takˌ; as soon as he heard he answered, 一聽就答 yatˌ ˌt'eng tsau² tápˌ. Yih t'ing tsiú táh; as soon as, 一經 yatˌ ˌking. Yih king; as you say, 照你所講 chiú' 'ní 'sho 'kong. Cháu ní so kiáng, 憑爾說 ˌp'ang 'í shütˌ. P'ang rh shwoh; as usual, 照常 chiú' ˌshéung. Cháu cháng; as formerly (or of old), 照舊 chiú' kau². Cháu kiú, 仍舊 ˌying kau². Jing kiú, 依舊 ˌí kau². Í kiú, 仍然 ˌying ˌín. Jing jen, 依然如故 ˌí ˌín ˌü kú'. Í jen jú kú, 照久 chiú' 'kau. Cháu kiú; even as, 正如 ching' ˌü. Ching jú; as for, 論及 lun² k'apˌ. Lun kih, 說及 shütˌ k'apˌ. Shwoh kih, 至於 chí' ˌü. Chí yú; as well as, 並 ping'. Ping, 併 ping'. Ping, 兼 ˌkím. Kien; as it were, 像似 tséung² 'ts'z. Siáng sz; as, while, during, 時 ˌshí. Shí, 間 ˌkán. Kien, 際 tsai². Tsí; as I went along, 經過之時 ˌking kwo' ˌchí ˌshí. King kwo chí shí, 行過之間 ˌhang kwo' ˌchí ˌkán. Hang kwo chí kien; as you love me, 倘愛我 't'ong oi' 'ngo. T'áng ngái wo; as without, unless, 除非 ˌch'ú ˌfí. Ch'ú fí; as without them the thing could not have been done, 除非他之帮助, 事則不能成 ˌch'ü ˌfí ˌt'á ˌchí ˌpong cho², sz² tsakˌ patˌ ˌnang ˌshing. Ch'ú fí t'á chí páng tsú, sz tseh puh nang ching; all such as, 所有 'sho 'yau. So yú; I took such as I pleased, 所愛者我取之 'sho oi' 'ché 'ngo 'ts'ü ˌchí. So ngái ché wo ts'ü chí, 我取所愛慨 'ngo 'ts'ü 'sho oi' ké'; I love him as well as you, 我愛佢與你咁甚 'ngo oi' 'k'ü 'ü 'ní kòm' sham². Wo ngái

* This means not the devil, but a moor. † Name of an idol, who protects people from the attacks of tigers. ‡ When people cannot part with a single cash, they are said to look at one cash as if it were as large as a bamboo tray 睇一个錢如篤籃咁闊.

k'ü yú ní kán shin. 我之愛他與爾無異 'ngo ,chí oi' ,t'á 'ü 'i ,mò í'. Wo chí ngái t'á yú rh wú í; as rich as you, 同你咁富 ,t'ung 'ní kòm' fú', 即係你咁多錢 tsik, hai' 'ní kòm' ,to ,ts'ín. Tsih hí ní kán to ts'ien, 學你咁財主 hok, 'ní kòm' ,ts'oi 'chü. Hioh ní kán ts'ái chú; as yet, 尚 shéung². Sháng; he is not home as yet, 他尚未來 ,t'á shéung' mí² ,loi. T'á sháng wí lái; as for example, 好似 'hò 'ts'z. Háu sz.

Asafoetida 阿魏 ,o ngai². O wei.

Asarum, wild spikenard, 細辛 sai' ,san. Sí sin, 小辛 'siú ,san. Siáu sin.

Asbestos, } 陽起石 ,yéung 'hí shek,. Yáng k'í shih,
Asbestus, } 不灰木 pat, ,fúi muk,. Puh hwui muh, 耐火之玉 noi² 'fo ,chí yuk,. Nái ho chí yuh.

Asbolin, a yellow, oil-like matter, obtained from soot, 烏烟油 ,ú ,in ,yau. Wú yen yú.

Ascaris (pl. Ascarides) 胃腸小虫 wai² ,ch'éung 'siú ,ch'ung. Wei ch'áng siáu ch'ung.

Ascend, to, to move upward, 上 'shéung. Sháng, 上去 'shéung hü'. Sháng k'ü, 登 ,tang. Tang, 昇 ,shing. Shing, 陞 ,shing. Shing, 升上 ,shing 'shéung, 升高 ,shing ,kò. Shing káu, 陟 chik,. Chih, 升 ,shing. Shing, 登高 ,tang ,kò. Tang káu, 躡登 níp, tang. Nieh tang, 躡蹻 níp, kéuk,. Nieh kioh, 跌 ,shing. Shing, 格 kák,. Keh, 躋 ,tsai. Tsí, 隮 ,tsai. Tsí, 踰 yéuk,. Yoh; to ascend a mountain, 上山 'shéung ,shán. Sháng shán, 登山 ,táng ,shán. Tang shán; to ascend a throne, 登位 ,tang wai². Tang wei, 登大寶 ,tang tái² 'pò. Tang tá páu, 登極 ,tang kik,. Tang kih, 踐位 tsín² wai². Tsien wei, 踐阼 tsín² tsò². Tsien tsú, 登基 ,tang ,kí. Tang kí, 陟帝位 chik, tai' wai². Chih tí wei, 即位 tsik, wai². Tsieh wei; to ascend the nine hills, 躋于九陵 ,tsai ,ü 'kau ,ling. Tsí yú kiú ling; to ascend a carriage, 乘駕 ,shing ká'. Ching kiá, 乘車 ,shing ,kü. Ching kü, 駕車 ká' ,kü. Kiá kü; to ascend a horse, 乘馬 ,shing 'má. Ching má, 上馬 'shéung 'má. Sháng má; to ascend a hall, 陞堂 ,shing ,t'ong, Shing t'áng; to ascend as vapor, 烝 ,ching. Ching; to ascend daily (rise in honor and rank), 烝烝日上 ,ching ,ching yat, 'shéung. Ching ching jih sháng; to ascend and descend (as the sun and moon), 升降 ,shing kong'. Shing kiáng, 陟降 chik, kong'. Chih kiáng, 上落 'shéung lok,. Sháng loh'; the spirits (souls) ascend to heaven, 魂升於天 ,wan ,shing ,ü ,t'ín. Hwan shing yú t'ien; to ascend steep places, 攀躋 ,p'án ,tsai. P'án tsí; to ascend one degree in rank, 陞一級 ,shing yat, k'ap,. Shing yih kih; to ascend high trees, 遷于喬木 ,ts'ín ,ü ,k'iú muk,. Ts'ien yú k'iáu muh; we daily ascend to loftier ideas, 日進高意 yat, tsun' ,kò í'. Jih tsin káu í; to proceed from modern to ancient times, 自今至古 tsz² ,kam chí' 'kú. Tsz kin chí kú; to tower, 高聳 ,kò 'sung. Káu sung.

Ascendant, superiority, 超越 ,ch'iú üt,. Ch'áu yueh, 超卓 ,ch'iú ch'éuk,. Ch'áu ch'oh, 勝 shing'. Shing; commanding influence, 有權超他 'yau ,k'ün ,ch'iú ,t'á. Yú k'iuen ch'áu t'á, 有權超越過人 'yau ,k'ün ,ch'iú üt, kwo' ,yan. Yú k'iuen ch'áu yueh kwo jin; an ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy, 前輩 ,ts'ín púi'. Ts'ien pei, 先人 ,sín ,yan. Sien jin; to be in the ascendant, 有權 'yau ,k'ün. Yú k'iuen.

Ascended, risen, 升過 ,shing kwo'. Shing kwo; mounted, 登過 ,tang kwo'. Tang kwo; gone to heaven, 升過天 ,shing kwo' ,t'ín. Shing kwo t'ien, 上過天 'shéung kwo' ,t'ín.

Ascendency, authority, 權 ,k'ün. K'iuen, 權勢 ,k'ün shai'. K'iuen shí; to get the ascendency, 弄權 lung² ,k'ün. Lung k'iuen, 攬權 'lám ,k'ün. Lán k'iuen; to have influence, 有面子 'yau mín² 'tsz. Yú mien tsz, 有體面 'yau 't'ai mín². Yú t'í mien, 有聲勢 'yau ,shing shai'. Yú shing shí.

Ascending, rising, 升上 ,shing 'shéung. Shing sháng, 登 ,tang. Tang, 陞 ,shing. Shing, 躋 ,tsai. Tsí, 乘 ,shing. Ching, 駕 ká'. Kiá; ascending to the sky, 參天 ,ts'ám ,t'ín. Ts'án t'ien; ascending vessels, 至上之脉管 chí' shéung² ,chí mak, 'kún. Chí sháng chí meh kwán; ascending latitude, 升緯度 ,shing 'wai tò². Shing wei tú.

Ascension, the act of ascending, 昇上者 ,shing 'shéung 'ché. Shing sháng ché; the ascension of Christ, 基督之昇天 ,Kí tuk, ,chí ,shing ,t'ín. Kí tuh chí shing t'ien; the feast of ascension, 升天之節期 ,shing ,t'ín ,chí tsít, ,k'í. Shing t'ien chí tsieh k'í; ascension-days, 耶穌升天之日 ,Yé ,sú ,shing ,t'ín ,chí yat,. Yé sú shing t'ien chí jih.

Ascent, the act of rising, 升上 ,shing 'shéung. Shing sháng, 登高 ,tang ,kò. Tang káu; acclivity, 斜坡 ,ts'é ,po. Sié po; an eminence, 山嶺 ,shán 'ling. Shán ling, 高崗 ,kò ,kong. Káu káng; steps, 階級 ,kái k'ap,. Kiái kih; the ascent to a hall, 階 ,kái. Kiái; an ascent of three steps, 三級之高 ,sám k'ap, ,chí ,kò. Sán kih chí káu; the nine ascents, 九陔 'kau ,koi.

Ascertain, to make certain, by examination. 查 ,ch'á. Ch'á, 察 ch'át,. Ch'áh, 考 'háu. K'áu, 稽 ,k'ái. K'í, 覈 hat,. Heh, 考覈 'háu hat,. K'au heh, 究 kau'. Kiú, 考究 'háu káu'. K'áu kiú, 深究 ,sham kau'. Shin kiú; to ascertain by measurement, 量 ,léung. Liáng; ditto by calculation, 打算 'tá sun'. Tá swán; to ascertain by interogation, 問 man². Wan; to ascertain the meaning of a word, 考字義 'háu tsz² í'. K'áu tsz í; to ascertain clearly, 考明 'háu ,ming. K'áu ming, 辨明 pín² ,ming. Pien ming, 辨到清 pín² tò' ,ts'ing. Pien táu ts'ing; to ascertain the truth, 考其確據 'háu ,k'í k'ok, kü'. K'áu k'í k'ioh kü, 查其確實 ,ch'á ,k'í k'ok, shat,. Ch'á k'í k'ioh shih, 打探確實 'tá t'ám' k'ok, shat,. Tá t'án k'ioh shih; to ascertain the circumstances, 打探情形 'tá t'ám' ,ts'ing ,ying. Tá t'án ts'ing hing, 打探虛實 'tá t'ám' ,hü shat,. Tá t'án hü shih, 探聽實

假 t'ám' t'eng' ˏchan 'ká; to ascertain how many, 量多寡 ˏléung ˏto 'kwá. Liáng to kwá; to ascertain by reckoning, 計算而識之 kai' sün' ˏí shik, ˏchí. Kí swán rh shih chí; to ascertain the price of a commodity, 問貨實價 man² fo' shat₂ ká'. Wan ho shih kiá, 問明價錢 man² ˏming ká' ˏts'ín. Wan ming kiá ts'ien; not to be ascertained, 沒由而考 mút₂ ˏyau ˏí 'háu. Muh yú rh k'áu, 無可考 ˏmò 'ho 'háu. Wú k'o k'áu, 無得考 ˏmò tak, 'háu. Wú teh k'áu, 失考 shat, 'háu. Shih k'áu.

Ascertainable, that may be reduced to certainty, 可考得眞 'ho 'háu tak, ˏchan. K'o k'iáu teh chin, 可查得確 'ho ˏch'á tak, k'ok,. K'o ch'á teh k'ioh, 可知得眞 'ho ˏchí tak, ˏchan. K'o chí teh chin, 探聽得實 t'ám' t'eng' tak, shat₂. T'án t'ing teh shih.

Ascertained, reduced to a certainty, 考過眞假 'háu kwo' ˏchan 'ká. K'áu kwo chin kiá, 知到確實 ˏchí tò' k'ok, shat₂. Chí táu k'ioh shih, 探聽過虛實 t'ám' t'eng' kwo' ˏhü shat₂. T'án t'ing kwo hü shih; I have ascertained the signification of the word, 考過字之實義 'háu kwo' tsz² ˏchí shat₂ í². K'áu kwo tsz chí shih í, 字之義知到眞 tsz² ˏchí í² ˏchí tò' ˏchan. Tsz chí í chí táu chin.

Ascertainer, the person who ascertains, 考確實者 'háu k'ok, shat₂ 'ché. K'áu k'ioh shih ché, 探聽眞假者 t'ám' t'eng' ˏchan 'ká 'ché. T'án t'ing chin kiá ché.

Ascertaining, reducing to a certainty, 考眞假 'háu ˏchan 'ká. K'áu chin kiá, 查確實 ˏch'á k'ok, shat₂. Ch'á k'ioh shih, 打探 'tá t'ám'. Tá t'án, 探聽 t'ám' t'eng'. T'án t'ing.

Ascertainment, the act of ascertaining, 考確實 'háu k'ok, shat₂. K'áu k'ioh shih, 查眞假者 ˏch'á ˏchan 'ká 'ché. Ch'á chin kiá ché.

Ascetic, retired from the world, 避世的 pí² shai' tik,. Pí shí tih, 歸隱的 ˏkwai 'yan tik,. Kwei yin tih, 避俗的 pí² tsuk₂ tik,. Pí suh tih, 隱逸 'yan yat₂. Yin yih; rigid in devotions and mortifications, 肅靜 suk, tseng². Suh tsing, 味禪 mí² ˏshín. Wí shen; ascetic (devotional) books, 養心書 'yéung ˏsam ˏshü. Yáng sin shú.

Ascetic, an, a recluse, 避世之人 pí² shai' ˏchí ˏyan. Pí shí chí jin, 歸隱者 ˏkwai 'yan 'ché, 避俗者 pí² tsuk₂ 'ché. Pí suh ché, 隱士 'yan sz². Yin sz, 棄世之人 hí' shai' ˏchí ˏyan. K'í shí chí jin; one who practices undue rigor and self-denial in religious things, 肅靜者 suk, tseng² 'ché. Suh tsing ché; to become an ascetic, 入林茹草飲泉 yáp₂ ˏlam ü' 'ts'ò 'yam ˏts'ün. Jih lin jú ts'áu yin ts'iuen.

Ascians, } persons, who, at certain times of the year,
Ascii, } have no shadow at noon, 或時正午無影者 wák₂ ˏshí ching' 'ng ˏmò 'ying 'ché. Hwoh shí ching wú wú ying ché, 無影者 ˏmò 'ying 'ché. Wú ying ché.

Ascites, dropsy of the belly, 臌脹 'kú chéung'. Kú cháng, 水臌 'shui 'kú. Shwui kú, 臚脹 ˏlò chéung'. Lú cháng, 肚脹 't'ò chéung'. T'ú cháng.

Ascitic, dropsical, 臌脹嘅 'kú chéung' ké'. Kú cháng [的] tih; belonging to an ascites, 屬臌脹 shuk₂ 'kú chéung'. Shuh kú cháng.

Ascribe, to attribute, 歸 ˏkwai. Kwei, 歸與 ˏkwai 'ü. Kwei yú; to ascribe the crime to him, 歸咎于他 ˏkwai kau' ˏü ˏt'á. Kwei kiú yú t'á; the people ascribe it to you, 人以爲你 ˏyan 'í ˏwai 'ní. Jin í wei ní, 人話係你做嘅 ˏyan wá² hai² 'ní tsò² ké', 人人歸呢的事於你 ˏyan ˏyan ˏkwai ˏní ˏtí sz² ˏü 'ní.

Ascribed, imputed, 歸過 ˏkwai kwo'. Kwei kwo, 歸與過 ˏkwai 'ü kwo'. Kwei yú kwo; it is ascribed to you, 人話係你做過 ˏyan wá² hai² 'ní tsò² kwo'.

Asellus 地溥 tí² 'p'ò. Tí p'ú, 地鼠 tí² ˏchü. Tí chú, 土鱉 't'ò pít₂. T'ú pieh.

Ash color 灰色 ˏfúi shik,. Hwui sih.

Ash hole 竈窟 tsò' fat,. Tsáu kuh.

Ash tree 槐樹 ˏwái shü². Hwái shú, 黃槐 (?) ˏwong ˏwái. Hwáng hwái.

Ash, to, to strew or sprinkle with ashes, 撒灰 sát, ˏfúi. Sáh hwui.

Ashamed, to be or feel, 羞恥 ˏsau 'ch'í. Siú ch'í, 見羞 kín' ˏsau. Kien siú, 見羞恥 kín' ˏsau 'ch'í. Kien siú ch'í, 見羞愧 kín' ˏsau kw'ai'. Kien siú kw'ei, 羞慙 ˏsau ˏts'ám. Siú ts'án, 起羞 'hí ˏsau. K'í siú, 含羞 ˏhòm ˏsau. Hán siú, 慙愧 ˏts'ám kw'ai'. Ts'án kw'ei, 帶愧 tái' kw'ai'. Tái kw'ei, 抱愧 'p'ò kw'ai'. P'áu kw'ei, 羞慝 ˏsau nik,. Siú nih, 羞恪 ˏsau lun². Siú lun, 懷慚 ˏwái ˏts'ám. Hwái ts'án, 見醜 kín' 'ch'au. Kien ch'au, 知醜 ˏchí 'ch'au. Chí ch'au, 覺醜 kok, 'ch'au. Kioh ch'au, 慙恧 ˏts'ám nuk,. Ts'án nuh, 叨忝 ˏt'ò 't'ím. T'áu t'ien, 詆 nuk,. Nuh, 忸怩 nuk, ˏní. Nuh ní 沾嗞 ˏí ˏtsz. Í tsz, 嗾吝 sáp, ˏtsz, 惶慌 hak, ˏt'ai. Heh t'í, 懷羅 ˏmo 'lo. Mo lo, 卑鄙 ˏpí ˏtsau. Pí tsau, 儚 ˏlun. Lin, 恡嗇 tat₂ tsut,. Tuh tsuh, 慝 nik,. Nih, 憐 'tín. Tien, 慼 ngai'. Í, 懷 kü². Kü, 憐 'sín. Sien, 聽 nuk,. Nuh, 諉 kw'ai'. Kw'ei; are you not ashamed? 醜唔醜 'ch'au ˏm 'ch'au; do you not feel ashamed, 你唔見羞恥 'ní ˏm kín' ˏsau 'ch'í; I feel ashamed of my stupidity, 愧我無才 kw'ai' 'ngo ˏmò ˏts'oi. Kw'ei wo wú ts'ái, 自愧無能 tsz² kw'ai' ˏmò ˏnang. Tsz kw'ei wú nang; to feel ashamed of receiving so many favors, 叨忝 ˏt'ò 't'ím. T'áu t'ien; not feel ashamed for telling a lie, 大言不慙 tái' ˏín pat, ˏts'ám. Tá yen puh ts'án; to feel quite ashamed, 褻瀆之至 sít₂ tuk₂ ˏchí chí'. Sieh tuh chí chí, 自覺懷慙 tsz² kok, ˏwái ˏts'ám. Tsz kioh hwái ts'án; ashamed to be seen, 無體面 ˏmò 't'ai mín². Wú t'í mien, 自覺赧顏 tsz² kok, 'nán ˏngán. Tsz kioh nán yen, 面紅耳熱 mín² ˏhung 'í ít₂. Mien hung rh jeh, 滿面愧色 'mún mín² kw'ai' shik,. Mwán mien kw'ei sih; to make ashamed, 唔俾面 ˏm 'pí mín². Wú pí mien, 羞辱 ˏsau yuk₂. Siú juh, 丟人現 ˏtiú ˏyan 'ká. Tiú jin kiá, 令人見

羞恥 ling' ,yan kín' ,sau 'ch'í. Ling jin kien siú ch'í, 俾佢無面 'pí 'k'ü ,mò mín', 令他赧顏 ling' ,t'á 'nán ,ngán. Ling t'á nán yen, 致他自愧 chí' ,t'á tsz' kw'ai'. Chí t'á tsz kw'ei; I am ashamed of him, 嫌他汚涴我 ,ím ,t'á ,ú 'múi 'ngo. Hien t'á wú mei wo, 怕佢拕醜我 p'á' 'k'ü ,t'o 'ch'au 'ngo. P'á [他] ,t'á t'o ch'au wo; bashful, as Chinese women, 怕醜 p'á' 'ch'au. P'á ch'au, 懷羞 ,wái ,sau. Hwái siú, 帶愧 tái' kw'ai'. Tái kw'ei, 含羞 ,hòm ,sau. Hán siú; to be ashamed of bad clothes, 恥惡衣 'ch'í ok, ,í. Ch'í ngoh í; not be ashamed to learn from an inferior, 不恥下問 pat, 'ch'í há' man'. Puh ch'í hiá wan; to be ashamed on account of any one, 代爲抱愧 toi' ,wai 'p'ò kw'ai'. Tái wei p'áu kw'ei, 蹬佢見醜 tang' 'k'ü kín' 'ch'au.

Ashery, a place for ashes, 火灰屋 'fo ,fúi uk,. Ho hwui uh, 火屎屋 'fo 'shí uk,. Ho shí uh; a place where potash is made, 整靚沙之處 'ching 'kán ,shá ,chí ch'ü'. Ching kien shá chí ch'ú.

Ashes 火灰 'fo ,fúi. Ho hwui, 灰 ,fúi. Hwui, 灰燼 ,fúi 'tsun. Hwui tsin, 烋 ,yau. Hiú, 火屎 'fo 'shí. Ho shí; the ashes of opium, 鴉片烟屎* ,á p'ín' ,ín 'shí. Yá p'ien yen shí, 烟灰 ,ín ,fúi. Yen hwui; the ashes of charcoal, 炭灰 t'án' ,fúi. T'án hwui, 火燒之灰 'fo ,shiú ,chí ,fúi. Ho sháu chí hwui; to sit in dust and ashes †, 坐於塗炭 tso' ,ü ,t'ò t'án'. Tso yú t'ú t'án.

Ash-Wednesday 聖灰日 shing' ,fúi yat,. Shing Hwui jih.

Ashore, on shore, 在岸上 tsoi' ngon' shéung'. Tsái ngán sháng, 岸上 ngon' shéung'. Ngán sháng, 喺岸上 'hai ngon' shéung'; to go ashore, 上岸 'shéung ngon'. Sháng ngán, 登岸 ,tang ngon'. Tang ngán, 埋岸 ,mái ngon'. Mái ngán; to go ashore first, 先上岸 ,sín 'shéung ngon'. Sien sháng ngán; to pull ashore, 掉埋頭 chau' ,mái ,t'au. Chau mái t'au; aground, as a ship, 炕沙 hong' ,shá. Háng shá, 炕淺 hong' 'ts'ín. Háng ts'ien; to run ashore, 磕沙 hòp, ,shá. K'oh shá, 鬻沙 'ho ,shá. K'o shá.

Ashy 灰的 ,fúi tik,. Hwui tih, 灰嘅 ,fúi ké'; ash-colored, 灰色 ,fúi shik,. Hwui sih.

Asia, the continent, 亞細亞州 Ásaiá ,chau. Ásiá chau; nations of ditto, 亞細亞諸國 Ásaiá ,chü kwok,. Ásiá chú kwoh.

Asiatic, an, a native of Asia, 亞細亞的人 Ásaiá tik, ,yan. Ásiá tih jin, 亞細亞嘅人 Ásaiá ké' ,yan, 亞細亞人 Ásaiá ,yan. Ásiá jin.

Asiatic, pertaining to Asia, 屬亞細亞 shuk, Ásaiá. Shuh Ásiá, 亞細亞的 Ásaiá tik,. Ásiá tih, 亞細亞嘅 Ásaiá ké'; it comes from Asia, 係亞細亞來嘅 hai' Ásaiá ,loi ké'; it grows in Asia, 係亞細亞生嘅* hai' Ásaiá ,shang ké', 是亞細亞生的 shí' Ásaiá ,shang tik,. Shí Ásiá sang tih.

Aside, on one side, 旁邊 ,p'ong ,pín. P'áng pien, 側邊 chak, ,pín. Tseh pien; to lay aside, 放埋 fong' ,mái. Fáng mái, 安埋 ,on ,mái. Ngán mái, 擠埋 ,chai ,mái, 放在旁邊 fong' tsoi' ,p'ong ,pín. Fáng tsái p'áng pien, 安側的 ,on chak, tik,. Ngán tseh tih, 移埋的 ,í ,mái tik,. Í mái tih; to lay aside (out of sight), 收埋 ,shau ,mái. Shau mái; go aside, 行埋的 ,hang ,mái tik,. Hang mái tih, 行開 ,hang ,hoi. Hang k'ái, 行旁邊 ,hang ,p'ong ,pín. Hang p'áng pien, 行歪的 ,hang 'mé tik,. Hang wái tih, 開路† ,hoi lò'. K'ái lú; to take one aside, (for private conversation) 講細話 'kong sai' wá'. Kiáng sí hwá, 講私話 'kong ,sz wá'. Kiáng sz hwá, 細斟 sai' ,cham. Sí chin, 密酌 mat, chéuk,. Mih choh, 傍語 ,p'ong 'ü. P'áng yú, 暗語 òm' 'ü. Ngán yú; lay aside your cap and your robes, 陞冠寬衣 ,shing ,kún ,fún ,í. Shing kwán kw'án í; lay one aside (to neglect one), 絕不理會 tsüt, pat, 'lí ü'. Tsiueh puh lí hwui; to lift aside, 撩開 ,tau ,hoi.

Ask, to inquire, 問 man'. Wan; to inquire about, 訪問 'fong man'. Fáng wan, 訪察 'fong ch'át,. Fáng ch'áh, 查問 ,ch'á man'. Ch'á wan; to inquire into, 訊問 sun' man'. Sin wan, 詢問 ,sun man'. Siun wan; to interrogate, 叩問 k'au' man'. K'au wan, 訶問 k'au' man'. K'au wan; to humbly inquire, 請問 'ts'eng man'. Ts'ing wan, 稟問 'pan man'. Pin wan; to inquire by sending an envoy to a suzerain, 聘問 p'ing' man'. P'ing wan; to interrogate with authority, 詰 k'ít,. Kieh, 盤詰 ,p'ún k'ít,. Pw'án kieh, 盤問 ,p'ún man'. Pw'án wan; to seek, to request, 求 ,k'au. K'iú, 祈求 ,k'í ,k'au. K'í k'iú; to solicit, 懇求 'han ,k'au. K'an k'iú, 乞求 hat, ,k'au. K'ih k'iú; to demand of, 討問 't'ò man'. T'áu wan, 取討 'ts'ü 't'ò. Ts'ü t'áu, 催討 ,ts'úi 't'ò. Ts'úi t'áu; to ask leave or permission, 稟命 'pan meng'. Pin ming, 請命 'ts'eng meng'. Ts'ing ming; to ask the price, 問價 man' ká'. Wan kiá; to ask one's pardon, 求恕 ,k'au shü'. K'iú shú, 求赦 ,k'au shé', 求宥 ,k'au yau'. K'iú yú; to ask a question, 問一吓 man' yat, 'há, 問 man'. Wan; to ask (demand) back, 問攞翻 man' 'lo fan, 問取回 man' 'ts'ü ,úi. Wan ts'ü hwui; to ask advice, 請教 'ts'eng káu'. Ts'ing kiáu, 請問 'ts'eng man', 求教 ,k'au káu'. K'iú kiáu; to ask by divination, 問卜 man' puk,. Wan puh; to ask of the spirits, 求神 ,k'au ,shan. K'iú shin; to ask of inferiors, 下問 há' man'. Hiá wan; to ask a favor, 拜涴 pái' 'múi. Pái mei, 拜托 pái' t'ok,. Pái t'oh, 涴托 'múi t'ok,. Mei t'oh, 求托 ,k'au t'ok,. K'iú t'oh; to ask respectfully, 敬求 king' ,k'au. King k'iú; to ask for water, 求水 ,k'au 'shui. K'iú shwui.

Askance, } toward one corner of the eye, 斜 ,ts'é.
Askant, } Sié; to look askance, 斜視 ,ts'é shí'.

* This is the most vulgar term, but frequently heard among the people and even made use of in letters &c. † This sentance is found in Mencius and means that to speak with a bad man would have been to Pehi the same as sitting with his court robes and court cap in mire and ashes.

* In books 者 'ché should be substituted for 嘅的 † Wylo is a corruption of this term.

Sié shí, 歪視 'mé shí². Wái shí, 射視 shé² shí². Shié shí, 扯歪對眼嚟睇 'ch'é 'mé túi' 'ngán ˏlai 't'ai, 邪視 ˏts'é shí². Sié shí, 睨視 'ngai shí'. Í shí, 睚眥 ˏngái ts'z'. Yái ts'z.

Asked 問過 man² kwo². Wan kwo, 訪問過 'fong man² kwo². Fáng wan kwo, 叩問過 k'au' man² kwo². K'au wan kwo, 請問過 'ts'eng man' kwo². Ts'ing wan kwo, 盤問過 ˏp'ún man² kwo². Pw'án wan kwo.

Askew, with a wry look, 射視 shé² shí². Shié shí, 歪視 'mé shí². Wái shí.

Asking 問 man². Wan, 訪問 'fong man². Fáng wan, 訊問 sun' man². Sin wan, 稟問 'pan man². Pin wan.

Aslant, on one side, obliquely, 歪 ˏwái. Wái, 欹斜 ˏk'í ˏts'é. K'í sié, 仄慝 chak˪ nik˪. Tseh nih, 傾仄 ˏk'ing chak˪. K'ing tseh.

Asleep, sleeping, 睡着 shui² chéuk˪. Shwui choh, 瞌着 fan' chéuk˪. Hiun choh, 臥 ngo². Ngo, 安睡 ˏon shui². Ngán shwui, 睡臥 shui² ngo². Shwui ngo, 瞌埋眼 fan' ˏmái 'ngán. Hiun mái yen, 熟睡 shuk₂ shui². Shuh shwui; sound asleep, 瞌入深 fan' yáp₂ ˏsham. Hiun jih shin, 睡着死一樣 shui² chéuk˪ 'sz yat˪ yéung². Shwui choh sz yih yáng; to fall asleep, 瞌入眼 fan' yáp₂ 'ngán. Hiun jih yen; you are half asleep, 你瞌瘟 'ní fan' ˏwan. Ní hiun wan, 瞌唔醒 fan' ˏm 'seng. Hiun wú sing; to make asleep, as babies, 揞瞌 'òm fan'. Ngán hiun; to fall asleep again, 翻瞌 ˏfán fan'. Fán hiun, 再睡 tsoi' shui². Tsái shwui; at rest, to repose, 寢 'ts'am. Ts'in, 安寢 ˏon 'ts'am. Ngán ts'in; I cannot get asleep, 難寢 ˏnán 'ts'am. Nán ts'in; to rest, 抖 't'au, 抖羅 't'au ˏlo, 抖吊精神 't'au 'há ˏtseng ˏshan; to have fallen asleep (to be dead), 瞌直 * fan' chik₂. Hiun chih, 死了 'sz 'liú. Sz liáu; both hands and feet are asleep, 手又痺, 脚又痺 'shau yau² pí', kéuk˪ yau² pí'. Shau yú pí, kioh yú pí.

Asp, a small poisonous serpent of Egypt, 毒蛇 tuk₂ ˏshé. Tuh shié, 小毒蛇 'siú tuk₂ ˏshé. Siáu tuh shié.

Asparagus, a kind of sparrow grass, 龍鬚菜 ˏlung ˏsò ts'oi'. Lung sü ts'ái, 天門冬 ˏt'ín ˏmún ˏtung. T'ien mun tung.

Aspartic acid, a crystalline acid from asparagus, 天門冬酸冰 ˏt'ín ˏmún ˏtung ˏsün ˏping. T'ien mun tung swán ping.

Aspect, countenance, 容貌 ˏyung máu². Yung máu, 面貌 mín² máu². Mien máu, 顏色 ˏngán shik˪. Yen sih, 容色 ˏyung shik˪. Yung sih, 顏容 ˏngán ˏyung. Yen yung, 容狀 ˏyung chong². Yung chwáng, 形容 ˏying ˏyung. Hing yung, 神色 ˏshan shik˪. Shin sih, 面色 mín² shik˪. Mien sih, 面貌 mín² máu². Mien máu; appearance, 形勢 ˏying shai'. Hing shí, 狀貌 chong² máu². Chwáng máu, 形狀 ˏying chong². Hing chwáng, 光景 ˏkwong 'king. Kwáng king, 形象 ˏying tséung². Hing siáng, 景色 'king shik˪. King sih; aspect of [the situation] of a house, 向勢 héung' shai'. Hiáng shí, 坐向 tso² héung². Tso hiáng; a beautiful aspect, 美觀 'mí ˏkún. Mei kwán, 好睇 'hò 't'ai. Háu t'í, 清景 ˏts'ing 'king. Ts'ing king, 好景 'hò 'king. Háu king, 佳景 ˏkái 'king. Kiá king; a man of good appearance, 美貌之人 'mí máu² ˏchí ˏyan. Mei máu chí jin; a maid of sweet aspect, 花容嘅女 ˏfá ˏyung ké' 'nü, 美人 'mí ˏyan. Mei jin; aspect of affairs, 事之形勢 sz² ˏchí ˏying shai'. Sz chí hing shí, 事之光景 sz² ˏchí ˏkwong 'king. Sz chí kwáng king, 事之情形 sz² ˏchí ˏts'ing ˏying. Sz chí ts'ing hing.

Aspen-tree 白楊樹 pák₂ ˏyéung shü². Peh yáng shú, 樅 ts'ik˪. Ts'ih, 鳳尾松 fung² 'mí ˏts'ung. Fung wí sung.

Asperate, to make rough or uneven, 磨難 ˏmo ˏhái. Mo hiái.

Asperated, made rough, 磨難過 ˏmo ˏhái kwo². Mo hiái kwo.

Asperation, a making rough, 磨難者 ˏmo ˏhái 'ché. Mo hiái ché.

Asperity, roughness of surface, 粗難 ts'ò ˏhái. Ts'ú hiái, 粗澁 ˏts'ò kíp˪. Ts'ú shih; roughness to the taste, 澁味 kíp˪ mí². Shih wí; roughness of temper, 粗俗 ˏts'ò tsuk₂. Ts'ú suh, 惡癖 ok˪ p'ik˪. Ngoh p'ih, 粗魯 ˏts'ò 'lò. Ts'ú lú; harshness, 薄情 pok₂ ˏts'ing. Poh ts'ing, 堅硬 ˏkín ngáng². Kien ngang, 硬性 ngáng² sing². Ngang sing, 板頸 'pán 'keng. Pán king.

Aspernation, disregard, 睇薄 't'ai pok₂. T'í poh, 輕視 ˏheng shí². K'ing shí, 薄視 pok₂ shí². Poh shí, 睇人脚眼咁高 't'ai ˏyan kéuk˪ 'ngán kòm' ˏkò, 睇低人 't'ai ˏtai ˏyan.

Asperous, rough, uneven, as a road, 粗難的 ˏts'ò ˏhái tik˪. Ts'ú hiái tih, 粗難之路 ˏts'ò ˏhái ˏchí lò². Ts'ú hiái chí lú, 沙石路 ˏshá shek₂ lò². Shá shih lú.

Asperse, to slander, 譭謗 'wai p'ong'. Wei p'áng, 訕謗 shán' p'ong'. Shán p'áng, 譭潛 'wai ch'am'. Wei tsin, 讒潛 ˏts'ám ch'am'. Ch'án tsin, 誹謗 'fí p'ong'. Fí p'áng, 非譭 ˏfí 'wai. Fí wei; to calumniate, 詆譭 'tai 'wai. Tí wei, 陰潛 ˏyam ch'am'. Yin tsin, 講壞人 'kong wái² ˏyan. Kiáng hwái jin, 造是造非 tsò² shí² tsò² ˏfí. Tsáu shí tsáu fí, 講醜人 'kong 'ch'au ˏyan. Kiáng ch'au jin, 潛人 ch'am' ˏyan. Tsin jin.

Asperser, one who asperses, 譭謗者 'wai p'ong' 'ché. Wei p'áng ché, 誹謗者 'fí p'ong' 'ché. Fí p'áng ché.

Aspersion, calumny, 誹謗 'fí p'ong'. Fí p'áng, 譭謗 'wai p'ong'. Wei p'áng; to cast an aspersion upon one, 譭謗人 'wai p'ong' ˏyan. Wei p'áng jin, 潛人 ch'am' ˏyan. Tsin jin.

Asphalt, } bitumen, 地瀝青 tí² lik₂ ˏts'eng. Tí
Asphaltum, } lih ts'ing, 地松香 tí² ˏts'ung ˏhéung. Tí sung hiáng, 山松香 ˏshán ˏts'ung ˏhéung. Shán sung hiáng.

Asphaltic, pertaining to asphaltum, 屬地瀝青 shuk₂ tí² lik₂ ˏts'eng. Shuh tí lih ts'ing, 山松香

* This is a vulgar expression and should not be used.

的 ˏshán ˏts'ung ˏhéung tikˏ. Shán sung hiáng tih, 山松香嘅 ˏshán ˏts'ung ˏhéung ké². ·

Asphodel, the day-lily, 日光蘭 yat₂ ˏkwong ˏlán. Jih kwáng lán.

Asphyxia, } cessation of motion in the heart and
Asphyxy, } arteries, 局氣 kukˏ hí². Kiuh k'í, 呼吸之止 ˏfú k'apˏ ˏchí 'chí. Hú hih chí chí, 呼吸欲息 ˏfú k'apˏ hítˏ sikˏ. Hú hih hieh sih, 脈管止跳 makˏ 'kún 'chí t'iú². Meh kwán chí t'iáu, 脈伏不起 makˏ fukˏ patˏ 'hí. Meh fuh puh k'í.

Aspirant, one who aspires, or seeks with eagerness, 謀席位者 ˏmau tsikˏ wai² 'ché. Mau tsih wei ché; a canditate for office, 候補 hau² 'pò. Hau pú, 候缺 hau² kütˏ. Hau kiueh.

Aspirate, to pronounce with a breathing, 出氣而言 ch'utˏ hí² ˏí ˏín. Ch'uh k'í rh yen.

Aspirate, to impart a strong breathing, 出大氣而言 ch'utˏ tái² hí² ˏí ˏín. Ch'uh tá k'í rh yen.

Aspirate, an, a note of aspiration, 氣之號 hí² ˏchí hò². K'í chí háu, 有氣之號 'yau hí² ˏchí hò². Yú k'í chí háu.

Aspirated, uttered with a strong emission of breath, 出氣而言之 ch'utˏ hí² ˏí ˏín ˏchí. Ch'uh k'í rh yen chí; marked with an aspirate, 有氣 'yau hí². Yú k'í, 諭 hí². K'í, 有氣之號 'yau hí² ˏchí hò². Yú k'í chí háu.

Aspirating, pronouncing with a full breath, 出氣而言者 ch'utˏ hí² ˏí ˏín 'ché. Ch'uh k'í rh yen ché.

Aspiration, the pronunciation of a letter with a full emission of breath, 發大氣而言 fátˏ tái² hí² ˏí ˏín. Fáh tá k'í rh yen, 出大氣而言者 ch'utˏ tái² hí² ˏí ˏín 'ché. Ch'uh tá k'í rh yen ché; the act of aspiring, 謀 ˏmau. Mau, 貪 ˏt'ám. T'án, 凌 ˏling. Ling; an ardent wish or desire, 心頭高 ˏsam ˏt'au ˏkò. Sin t'au káu, 想頭大 'séung ˏt'au tái², 欲高 yukˏ ˏkò. Yuh káu, 志高 chí² ˏkò. Chí káu, 有大志 'yau tái² chí². Yú tá chí, 心胸大 ˏsam ˏhung tái². Sin hiung tá, 心肝大 ˏsam ˏkon tái². Sin kán tá, 胸懷大志 ˏhung ˏwái tái² chí². Hiung hwái tá chí, 志氣昂昂 chí² hí² ˏngong ˏngong. Chí k'í ngáng ngáng.

Aspire, to desire with eagerness, 貪 ˏt'ám. T'án, 陵 ˏling. Ling, 攞 'lo. Lo; to aim at something elevated, 謀 ˏmau. Mau, 僭 ts'ím². Ts'ien, 志氣好高 chí² hí² 'hò ˏkò. Chí k'í háu káu, 好自高 hò² tsz² ˏkò, 心頭高 ˏsam ˏt'au ˏkò. Sin t'au káu, 想頭大 'séung ˏt'au tái². Siáng t'au tá; to aspire after fame, 貪聲名 ˏt'ám ˏshing ˏmeng. T'án shing ming, 貪體面 ˏt'ám 't'ai mín². T'án t'í mien, 攞聲名 'lo ˏshing ˏmeng. Lo shing ming, 攞聲價 'lo ˏshing ká². Lo shing kiá, 貪聲色 ˏt'ám ˏshing shikˏ. T'án shing sih; to aspire to the throne, 僭位 ts'ím² wai². Ts'ien wei, 謀朝 ˏmau ˏch'iú. Mau ch'áu; to aspire after immortality, 貪長生 ˏt'ám ˏch'éung ˏshang. T'án ch'áng sang, 煉不死之術 lín² patˏ 'sz ˏchí shutˏ. Lien puh sz chí shuh, 求長生 ˏk'au ˏch'éung ˏshang. K'iú ch'áng sang; to aspire after something unattainable, 壯志凌雲 chong² chí² ˏling ˏwan. Chwáng chí ling yun, 志與天高 chí² 'ü ˏt'ín ˏkò. Chí yú t'ien káu, 想到天頂咁高 'séung tò² t'ín 'teng kòm² ˏkò. Siáng táu t'ien ting kán káu, 想一步踏到樓梯頂 'séung yatˏ pò² tápˏ tò² ˏlau ˏt'ái 'teng. Siáng yih pú t'ih taú lau t'í ting; to aspire after excelling, 求勝 ˏk'au shing². K'iú shing, 爭贏 ˏcháng ˏyeng. Tsang ying.

Aspirer, one who aspires, 貪高者 ˏt'ám ˏkò 'ché. T'án káu ché, 謀高者 ˏmau ˏkò 'ché. Mau káu ché; an aspirer to the throne, 僭位者 ts'ím² wai² 'ché. Ts'ien wei ché; one who aims at something elevated, 心頭高者 ˏsam ˏt'au ˏkò 'ché. Sin t'au káu ché, 志大言大之人 chí² tái² ˏín tái² ˏchí ˏyan. Chí tá yen tá chí jin.

Aspiring, ambitious, 謀大事 ˏmau tái² sz². Mau tá sz, 謀高 ˏmau ˏkò. Mau káu, 好自高 hò² tsz² ˏkò. Háu tsz káu, 心頭高 ˏsam ˏt'au ˏkò. Sin t'au káu; aspiring after greatness, 好大 hò² tái². Háu tá, 志氣高聳 chí² hí² ˏkò 'sung. Chí k'í káu sung; an aspiring mind, 心志確然 ˏsam chí² k'okˏ ˏín. Sin chí k'ioh jen.

Asplenium 鳳尾草 fung² 'mí 'ts'ò. Fung wí ts'áu.

Asportion, a carrying away, 搬去 ˏpún hü². Pwán k'ü; a felonious removal of goods, 搬運盜物 ˏpún wan² tò² matˏ. Pwán yun táu wuh, 做高家 tsò² ˏwo ˏká. Tso wo kiá, 招贓 ˏchiú ˏtsong. Cháu tsáng, 窩贓 ˏwo ˏtsong. Wo tsáng.

Asquint, to look, 睨視 'ngai shí². Í shí.

Ass, an, 驢 ˏlü. Lü, 騾 ˏlau. Lü; a wild ass, 野驢 'yé ˏlü. Yé lü; a slow ass, 蹇驢 'kín ˏlü. Kien lü, 山驢 ˏshán ˏlü. Shán lü, 癮 'yan. Yin; ass's glue, 阿膠 ˏo ˏkáu. O kiáu; a stupid ass, 笨仔 pan² 'tsai. Pin tsz, 大笨象 tai² pan² tséung². Tá pin siáng, 笨呆 pan² ˏngoi. Pin ngái, 呆笨 ˏngoi pan². Ngái pin, 猪咁呆 ˏchü kòm² ˏngoi, 鈍漢 tun² hon². Tun hán, 鈍物 tun² matˏ. Tun wuh, 蠢才 'ch'un ˏts'oi. Ch'un ts'ái, 羊牯 ˏyéung 'kú. Yáng kú, 山犢 ˏshán tukˏ. Shán tuh, 山牛 ˏshán ˏngau. Shán niú, 山薯 ˏshán ˏshü. Shán shú, 大鈍 tái² tun². Tá tun; to ride an ass, 騎驢 ˏk'í ˏlü. K'í lü, 跨驢 kwá² ˏlü. Kwá lü. 乘驢 ˏshing ˏlü. Ching lü.

Assafoetida, see Asafoetida.

Assail, to assault, 攻打 ˏkung 'tá. Kung tá, 攻擊 ˏkung kikˏ. Kung kih; to attack, 攻伐 ˏkung fátˏ. Kung fah, 攻戰 ˏkung chín². Kung chen; to assault a city, 攻城 ˏkung ˏshing. Kung ching; to attack an enemy, 攻敵 ˏkung tikˏ. Kung tih. 討戰 't'ò ts'ákˏ. T'ú ts'ih; to fall upon, 偏營劫寨 ˏt'au ˏying kípˏ cháí². T'au ying kieh cháí, 暗躡營盤 òm² 'ch'ái ˏying ˏp'ún. Ngán ch'ái ying pw'án, 搶燒攻 'òm pú² ˏkung, 掩襲 'ím tsápˏ. Yen sih, 暗攻 òm² ˏkung. Ngán kung, 潛攻 ˏts'ím ˏkung. Ts'ien kung; to assail with words, 罵 má². Má, 派人 p'ái² ˏyan. P'ai jin.

Assailable, that may be assailed, 可攻 'ho ˏkung. K'o kung, 可打 ho 'tá. K'o tá, 攻打得 ˏkung 'tá takˏ. Kung tá teh, 可派 'ho p'ái². K'o p'ai.

Assailant, one who assails, 攻打者 ˏkung ʿtá ʿché. Kung tá ché, 攻擊者 ˏkung kik, ʿché. Kung kih ché, 罵者 má² ʿché. Má ché, 派者 p'ái' ʿché. P'ái ché; the first in a fray, 先下手者 ˏsín ʿhá ʿshau ʿché. Sien hiá shau ché.

Assailed, assaulted, 攻打過 ˏkung ʿtá kwo'. Kung tá kwo, 罵過 má² kwo'. Má kwo, 派過 p'ái' kwo'. P'ái kwo, 派過不是 p'ái' kwo' pat, shí². P'ái kwo puh shí.

Assapanic, the flying squirel, 鼯鼠 ʿlui ʿshü. Lui shú.

Assart, to, to grub up trees, 拔樹 pát₂ shü². Páh shú; to commit an assart, 私拔樹者 ˏsz pát₂ shü² ʿché. Sz páh shú ché.

Assassin, one who kills by surprise or secret assault, 刺客 ts'z' hák₂. Ts'z k'eh, 陰殺人者 ˏyam shát₂ ˏyan ʿché. Yin sháh jin ché; one who attempts to kill by surprise or secret assault, 謀殺人者 ˏmau shát₂ ˏyan ʿché. Mau sháh jin ché; one who commits regicide, 弑君者 shí' ˏkwan ʿché. Shí kiun ché.

Assassinate, to kill by surprise or secret assault, 行刺 ˏhang ts'z'. Hang ts'z, 暗刺 òm' ts'z'. Ngán ts'z, 暗殺 òm' shát₂. Ngán sháh, 陰行殺人 ˏyam ˏhang shát₂ ˏyan. Yin hang sháh jin; to attempt to kill by surprise or secret assault, 謀殺 ˏmau shát₂. Mau sháh; to attempt to commit regicide, 謀弑君 ˏmau shí' ˏkwan. Mau shí kiun.

Assassinated, murdered by surprise, 暗刺過 òm' ts'z' kwo'. Ngán ts'z kwo, 暗殺過 òm' shát₂ kwo'. Ngán sháh kwo, 弑過 shí' kwo'. Shí kwo.

Assassinating 暗刺人 òm' ts'z' ˏyan. Ngán ts'z jin, 暗殺人 òm' shát₂ ˏyan. Ngán sháh jin, 弑 shí'. Shí, 陰陰刮死人 ˏyam ˏyam kat₂ ʿsz ˏyan, 嗐焙處殺人 ʿhai púi² ch'ü' shát₂ ˏyan.

Assassination, the act of killing or murdering by surprise or secret assault, 行刺者 ˏhang ts'z' ʿché. Hang ts'z ché, 暗刺人者 òm' ts'z' ˏyan ʿché. Ngán ts'z jin ché, 暗殺人者 òm' shát₂ ˏyan ʿché. Ngán sháh jin ché; the act of committing regicide, 弑君者 shí' ˏkwan ʿché. Shí kiun ché.

Assault, an attack, 攻 ˏkung. Kung, 攻打者 ˏkung ʿtá ʿché. Kung tá ché, 攻伐 ˏkung fát₂. Kung fáh, 派不是者 p'ái' pat₂ shí² ʿché. P'ái puh shí ché; invasion, 侵伐 ˏts'am fát₂. Ts'in fáh; to make an assault upon a city, 攻城 ˏkung ˏshing. Kung ching; to make an assault upon an enemy, 攻敵 ˏkung tik₂. Kung tih; to make an assault upon a person, 罵人 má² ˏyan. Má jin, 派人不是者 p'ái' ˏyan pat₂ shí² ʿché. P'ái jin puh shí ché.

Assault, to attack, 攻 ˏkung. Kung, 攻擊 ˏkung kik₂. Kung kih, 攻打 ˏkung ʿtá. Kung tá, 打擊 ʿtá kik₂. Tá kih, 討 ʿt'ò. T'áu; to attack by words, 罵 má². Má, 派人不是 p'ái' ˏyan pat₂ shí². P'ái jin puh shí; ditto by unfriendly measures, 謀害 ˏmau hoi². Mau hái; to assault as highwayrobbers, 打脚骨 ʿtá kéuk₂ kwat₂, 打劫 ʿtá káng'. Tá káng, 打逕 ʿtá káng'. Tá káng; to assault at night as large bands of robbers do in China, 打明火 ʿtá ˏming ʿfo. Tá ming ho; to invade, 侵伐 ˏts'am fát₂. Ts'in fáh; ditto secretly, 竊伐 sít₂ fát₂. Tsieh fáh, 偷偷伐人 ˏt'au ˏt'au fát₂ ˏyan, 率師往伐 ˏts'im ˏsz ʿwong fát₂. Ts'ien sz wáng fáh; to encounter, 對陣 túi' chan². Túi chin, 對敵 túi' tik₂. Túi tih, 對壘 túi' ʿlui. Túi lui, 交鋒 ˏkáu ˏfung. Kiáu fung, 交戰 ˏkáu chín². Kiáu chen, 對打 túi' ʿtá. Túi tá; to assault unsuccessfully, 攻唔破 ˏkung ˏm p'o', 攻不下 ˏkung pat₂ há². Kung puh hiá.

Assaulted 攻過 ˏkung kwo'. Kung kwo, 打過 ʿtá kwo'. Tá kwo, 討過 ʿt'ò kwo'. T'áu kwo, 伐過 fát₂ kwo'. Fáh kwo.

Assay, the determination of the quantity of metal in an ore, 傾礦 ˏk'ing kwong'. K'ing kwáng; the determination of the quantity of gold or silver in coin or bullion, 傾銷者 ˏk'ing ˏsiú ʿché. K'ing siáu ché, 傾金 ˏk'ing ˏkam. K'ing kin, 傾金銀 ˏk'ing ˏkam ˏngan. K'ing kin yin, 試金 shí' ˏkam. Shí kin, 傾鍊 ˏk'ing lín². K'ing lien, 鎔去渣滓 ˏyung hü' ˏchá ʿtsz. Yung k'ü chá tsz, 鎔金去渣 ˏyung ˏkam hü' ˏchá. Yung kin k'ü chá.

Assay, to determine the amount of a particular metal in an ore, alloy &c., 傾銷 ˏk'ing ˏsiú. K'ing siáu, 傾 ˏk'ing. K'ing, 試 shí². Shí, 鎔 ˏyung. Yung; to assay silver, 傾銀 ˏk'ing ˏngan. K'ing yin, 傾銀之高低 ˏk'ing ˏngan ˏchí ˏkò ˏtai. K'ing yin chí káu tí; to apply to, to try on the touchstone, 試吓 shí' ʿhá. Shí hiá, 試看 shí' hon'. Shí k'án.

Assayed, examined, 傾過 ˏk'ing kwo'. K'ing kwo, 試過 shí' kwo'. Shí kwo, 試看過 shí' hon' kwo'. Shí k'án kwo.

Assayer 傾銷者 ˏk'ing ˏsiú ʿché. K'ing siáu ché, 傾銷師傅 ˏk'ing ˏsiú ˏsz fú². K'ing siáu sz fú, 公估(?) ˏkung ʿkú. Kung kú; an officer of the mint whose business it is to determine the amount of gold and silver in coin or bullion, 鑄銀局傾銷之官 chü' ˏngan kuk₂ ˏk'ing ˏsiú ˏchí ˏkún. Chú yin kiuh k'ing siáu chí kwán, 傾銷之官 ˏk'ing ˏsiú ˏchí ˏkún.

Assaying, the determination of the amount of any metal in a metallic compound, 傾銷 ˏk'ing ˏsiú. K'ing siáu; a shop ditto, 傾銷舖 ˏk'ing ˏsiú p'ò'. K'ing siáu p'ú.

Assay-master, see Assayer.

Assemblage, a collection of individuals, 羣 ˏkw'an. K'iun, 會 úi². Hwui, 聚衆 tsü² chung'. Tsü chung, 聚埋一隊 tsü² ˏmái yat₂ túi². Tsü mái yih túi, 羣埋一隊 ˏkw'an ˏmái yat₂ túi². K'iun mái yih túi, 一隊人 yat₂ túi² ˏyan. Yih túi jin, 集衆 tsáp₂ chung'. Tsih chung, 一堆人 yat₂ ˏtúi ˏyan. Yih túi jin; a collection of things, 一堆野 yat₂ ˏtúi ʿyé. Yih túi yé; the act of assembling, 聚集 tsü² tsáp₂. Tsü tsih, 會合 úi² hòp₂. Hwui hoh.

Assemble, to, 聚集 tsü² tsáp₂. Tsü tsih, 聚會 tsü² úi². Tsü hwui, 會合 úi² hòp₂. Hwui hoh, 合聚

hòp, tsü². Hoh tsü, 會集 úi² tsáp₂. Hwui tsih, 投聚 ₍t'au tsü². T'au tsü, 會埋 úi² ₍mái. Hwui mái, 相聚 ₍séung tsü². Siáng tsü, 聚首 tsü² ʿshau. Tsü shau, 滩聚 kún' tsü². Kwán tsü, 歡聚 ₍fún tsü². Hwán tsü, 讌會 ín' úi². Yen hwui, 集萃 tsáp₂ sui². Tsih sui, 集萃 tsáp₂ sui². Tsih sui, 畢萃 pat, sui². Pih sui, 荟萃 wai' sui². Wei sui, 叢聚 ₍ts'ung tsü². Ts'ung tsü, 雲集 ₍wan tsáp₂. Yun tsih, 蟄蟄 chat, chat₂. Chih chih, 薄集 pok₂ tsáp₂. Poh tsih, 裒聚 ₍pau tsü². Pau tsü, 蘊 wan' (or ʿwan.) Yun, 要 iú'. Yáu, 期 ₍k'í. K'í, 囿 hòp₂. Hoh, 屬 chuk₂. Chuh; to convene, 招聚 ₍chiú tsü². Cháu tsü, 招集 ₍chiú tsáp₂. Cháu tsih, 邀聚 ₍iú tsü². Yáu tsü; to assemble all nations, 聚集萬國 tsü² tsáp₂ mán² kwok₂. Tsü tsih wán kwoh; to assemble all the people of the world, 蒙集世人 ʿlui tsáp₂ shai² ₍yan. Lui tsih shí jin; to assemble on a plain, 原隰裒矣 ₍ün tsáp₂ ₍fau ʿí. Yuen sih fau (pau) í; to assemble at court, 朝會 ₍ch'iú úi². Ch'áu hwui.

Assembled, congregated, 齊集 ₍ts'ai tsáp₂. Ts'í tsih, 會齊 úi² ₍ts'ai. Hwui ts'í, 聚齊 tsü² ₍ts'ai. Tsü ts'í; assembled together from all quarters, 天下雲集 ₍t'ín há² ₍wan tsáp₂. T'ien hiá yun tsih; all sorrow is collected within my heart, 我心蘊結兮 ʿngo ₍sam wan' kít₂ ₍hai. Wo sin yun kieh hí; it is but proper, that you should have so many children assembled here, 宜爾子孫蟄蟄兮 ₍í ʿí ʿtsz ₍sün chat₂ chat₂ ₍hai. Í rh tsz sun chih chih hí; crowded, 叢 ₍ts'ung. Ts'ung, 生叢叫多 ₍shang ₍ts'ung kòm' ₍to. Sang ts'ung kán to; crowded like a forest, 其會如林 ₍k'í úi² ₍ü ₍lam. K'í hwui jú lin; ditto like ants, 蟻會 ʿngai úi². Í hwui.

Assembling, coming together, 聚集 tsü² tsáp₂. Tsü tsih.

Assembly, a collection of individuals in the same place, 會 úi². Hwui; a public assembly, 公會 ₍kung úi². Kung hwui; a large assembly, 大會 tái² úi². Tá hwui; a religious assembly, 教會 káu² úi². Kiáu hwui, 聖會 shing² úi². Shing hwui; primary assembly, 民集投名 ₍man tsáp₂ ₍t'au ₍meng. Min tsih t'au ming; ditto in China, 民集投筒 ₍man tsáp₂ ₍t'au ₍t'ung.

Assembly-room 會所 úi ʿsho. Hwui so, 會館 úi² ʿkún. Hwui kwán; assembly-hall, 會堂 úi² ₍t'ong. Hwui t'áng, 公所 * ₍kung ʿsho. Kung so; an assembly-room for amusement, 會園 úi² ₍ün. Hwui yuen.

Assent 允 ʿwan. Yun, 准 ʿchun. Chun, 允准 ʿwan ʿchun. Yun chun, 俞允 ü² ʿwan. Yú yun, 允諾 ʿwan nok₂. Yun noh, 允肯 ʿwan ʿhang. Yun kang, 許諾 ʿhü nok₂. Hü noh, 應許 ₍ying ʿhü. Ying hü, 應諾 ying² nok₂. Ying noh, 應允 ying² ʿwan. Ying yun, 點頭 ʿtím ₍t'au. T'ien t'au, 頷頭 ngap₂ ₍t'au, 應 ying². Ying, 應承 ₍ying ₍shing. Ying ching; concurrence, 中意 ₍chung í². Chung í, 啱 ₍ngám; to express one's concurrence, 着 chéuk₂. Choh, 係咯 hai² lok₂, 然 ₍ín. Jen, 唲 ʿkwai. Kwei, 喏 ʿyé. Jé, 咿 ʿyé. Jé; royal assent, 批准 ₍p'ai ʿchun. P'í chun; he will give his assent, 是必准 shí² pít₂ ʿchun. Shí pieh chun; would not give his assent, 唔准 ₍m ʿchun, 不允 pat₂ ʿwan. Puh yun, 不肯 pat₂ ʿhang. Puh kang; the assent of one thousand men is not equal to that of one scholar, 千人之諾諾不如一士之諤諤 ₍ts'ín ₍yan ₍chí nok₂ nok₂ pat₂ ₍ü yat₂ sz² ₍chí ngok₂ ngok₂. Ts'ien jin chí noh noh puh jú yih sz chí ngoh ngoh.

Assent, to admit as true, 許眞 ʿhü ₍chan. Hü chin; to concede, 允 ʿwan. Yun, 姑許 ₍kú ʿhü. Kú hü; to approve, 中意 ₍chung í². Chung í; to concur, 話着 wá² chéuk₂. Hwá choh, 稱是 ₍ch'ing shí². Ch'ing shí, 稱係 ₍ch'ing hai², 稱着 ₍ch'ing chéuk₂. Ch'ing choh; to assent to a petition, 批准 ₍p'ai ʿchun. P'í chun; would not assent, 唔准 ₍m ʿchun, 唔應承 ₍m ₍ying ₍shing, 唔肯 ₍m ʿhang, 不肯 pat₂ ʿhang. Puh kang, 唔啱 ₍m ₍ngám.

Assenter, one who assents, 許諾者 ʿhü nok₂ ʿché. Hü noh ché, 應承者 ₍ying ₍shing ʿché. Ying ching ché, 應允者 ying² ʿwan ʿché. Ying yun ché.

Assenting, agreeing to, 准 ʿchun. Chun, 允准 ʿwan ʿchun. Yun chun; admitting as true, 許眞 ʿhü ₍chan. Hü chin; yielding to her entreaties, 准求 ʿchun ₍k'au. Chun k'iú.

Assert, to declare positively, 實話 shat₂ wá². Shih hwá, 眞話 ₍chan wá². Chin hwá, 實說 shat₂ shüt₂. Shih shwoh, 確說 k'ok₂ shüt₂. K'ioh shwoh, 講實話 ʿkong shat₂ wá². Kiáng shih hwá, 眞言 ₍chan ₍ín. Chin yen, 固言 kú² ₍ín. Kú yen, 講是 ʿkong shí². Kiáng shí, 說是 shüt₂ shí². Shwoh shí, 話眞 wá² ₍chan. Hwá chin; to assert one's right, 堅守己事 ₍kín ʿshau ʿkí sz². Kien shau kí sz, 硬要 ngáng² iú². Ngang yáu, 死守自己之事 ʿsz ʿshau tsz² ʿkí ₍chí sz². Sz shau tsz kí chí sz, 固守 kú² ʿshau; to assert one's claim, 討取 ʿt'ò ʿts'ü. T'áu ts'ü, 催討 ₍ts'úi ʿt'ò. Ts'úi t'áu, 取攞 ʿts'ü ʿlo, 催促要取 ₍ts'úi ts'uk₂ iú² ʿts'ü. Ts'úi ts'uh yáu ts'ü; to declare, 稱說 ₍ch'ing shat₂. Ch'ing shwoh.

Asserted, affirmed positively, 實說過 shat₂ shüt₂ kwo². Shih shwoh kwo, 實話過 shat₂ wá² kwo². Shih hwá kwo, 確說過 k'ok₂ shüt₂ kwo². K'ioh shwoh kwo.

Asserting, declaring with confidence, 實說 shat₂ shüt₂. Shih shwoh, 確說 k'ok₂ shüt₂. K'ioh shwoh.

Assertion, positive declaration, 實說 shat₂ shüt₂. Shih shwoh, 眞說 ₍chan shüt₂. Chin shwoh, 話事眞係嗰 wá² sz² ₍chan hai² ʿkòm, 力言其是 lik₂ ₍ín ₍k'í shí². Lih yen k'í shí, 確說 k'ok₂ shüt₂. K'ioh shwoh, 確言 k'ok₂ ₍ín. K'ioh yen; assertion of right, 硬要 ngáng² iú². Ngang yáu, 固守己 kú² ʿshau ʿkí. Kú shau kí.

* Consoo is a corruption of 公所 kung sho, i.e. the name of the place has been substituted for the assembly. To hold a Consoo is to meet at the kungso for deliberation.

Assertor, one who affirms positively, 實說者 shat₂ shüt₃ ʿché. Shih shwoh ché; one who sticks to his own opinion, 不二堂 pat₃ í² ₍t'ong. Puh rh t'áng, 有認第二 ʿmò ying² tai² í², 自以爲是 tsz² ʿí ₍wai shí². Tsz í wei shí, 有認錯 ʿmò ying² ts'o².

Assess, to fix a tax, 定稅 teng² shui². Ting shwui, 議稅 ʿí shui². Í shwui; to value 估價 ʿkú ká². Kú kiá.

Assessable, that may be assessed, 可定價 ʿho teng² ká². K'o ting kiá, 可估價 ʿho ʿkú ká². K'o kú kiá, 定得 teng² tak₃. Ting teh, 估得價 ʿkú tak₃ ká². Kú teh kiá.

Assessed, charged with a certain sum, 定過稅 teng² kwo² shui². Ting kwo shwui; valued, 估過價 ʿkú kwo² ká². Kú kwo kiá.

Assessment, a valuation of property for the purpose of taxation, 估價定稅者 ʿkú ká² teng² shui² ʿché. Kú kiá ting shwui ché; the act of assessing, 定稅者 teng² shui² ʿché. Ting shwui ché; the act determining the amount of damage, 定補銀 teng² ʿpò ₍ngan. Ting pú yin; ditto to do so by a jury, 陪審官定補銀 ₍p'úi ʿsham ₍kún teng² ʿpò ₍ngan.

Assessor, one appointed to assess the person or property, 估價者 ʿkú ká² ʿché. Kú kiá ché, 定價者 teng² ká² ʿché. Ting kiá ché; an assistant to a magistrate, 二衙 í² ₍ngá. Rh yá, 左堂 ʿtso ₍t'ong. Tso t'áng, 縣丞 ün² ₍shing. Yuen ching, 捕廳 pò² ₍t'eng. Pú t'ing, 輔官 fú² ₍kún. Fú kwán; a deputy assessor in a prefect's office, 經廳 ₍king ₍t'eng. King t'ing.

Assets, the stock in trade and entire property of a merchant &c., 產業 ʿch'án íp₂. Ch'án nieh, 物業 mat₂ íp₂. Wuh nieh, 家業 ₍ká íp₂. Kiá nieh, 家產 ₍ká ʿch'án. Kiá ch'án; productions, 土產 ʿt'ò ʿch'án. T'ú ch'án; goods, 貨物 fo² mat₂. Ho wuh, 家伙 ₍ká ʿfo. Kiá ho, 家私什物 ₍ká ₍sz shap₂ mat₂. Kiá sz shih wuh; the goods of an insolvent debtor, subject to the payment of his debt, 折本家之產業 chít₃ ʿpún ₍ká ₍chí ʿch'án íp₂. Cheh pún kiá chí ch'án nieh; estate of a deceased person, subject to the payment of his debts, 遺下之產業 ₍wai há² ₍chí ʿch'án íp₂. Wei hiá chí ch'án nieh, 遺業 ₍wai íp₂. Wei nieh, 遺產 ₍wai ʿch'án. Wei ch'án.

Assever, } to, to declare positively, 確實之說
Asseverate, } k'ok₃ shat₂ ₍chí shüt₃. K'ioh shih chí shwoh, 實說 shat₂ shüt₃. Shih shwoh, 定然說 teng² ₍ín shüt₃. Ting jen shwoh, 眞說 ₍chan shüt₃. Chin shwoh, 果然說 ʿkwo ₍ín shüt₃. Ko jen shwoh; to declare with solemnity, 發誓 fát₃ shai². Fáh shí.

Asseveration, positive affirmation, 眞說 ₍chan shüt₃. Chin shwoh, 實說 shat₂ shüt₃. Shih shwoh; solemn declaration, 發誓 fát₃ shai². Fáh shí.

Ass-head 蠢蠢嘅人 ngong² ʿch'un ké² ₍yan.

Assiduity, constancy, 恒心 ₍hang ₍sam. Hang sin, 常心 ₍shéung ₍sam. Cháng sin; diligence, 慇懃 ₍yan ₍k'an. Yin k'in, 勤力 ₍k'an lik₂. K'in lih, 熱心 ít₂ ₍sam. Jeh sin, 勤工 ₍k'an ₍kung. K'in kung, 勉力 ʿmín lik₂. Mien lih.

Assiduous, constant, 耐心 noi² ₍sam. Nái sin, 恒心的 ₍hang ₍sam tik₃. Hang sin tih; 常心的 ₍shéung ₍sam tik₃. Cháng sin tih; diligent, 慇懃 ₍yan ₍k'an. Yin k'in, 勤力 ₍k'an lik₂. K'in lih, 勉力 ʿmín lik₂. Mien lih, 熱心 ít₂ ₍sam. Jeh sin, 力 lik₂. Lih, 苦心 ʿfú ₍sam. K'ú sin, 苦志 ʿfú chí². K'ú chí; persevering, 勤懇 ₍k'an ʿhan. K'in k'an, 勤工 ₍k'an ₍kung. K'in kung, 力行 lik₂ ₍hang. Lih hang, 黽勉 ʿman ʿmín. Min mien, 休止 ₍yau ʿchí. Hiú chí, 不斷 pat₃ tün². Puh twán, 不輟 pat₃ chüt₃. Puh chueh, 不歇 pat₃ hít₃. Puh hieh, 不停 pat₃ ₍t'ing. Puh t'ing, 無間斷 ₍mò kán² tün². Wú kien twán, 無已時 ₍mò ʿí ₍shí. Wú í shí; sedulous, 剴切 ʿhoi ts'ít₃. K'ái ts'ieh, 勉 ʿmiú (mok₂). Miáu (Moh), 敏功 ʿman ts'ít₃. Min ts'ieh; assiduous in study, 力學 lik₂ hok₂. Lih hioh, 熱心讀書 ít₂ ₍sam tuk₂ ₍shü. Jeh sin tuh shú, 苦學 ʿfú hok₂. K'ú hioh, 苦志攻書 ʿfú chí² ₍kung ₍shü. K'ú chí kung shú, 勤學 ₍k'an hok₂. K'in hioh; assiduous in application, 苦功 ʿfú ₍kung. K'ú kung.

Assiduously, diligently, 慇懃 ₍yan ₍k'an. Yin k'in, 勤懇 ₍k'an ʿhan. K'in k'an, 苦心 ʿfú ₍sam. K'ú sin; to study assiduously, 苦心學 ʿfú ₍sam hok₂. K'ú sin hioh, 手不釋卷 ʿshau pat₃ shik₃ ʿkün. Shau puh shih kiuen, 手不停披,口不絕吟 ʿshau pat₃ ₍t'ing ₍p'í, ʿhau pat₃ tsüt₂ ₍yam. Shau puh t'ing p'í, k'au puh tsiueh yin; to labor assiduously, 勤力做工夫 ₍k'an lik₂ tsò² ₍kung ₍fú. K'in lih tso kung fú, 不歇做工夫 pat₃ hít₃ tsò² ₍kung ₍fú. Puh hieh tso kung fú, 不停去做 pat₃ ₍t'ing hü² tsò². Puh t'ing k'ü tso, 無時歇息 ₍mò ₍shí hít₃ sik₃. Wú shí hieh sih.

Assign, to, 派委 p'ái² ʿwai. P'ái wei, 定給 teng² k'ap₃. Ting kih, 着令 chéuk₃ ling². Choh ling, 吩咐 ₍fan fú². Fan fú; to limit, 限定 hán² teng². Hien ting; to determine, 決定 küt₃ teng². Kiueh ting, 決實 küt₃ shat₂. Kiueh shih; to specify, 開列 ₍hoi lít₂. K'ái lih; to assign a cause, 述其緣故 shut₂ ₍k'í ₍ün kú². Shuh k'í yuen kú, 解其緣故 ʿkái ₍k'í ₍ün kú². Kiái k'í yuen kú, 說其因由 shüt₃ ₍k'í ₍yan ₍yau. Shwoh k'í yin yú, 說其來歷 shüt₃ ₍k'í ₍loi lik₂. Shwoh k'í lái lih, 引故 ʿyan kú². Yin kú; to make over to another, 交 ₍káu. Kiáu, 交托 ₍káu t'ok₃. Kiáu t'oh, 交落 ₍káu lok₂. Kiáu loh, 交付 ₍káu fú². Kiáu fú, 付托 fú² t'ok₃. Fú t'oh, 寄托 kí² t'ok₃. Kí t'oh, 托落 t'ok₃ lok₂. T'oh loh, 囑托 chuk₃ t'ok₃. Chuh t'oh, 遺物與他 ₍wai mat₂ ʿü ₍t'á. Wei wuh yú t'á; to assign a false cause, 推故 ₍t'úi kú². Túi kú, 推諉 ₍t'úi ʿwai. Túi wei; to assign false judgement, 指明審不秉公 ʿchí ₍ming ʿsham pat₃ ʿping ₍kung. Chí ming shin puh ping kung; to assign a post, 派位 p'ái² wai². P'ái wei; to assign a prize, 定賞物 teng² ʿshéung mat₂. Ting sháng wuh, 定賞物歸某 teng² ʿshéung mat₂ ₍kwai ʿmau; to assign (make over) a lease, 交批與他 ₍káu

,p'ai 'á ,t'á. Kiáu p'i yú t'á; to set forth with particu'arity, 指明 'chí ,ming. Chí ming.

Assign, a person to whom property is transferred, 受業之人 shau² íp₂ ,chí ,yan. Shau nieh chí jin, 受托管業之人 shau² t'ok₂ 'kún íp₂ chí ,yan. Shau t'oh kwán nieh chí jin, 當管業者 ,tong 'kún íp₂ 'ché. Táng kwán nieh ché.

Assignable, that may be assigned, 可定 'ho teng². K'o ting. 可交 'ho ,káu. K'o kiáu, 可定給 'ho teng² k'ap₂. K'o ting kih, 可托 'ho t'ok₂. K'o t'oh, 定得 teng² tak₂. Ting teh, 托得 t'ok₂ tak₂. T'oh teh, 交付得 ,káu fú² tak₂. Kiáu fú teh, 派委得 p'ái² 'wai tak₂. P'ái wei teh.

Assignats, paper-money, 銀紙 ,ngan 'chí. Yin chí.

Assignation, an appointment of time and place for meeting, 約會 yéuk₂ úi². Yoh hwui, 約定相會 yéuk₂ teng² ,séung úi². Yoh ting siáng hwui, 訂期聚會 ting² ,k'í tsü² úi². Ting k'í tsü hwui.

Assigned 定給過 teng² k'ap₂ kwo². Ting kih kwo, 定交過 teng² ,káu kwo², 着令過 chéuk₂ ling² kwo². Choh ling kwo, 派委過 p'ái² 'wai kwo². P'ái wei kwo.

Assignee, a person to whom an assignment is made, 受托之人 shau² t'ok₂ ,chí ,yan. Shau t'oh chí jin, 代理者 toi² 'lí 'ché. Tái lí ché; assignees in bankruptcy, 辦理倒行之業者 pán² 'lí 'tò ,hong ,chí íp₂ 'ché. Pán lí táu háng chí nieh ché; a person invested with certain power, 有代理之權 'yau toi² 'lí ,chí ,k'ün. Yú tái lí chí k'iuen.

Assigner, one who assigns, 定給者 teng² k'ap₂ 'ché. Ting kih ché, 派位者 p'ái² wai² 'ché. P'ái wei ché, 定者 teng² 'ché.

Assigning, allotting, 派委 p'ái² 'wai. P'ái wei; appointing, 定 teng². Ting, 定給 teng² k'ap₂. Ting kih, 述 shut₂. Shuh, 解 'kái. Kiái, 交付 ,káu fú². Kiáu fú, 交托 ,káu t'ok₂. Kiáu t'oh.

Assignment, an allotting to a particular person or use, 定給者 teng² k'ap₂ 'ché. Ting kih ché, 定歸某者 teng² ,kwai 'mau 'ché. Ting kwei mau ché, 囑托 chuk₂ t'ok₂; the writing by which an interest is transferred, 契 k'ai². K'í, 交給之書 ,káu k'ap₂ ,chí ,shü. Kiáu kih chí shú, 兼業之契 hí² íp₂ ,chí k'ai². K'i nieh chí k'i, 囑書 chuk₂ ,shü. Chuh shú, 遺書 ,wai shü. Wei shú; assignment in bankruptcy, 交付倒行之業與代辦者 ,káu fú² 'tò ,hong ,chí íp₂ 'ü toi² pán² 'ché. Kiáu fú táu háng chí nieh yú tái pán ché.

Assimilate, to cause to resemble, 使佢一式 'sz 'k'ü yat₂ shik₂. Shí k'ü yih shih, 使之足似 'sz ,chí tsuk₂ 'ts'z. Shí chí tsuh sz, 使之平等 'sz ,chí ,p'ing tang. Shí chí p'ing tang; to make to resemble, 做到似足 tsò² tò² 'ts'z tsuk₂. Tso táu sz tsuh, 裝成一式 ,chong ,shing yat₂ shik₂. Chwáng ching yih shih, 依樣做補 ,í yéung² tsò² ,fán. Í yáng tso fán, 整得相似 'ching tak₂ ,séung 'ts'z. Ching teh siáng sz, 做到彷彿 tsò² tò² 'fong fat₂. Tso táu fáng fuh; to convert into a like substance, 化生成 fa² ,shang. Hwá sang, 化成同體 fa² ,shing ,t'ung 'ti. Hwá ching t'ung t'í.

Assimilated 做過相似 tsò² kwo² ,séung 'ts'z. Tso kwo siáng sz, 整過足似 'ching kwo² tsuk₂ 'ts'z. Ching kwo tsuh sz, 化成過同體 fá² ,shing kwo² ,t'ung 't'ai. Hwá ching kwo t'ung t'í, 做過彷彿 tsò² kwo² 'fong fat₂. Tso kwo fáng fuh.

Assimilation, the act of bringing to a resemblance, 使歸一式 'sz ,kwai yat₂ shik₂. Shí kwei yih shih, 整得相似者 'ching tak₂ ,séung 'ts'z 'ché. Ching teh siáng sz ché; a state of resemblance, 相似 ,séung 'ts'z. Siáng sz, 彷彿 'fong fat₂. Fáng fuh, 類似 lui² 'ts'z. Lui sz, 像似 tséung² 'ts'z. Siáng sz; the process by which bodies convert other bodies into their own nature and substance, 化成同性體 fá² ,shing ,t'ung sing² 't'ai. Hwá ching t'ung sing t'í, 化 fá². Hwá, 消化 siú fa².

Assimilative, having the power of converting to a likeness, 可做相似 'ho tso² ,séung 'ts'z. K'o tso siáng sz, 可使一式 'ho 'sz yat₂ shik₂. K'o shí yih shih, 可致一樣 'ho chí² yat₂ yéung². K'o chí yih yáng, 有化成同類之性 'yau fá² ,shing ,t'ung lui² ,chí sing². Yú hwá ching t'ung lui chí sing.

Assist, to, to lend aid, 帮助 ,pong cho². Páng tsú, 助 cho². Tsú, 幫助 ,pong cho². Páng tsú, 扶助 ,fú cho². Fú tsú, 輔助 fú² cho². Fú tsú, 輔相 fú² séung². Fú siáng, 贊佐 tsán² tso². Tsán tso, 贊助 tsán² cho². Tsán tsú, 毗輔 ,p'í fú². P'í fú, 裨輔 ,p'í fú². P'i fú, 裨助 ,p'i cho². P'i tsú, 陪助 ,p'úi cho². P'ei tsú, 佑助 yau² cho². Yú tsú, 翼助 yik₂ cho². Yih tsú, 翼贊 yik₂ tsán². Yih tsán, 帮手 ,pong 'shau. Páng shau, 夾介 káp₂ kái². Kiáh kiái, 相助 ,séung cho². Siáng tsú, 相弼 ,séung pat₂. Siáng pih, 輔弼 fú² pat₂. Fú pih, 副 fú². Fú, 丞 ,shing. Ching, 濟 tsai². Tsí, 奬 'tséung. Tsiáng, 副 fau². Fau, 尤 ,yam. Yin, 批 ,p'ai. P'í, 將 ,tséung. Tsiáng, 駙 fú². Fú, 裁 ,yung. Jung, 佾 yau². Yú, 援 ,ún. Yuen, 援助 ,ún cho². Yuen tsú, 倗 ,p'ang. P'ang, 儐 f². Rh, 旋 tso². Tso, 藉 tsik₂. Tsih, 佽 ts'z². Ts'z. 儲 ,ch'ü. Ch'ú, 賻 fú². Fú, 救助 kau² cho². Kiú tsú; to favor, 帮襯 ,pong ch'an². Páng ts'in, 體貼 't'ai t'íp₂. T'í t'ieh, 體恤 't'ai kú². T'í kú; to assist the poor, 濟貧 tsai² ,p'an. Tsí p'in, 佽助貧乏 ts'z² cho² ,p'an fát₂. Ts'z tsú p'in fáh; assist him, 帮助佢 ,pong cho² 'k'ü. Páng tsú k'ü; to assist (cheer one) in his old age, 以介眉壽 'í kái² ,mí shau². Í kiái mei shau; to assist the royal family, 以奬王室 'í 'tséung ,wong shat₂. Í tsiáng wáng shih; why do you not assist him? 胡不佽焉 ,ú pat₂ ts'z² ,ín. Wú puh ts'z yen; if you know that your friend is dead, assist him, 知死者賻 ,chí 'sz 'ché fú². Chí sz ché fú; assistance is to assist, 助者藉也 cho² 'ché tsik₂ 'yá. Tsú ché tsih yé; to assist one another, 相帮 ,séung ,pong. Siáng páng. 相助 ,séung cho². Siáng tsú; to assist in the administration of a government, 相國 séung² kwok₂. Siáng kwoh; to assist in doing evil, 助惡 cho² ok₂. Tsú ngoh; to assist freely, 白送 pak₂ sung². Peh sung, 白贈 fú² tsang². Fú tsang; to benefit, 加益 ,ká yik₂. Kiá yih, 附益 fú² yik₂. Fú yih;

to assist the emperor, 贊上 tsán' shéung². Tsár sháng; to assist bringing about, 贊成 tsán' ˌshing. Tsán ching; to assist one's parents, 事父母 sz² fú² 'mò. Sz fú mú.

Assistance 助者 cho² 'ché. Tsú ché; to render ditto, 帮助 ˌpong cho². Páng tsú, 帮手 ˌpong 'shau: ditto to the poor, 濟貧 tsai' ˌp'an. Tsí p'in; ditto to the state, 相國 séung' kwok₂. Siáng kwoh: covert assistance, 關節 ˌkwán tsít₂. Kwán tsieh; to give a douceur for underhand aid, 打關節 'tá ˌkwán tsít₂. Tá kwán tsieh; to procure assistance, 假手 'ká 'shau. Kiá shau, 借手 tsé' 'shau. Tsié shau, 藉手 tsik₂ 'shau. Tsih shau, 借助 tsé' cho². Tsié tsú; to seek assistance, 求助 ˌk'au cho². K'iú tsú.

Assistant, helping, 助的 cho² tik₂. Tsú tih.

Assistant, one who aids, 帮手 ˌpong 'shau. Páng shau, 帮手者 ˌpong 'shau 'ché. Páng shau ché, 助力者 cho² lik₂ 'ché. Tsú lih ché, 助力嘅人 cho² lik₂ ké' ˌyan. Tsú lih tih jin, 扶助者 ˌfú cho² 'ché. Fú tsú ché, 管家 'kún ˌká. Kwán kiá 丞 ˌshing. Ching, 副 fú'. Fú, 佐 tso². Tso, 左 'tso. Tso, 副貳 fú' í². Fú rh 爪牙 'cháu ˌngá. Cháu yá; an excellent assistant, 善弼 shín² pat₂. Shen pih, 良弼 ˌléung pat₂. Liáng pih; an assistant district magistrate *, 縣丞 ün² ˌshing. Yuen ching, 分縣 ˌfan ün². Fan yuen, 左堂 'tso ˌt'ong. Tso t'áng; secondary ditto, 右堂 yau² ˌt'ong. Yú t'áng, 捕廳 pò² ˌt'eng. Pú t'ing, 邑尉 yap₂ wai'. Yih wei, 邑曹 yap₂ ˌts'ò. Yih ts'áu; an assistant magistrate of a department, 州同 ˌchau ˌt'ung. Chau t'ung, 州判 ˌchau p'ún². Chau pw'án, 州佐 ˌchau tso². Chau tso, 別駕 pít₂ ká'. Pieh kiá; principal assistant, or prime minister, 冢相 'ch'ung séung². Ch'ung siáng, 拜相 pái' séung². Pái siáng, 宰相 'tsoi séung². Tsái siáng; assistant minister of state, 丞相 ˌshing séung². Ching siáng; assistant of the inner court, 中相 ˌchung séung². Chung siáng; assistant censor, 副都御史 fú' ˌtò ü² 'sz. Fú tú yú shí; assistant examiner of literary candidates, 副主考 fú' 'chü 'háu. Fú chú k'áu; assistant commissioner, 副使 fú' 'sz. Fú shí; assistant commissary, 兵備道 ˌping pí² tò². Ping pí táu; assistant minister of the sacrificial court, 太常寺少卿 t'ái' ˌshéung tsz² shiú' ˌhing. T'ái cháng tsz sháu k'ing; assistants in public offices, 內幕 noi² mok₂. Nui moh; assistants of officers in general, 左右 † 'tso yau'. Tso yú, 手脚 'shau kéuk₂. Shau kioh; assistant to a superintendent of education, 訓導 fan' tò². Fan táu; assistant or a sub-prefect, 同知, 通判 ˌt'ung p'ún². T'ung pw'án; assistants of a prefect, 同知 ˌt'ung ˌchí. T'ung chí. 郡丞 kwan² ˌshing. Kiun ching, 貳侯 í² ˌhau. Rh hau, 分府 ˌfan 'fú. Fan fú; assistants of salt commissioner, 運同 wan² ˌt'ung. Yun t'ung, 運副使 wan² fú' 'sz. Yun fú shí; assistants of the provincial judge, 按察司副使 on' ch'át₂ ˌsz fú' 'sz. Ngán ch'áh sz fú sz, 憲副 hín' fú'. Hien fú; assistants of the provincial treasurer, 布政司參政 pò' ching' ˌsz ˌts'ám ching'. Pú ching sz ts'án ching, 參議 ˌts'ám 'í. Ts'án í; assistant or lieutenant general, 副都統 fú' ˌtò 't'ung. Fú tú t'ung; assistants to a general, admiral, or a commander-in-chief next to the Tartar General, 副總兵 fú' 'tsung ˌping. Fú tsung ping, 協鎮 híp₂ chan'. Hieh chin, 副將 fú' tséung². Fú tsiáng, 協領 híp₂ 'ling. Hieh ling, 參將 ˌts'ám tséung². Ts'án tsiáng *.

Assisting 助 cho². Tsú, 帮助 ˌpong cho². Páng tsú, 扶 ˌfú. Fú, 副 fú'. Fú, 輔 fú'. Fú.

Assize, } a court in England, held in every county
Assizes, } by at least one of the judges of the superior courts for trying criminal cases, 臬臺衙門 ít₂ ˌt'oi ˌngá ˌmún. Nieh t'ái yá mun, 大碼 tái' kot₂. Tá koh; the time of holding the court of assize, 判斷之時 p'ún' tün' ˌchí ˌshí. Pw'án twán chí shí.

Assize, to, to fix the rate of, to assess, 估價 'kú ká'. Kú kiá; to fix the weight and measure, price of commodities, 定權量價等事 teng² ˌk'ün, léung², ká' 'tang sz². Ting k'iuen, liáng, kiá tang sz, 設法定權量價等事 ch'ít₂ fát₂ teng² ˌk'ün, léung², ká' 'tang sz². Sheh fáh ting k'iuen, liáng, kiá tang sz.

Assizer, an officer who has the inspection of weights and measures, 定權量之官 teng² ˌk'ün léung² ˌchí ˌkún. Ting k'iuen liáng chí kwán.

Associable, that may be joined to, 可合 'ho hòp₂. K'o hoh; sociable, 可交友 'ho ˌkáu 'yau. K'o kiáu yú, 可相交 'ho ˌséung ˌkáu. K'o siáng kiáu.

Associate, to join in company, as a friend, 交友 ˌkáu 'yau. Kiáu yú, 交遊 ˌkáu ˌyau. Kiáu yú, 相交 ˌséung ˌkáu. Siáng kiáu, 結納 kít₂ náp₂. Kieh náh, 締好 tai' 'hò. Tí háu, 相與 ˌséung 'ü. Siáng yú, 交接 ˌkáu tsíp₂. Kiáu tsieh, 相伴 ˌséung pún². Siáng pwán, 陪伴 ˌp'úi pún². P'ei pwán, 相陪 ˌséung ˌp'úi. Siáng p'ei, 羣伴 ˌkw'an pún², 相往來 ˌséung 'wong ˌloi. Siáng wáng lái, 同行 ˌt'ung ˌhang. T'ung hang, 同坐 ˌt'ung tso². T'ung tso, 同出入 ˌt'ung ch'ut₂ yáp₂. T'ung ch'uh jih; to unite, 會合 úi² hòp₂. Hwui hoh; constantly to associate with, 行一雙企一對 ˌhang yat₂ ˌshéung 'k'í yat₂ túi'; to associate with the ancients (to spend one's time in studying their works), 古人與稽 'kú ˌyan 'ü ˌk'ai. Kú jin yú k'í; to associate with the lowbred, 濫交 lám² ˌkáu. Lán kiáu; to associate indiscriminately, 亂咁相與 lün² kòm' ˌséung 'ü. Lwán kán siáng yú, 不

* This and the following are the designation for the Superintendent of Police of a district.

† In a more extended sense the term 左右 comprises the whole suite of a mandarin.

* The respective rank of the officers is:—District Magistrate, 7th rank, Inspector of Education in his district, ditto; that of a Sub-prefect, 6th rank; that of a Prefect, 4th rank: the Salt Commissioner, 3d, the Provincial Judge, do.; the Provincial Treasurer, 2d; a Lieutenant General, 1st; Commander-in-chief next to the Tartar General, 1st, Fú' Tséung', ditto &c.

擇交 pat, chák₂ ₍káu. Puh tseh kiáu; to associate with the wicked, 黨惡 ʻtong ok₃. Táng ngoh, 交結匪類 ₍káu kít₃ ʻfí lui². Kiáu kieh fí lui, 相與小人 ₍séung ʻü ʻsiú ₍yan. Siáng yú siáu jin, 比之匪人 pí² ₍chí ʻfí ₍yan. Pí chí fí jin.

Associate, an, one frequently in company with another, 朋友 ₍p'ang ʻyau. P'ang yú, 朋侶 ₍p'ang ʻlü. P'ang lü, 朋儕 ₍p'ang ₍ch'ái. P'ang ch'ái, 朋儔 ₍p'ang ₍ch'au. P'ang ch'au; a partner or associate in business, 夥計 ʻfo kai². Ho kí, 夥伴 ʻfo pún². Ho pwán, 合伴 hòp₂ pún². Hoh pwán, 同伴 ₍t'ung pún². T'ung pwán, 同事 ₍t'ung sz². T'ung sz, 合夥 hòp₂ ʻfo. Hoh ho; an associate on a journey, 行侶 ₍hang ʻlü. Hang lü; an associate in office, 同僚 ₍t'ung ₍liú. T'ung liáu, 僚友 ₍liú ʻyau. Liáu yú; an associate in crime, 惡黨 ok₃ ʻtong. Ngoh táng; to have an associate, 有伴 ʻyau pún². Yú pwán, 有所交 ʻyau ʻsho ₍káu. Yú so kiáu; a father's associates, 父之黨 fú² ₍chí ʻch'í. Fú chí ch'í.

Associated, united in company, 會合 úi² hòp₂. Hwui hoh; associated in business, 合伴 hòp₂ pún². Hoh pwán; associated in friendship, 相好 ₍séung ʻhò. Siáng háu, 好友 ʻhò ʻyau. Háu yú; to be associated with in government, 攝政 shíp, ching². Nieh ching.

Associating, uniting in friendship, 交友 ₍káu ʻyau. Kiáu yú, 交遊 ₍káu ₍yau. Kiáu yú; ditto in interest, 合伴 hòp₂ pún². Hoh pwán; ditto in company, 合會 hòp₂ úi². Hoh hwui.

Association, the act of associating, 會合 úi² hòp₂. Hwui hoh, 相投 ₍séung ₍t'au. Siáng t'au, 投合 ₍t'au hòp₂. T'au hoh, 聚會 tsü² úi². Tsü hwui, 聚首 tsü² ʻshau. Tsü shau, 暢聚 ch'éung² tsü². Ch'áng tsü; a society or club, 會 úi². Hwui; to form an association, 開會 ₍hoi úi². K'ái hwui, 設會 ch'ít₃ úi². Sheh hwui; to join an association, 入會 yáp₂ úi². Jih hwui, 聯會 ₍lün úi². Lien hwui, 做會 tsò² úi². Tso hwui, 拜會 * pái² úi². Pái hwui; a private association (similar to a savings bank), 銀會 ₍ngan úi². Yin hwui; the "Longevity Association", 長生會 ₍ch'éung ₍shang úi². Ch'áng sang hwui; a literary association, 文會 ₍man úi². Wan hwui; the poet's association, 詩會 ₍shí úi². Shí hwui; the association for mutual protection, 保良會 ʻpò ₍léung úi². Páu liáng hwui; the Masonic Association, 規矩會 ₍kw'ai ʻkü úi². Kw'ei kü hwui; rules of an association, 會規 úi² ₍kw'ai. Hwui kw'ei; intercourse, 交親 káu ₍ts'an. Kiáu ts'in, 交接 ₍káu tsíp₃. Kiáu tsieh, 交際 ₍káu tsai². Kiáu tsí, 交結 ₍káu kít₃. Kiáu kieh, 黨與 ʻtong ʻü. Táng yú, 密交 mat₂ ₍káu. Mih kiáu.

Assoilment, act of assoiling, 羞汚 ₍sau ₍ú. Siú wú; absolution, 釋罪 shik₃ tsúi². Shih tsúi, 赦罪 shé² tsúi². Shié tsúi.

* This term is only applied to joining an association formed for revolutionary or other unlawful purposes. Its very sound frightens Chinese officers, hence should be used with great discretion even in conversation.

Assonance, resemblance of sounds (term used in poetry), 押韻 áp₃ wan². Yáh yun.

Assort, to, to separate and distribute into classes, 逐樣排開 chuk₂ yéung² ₍p'ái ₍hoi. Chuh yáng p'ái k'ái, 逐樣分開 chuk₂ yéung² ₍fan ₍hoi. Chuh yáng fan k'ái, 安排 ₍on ₍p'ái. Ngán p'ái, 布置 pò² chí². Pú chí, 依類排列 ₍í lui² ₍p'ái lít₂. Í lui p'ái lieh, 分別排開 ₍fan pít₂ ₍p'ái ₍hoi. Fan pieh p'ái k'ái, 分類安置 ₍fan lui² ₍on chí². Fan lui ngán chí; to assort colors, 配色 p'úi² shik₃. P'ei sih; ill assorted, 不配 pat₂ p'úi². Puh p'ei.

Assortment 依類排列者 ₍í lui² ₍p'ái lít₂ ₍ché. Í lui p'ái lieh ché; assortment of colors, 配色 p'úi² shik₃. P'ei sih; assortment of numbers, 號數 hò² shò². Háu sú.

Assuage, to, to reduce, as pain, 減輕 ʻkám ₍heng. Kien k'ing, 致輕 chí² ₍heng. Chí k'ing, 使輕 ʻsz ₍heng. Shí k'ing; to soothe, 撫 ʻfú. Fú, 解 ʻkái. Kiái; to assuage grief, 解憂 ʻkái ₍yau. Kiái yú; to assuage wrath, 俾其氣下 ʻpí ₍k'í hí² há². Pí k'í k'í hiá, 使他嗔氣 ʻsz ʻk'ü ʻmai kòm² ₍nau, 減他嗔氣 ʻkám ₍t'á ₍nau hí². Kien t'á niau k'í, 息怒 sik₂ nò². Sih nú.

Assuage, to, to subside, 退 t'úi². T'úi.

Assuaged, mitigated, 致輕過 chí² ₍heng kwo². Chí k'ing kwo; eased, 撫過 ʻfú kwo². Fú kwo.

Assuasive, mitigating, 致輕的 chí² ₍heng tik₃. Chí k'ing tih; tranquilizing, 撫安的 ʻfú ₍on tik₃. Fú ngán tih.

Assuetude, custom, 慣經 kwán² ₍king. Kwán king, 慣例 kwán² lai². Kwán lí; habitual use, 常慣 ₍shéung kwán². Cháng kwán.

Assume, to, to take upon one's self, 擅 shín². Shen, 自擅 tsz² shín². Tsz shen, 自專 tsz² ₍chün. Tsz chuen, 冒 mò². Máu, 占 chím². Chen, 佔 chím². Chen, 僭 ts'ím². ts'ien; to assume to one's self, 僭分 ts'ím² fan². Ts'ien fan; to assume precedence, 僭尊 ts'ím² ₍tsün. Ts'ien tsun, 占先去 chím² ₍sín hü². Chen sien k'ü, 占先講 chím² ₍sín ʻkong. Chen sien kiáng, 占先 chím² ₍sín. Chen sien, 占先頭 chím² ₍sín ₍t'au. Chen sien t'au; to assume more for one's self, 占便宜 chím² ₍p'ín ₍í. Chen p'ien í; to assume a false name, 冒名 mò² ₍meng. Máu ming, 假冒名字 ʻká mò² ₍meng tsz². Kiá máu ming tsz; to assume a feigned manner, 裝模作樣 ₍chong ₍mò tsok₂ yéung². Chwáng mú tsoh yáng, 假扮行爲 ʻká pán² ₍hang ₍wai. Kiá pán hang wei; to assume credit to one's self, 奪名 tüt₂ ₍meng. Toh ming; to assume merit, 奪功勞 tüt₂ ₍kung ₍lò. Toh kung láu, 佻功 ₍t'iú ₍kung. T'iáu kung; to assume power, 弄權 lung² ₍k'ün. Lung k'iuen, 擅權 shín² ₍k'ün. Shen k'iuen, 專權 ₍chün ₍k'ün. Chuen k'iuen, 攬權 ʻlám ₍k'ün. Lán k'iuen; to assume command (as the emperor), 臨御 ₍lam ü². Lin yú; to suppose, 假 ʻká. Kiá, 設若 ch'ít₃ yéuk₂. Sheh joh; to assume too much to one's self, 自逞過頭 tsz² ʻch'ing kwo² ₍t'au. Tsz ch'ing kwo t'au, 自專太過 tsz² ₍chün t'ái² kwo². Tsz chuen t'ái kwo; to

assume to effect public works, 擅造作 shín² tsò² tsok₅. Shen tsáu tsoh; to assume appearance, 取貌 ʿts'ü máu². Ts'ü máu; to assume the form of man (said of spirits and apparitions), 現人形 ín² ˏyan ˏying. Hien jin hing, 變人形 pín² ˏyan ˏying. Pien jin hing.

Assumed 占過 chím² kwo². Chen kwo, 擅過 shín² kwo². Shen kwo, 僭過 ts'ím² kwo². Ts'ien kwo, 冒過 mò² kwo². Máu kwo, 變過 pín² kwo². Pien kwo, 取過 ʿts'ü kwo². Ts'ü kwo.

Assuming 占 chím². Chen, 擅 shín². Shen, 冒 mò². Máu 暴 ngò². Ngau; assuming the appearance of virtue, 色取仁 shik₅ ʿts'ü ˏyan. Sih ts'ü jin; arrogating, 驕誇 ˏkiú ˏkw'á. Kiáu kw'á; taking for granted, 設若 ch'ít₅ yéuk₂. Sheh joh; pretending, 假爲 ʿká ˏwai. Kiá wei, 佯爲 ˏyéung ˏwai. Yáng wei.

Assuming, arrogant, 驕傲 ˏkiú ngò². Kiáu ngau, 驕矜 ˏkiú ˏking. Kiáu king, 傲視 ngò² shí². Ngau shí, 大樣 tái² yéung². Tá yáng, 大架 tái² ʿká. Tá kiá, 裝腔 ˏchong ˏhong; assuming and insolent, 恃財傲物 shí² ˏts'oi ngò² mat₂. Shí ts'ái ngau wuh, 恃勢欺人 shí² shai² ˏhí ˏyan. Shí shí k'í jin, 恃己凌物 shí² ʿkí ˏling mat₂. Shí kí ling wuh.

Assumption, the act of taking upon one's self, 自擅者 tsz² shín² ʿché. Tsz shen ché; the act of taking for granted, 姑許 ˏkú ʿhü. Kú hü, 信以爲然 sun² ʿí ˏwai ˏín. Sin í wei jen, 姑許其實 ˏkú ʿhü ˏk'í shat₂. Kü hü k'í shih; Christ's asumption of our flesh, 基督之托身 ˏKí tuk₅ ˏchí t'ok₅ ˏshan. Kí tuh chí t'oh shin; the taking up a person into heaven, 升天 ˏshing ˏt'ín. Shing t'ien; a consequence drawn from a proposition of which an argument is composed, 所取之意 ʿsho ʿts'ü ˏchí í². So ts'ü chí í, 所執之意 ʿsho chap₅ ˏchí í². So chih chí í.

Assumptive, that may be assumed, 可取 ʿho ʿts'ü. K'o ts'ü, 可擅 ʿho shín². K'o shen, 可姑許 ʿho ˏkú ʿhü. K'o kú hü.

Assurance, the act of assuring, 實話 shat₂ wá². Shih hwá, 確說 k'ok₅ shüt₅. K'ioh shwoh, 使實信 ʿsz shat₂ sun². Shí shih sin, 令確信 ling² k'ok₅ sun². Ling k'ioh sin; firm persuasion, 實信 shat₂ sun². Shih sin, 堅信 ˏkín sun². Kien sin, 篤信 tuk₅ sun². Tuh sin, 確信 k'ok₅ sun². K'ioh sin, 知實 ˏchí shat₂. Chí shih, 定知 teng² ˏchí. Ting chí, 實知 shat₂ ˏchí. Shih chí; freedom from doubt, 無疑 ˏmò ˏí. Wú í; certain expectation, 冀其必有 k'í² ˏk'í pít₅ ʿyau. K'í k'í pieh yú, 冀望必有 k'í² mong² pít₅ ʿyau. K'í wáng pieh yú, 實望 shat₂ mong². Shih wáng, 實望得倒 shat₂ mong² tak₅ ʿtò. Shih wáng teh táu; full confidence, 固信必有 kú² sun² pít₅ ʿyau. Kú sin pieh yú; the utmost certainty, 定知其實 teng² ˏchí ˏk'í shat₂. Ting chí k'í shih; firmness of mind, 堅定之心 ˏkín teng² ˏchí ˏsam. Kien ting chí sin; certain knowledge, 的確識之 tik₅ k'ok₅ shik₅ ˏchí. Tih k'ioh shih chí, 確實知到 k'ok₅ shat₂ ˏchí tò². K'ioh shih chí táu, 果實識得 ʿkwo shat₂ shik₅ tak₅. Ko shih shih teh; insurance, 保險 ʿpò ʿhím. Páu hien, 買燕梳 * ʿmái ín² ˏsho. Mái yen sú; impudence, 無廉恥 ˏmò ˏlím ʿch'í. Wú lien ch'í, 大膽 tái² ʿtám. Tá tán, 厚面皮之人 hau² mín² ˏp'í ˏchí ˏyan. Hau mien p'í chí jin; full confidence in Christ and of final salvation, 實信基督而得救 shat₂ sun² ˏKí tuk₅ ˏí tak₅ kau². Shih sin Kí tuh rh teh kiú, 篤信基督 tuk₅ sun² ˏKí tuk₅. Tuh sin Kí tuh.

Assure, to, to make certain, 令確實 ling² k'ok₅ shat₂. Ling k'ioh shih; to insure, 買保險 ʿmái ʿpò ʿhím. Mái páu hien, 買燕梳 ʿmái ín² ˏsho. Mái yen sú; to give confidence by a promise, 作保 tsok₅ ʿpò. Tsoh páu, 做保人 tsò² ʿpò ˏyan. Tso páu jin, 做保家 tsò² ʿpò ˏká. Tso páu kiá; to make confident, 致人無疑 chí² ˏyan ˏmò ˏí. Chí jin wú í, 使人堅信 ʿsz ˏyan ˏkín sun². Shí jin kien sin; to aver, 實話 shat₂ wá². Shih hwá, 確說 k'ok₅ shüt₅. K'ioh shwoh; he assured us of it, 實說我知 shat₂ shüt₅ ʿngo ˏchí. Shih shwoh wo chí; to assure one's self, 確實知 k'ok₅ shat₂ ˏchí. K'ioh shih chí, 查其確實 ˏch'á ˏk'í k'ok₅ shat₂. Ch'á k'í k'ioh shih, 自查的確 tsz² ˏch'á tik₅ k'ok₅. Tsz ch'á tih k'ioh.

Assured, made certain, 使確實 ʿsz k'ok₅ shat₂. Shí k'ioh shih; certain, 的確 tik₅ k'ok₅. Tih k'ioh, 定着 teng² chéuk₅. Ting choh; insured, 買過保險 ʿmái kwo² ʿpò ʿhím. Mái kwo páu hien, 買過燕梳 ʿmái kwo² ín² ˏsho. Mái kwo yen sú; indubitable, 無疑 ˏmò ˏí. Wú í, 無疑惑 ˏmò ˏí wák₂. Wú í hwoh, 無思疑 ˏmò ˏsz ˏí. Wú sz í, 一定無疑 yat₅ teng² ˏmò ˏí. Yih ting wú í; I am assured, 我眞知到 ʿngo ˏchan ˏchí tò². Wo chín chí táu, 我實知 ʿngo shat₂ ˏchí. Wo shih chí; bold to excess, 敢膽 ʿkòm ʿtám. Kán tán; impudent, 無廉恥 ˏmò ˏlím ʿch'í. Wú lien ch'í; assured of final salvation, 堅信得救 ˏkín sun² tak₅ kau². Kien sin teh kiú.

Assuredly, certainly, 定然 teng² ˏín. Ting jen, 固然 kú² ˏín. Kú jen, 必然 pít₅ ˏín. Pieh jen, 斷然 tün² ˏín. Twán jen, 果然 ʿkwo ˏín. Ko jen, 必定 pít₅ teng². Pieh ting, 是必 shí² pít₅. Shí pieh, 定必 teng² pít₅. Ting pieh, 斷斷 tün² tün². Twán twán, 確然 k'ok₅ ˏín. K'ioh jen, 委然 ʿwai ín. Wei jen, 委實 ʿwai shat₂. Wei shih, 委果 ʿwai ʿkwo. Wei ko; indubitably, 無疑 ˏmò ˏí. Wú í, 無不如是 ˏmò pat₅ ˏü shí². Wú puh jú shí, 實實落落 shat₂ shat₂ lok₂ lok₂. Shih shih loh loh, 實在 shat₂ tsoi². Shih tsái, 實首 shat₂ ʿshau. Shih shau.

Aster chinensis, 江南紫 ˏkong ˏnám ʿtsz. Kiáng nán tsz.

Asterias, stella marina, 鷄爪魚 ˏkai ʿcháu ˏü. Kí cháu yú, 海燕 ʿhoi ʿín. Hái yen.

Aster marinus condrilla, 黃花菜 ˏwong ˏfá ts'oi². Hwáng hwá ts'ái.

Asterisk, the figure of a star (*), used in printing

* Mái ín sho is a corruption of insurance and to insure.

and writing, 一點星 yat, 'tím ,sing. Yih tien sing; a mark of reference, 旁訓號 ,p'ong fan' hò². P'áng hiun háu, 旁解記號 ,p'ong 'kái kí' hò². P'áng kiái kí háu; to mark with an asterisk, 打點星 'tá 'tím ,sing, 畫記號 wák, kí' hò². Hwá kí háu.

Astern, behind a ship, 在船後 tsoi' ,shün hau². Tsái ch'uen hau; towards the stern, 向船尾 héung' ,shün 'mí. Hiáng ch'uen wí; fasten on astern, 吶船尾 nái' ,shün 'mí. Nái ch'uen wí.

Asteroids 小行星 'siú ,hang ,sing. Siáu hang sing; a name given to about 40 and odd newly discovered planets, 新見細小行星之稱 ,san kín' sai' 'siú ,hang ,sing ,chí ,ch'ing. Sin kien sí siáu hang sing chí ch'ing.

Asthenic, weak, 軟弱 'ün yéuk. Yuen joh, 孱弱 ,shán yéuk. Tsán joh, 柔弱 ,yau yéuk. Jau joh.

Asthma, difficulty of breathing, 氣喘 hí' 'ch'ün. K'í ch'uen, 痃氣 ,há hí'. Kiá k'í, 哮喘 ,háu ,há. Hiáu kiá, 哮喘 ,háu 'ch'ün. Hiáu ch'uen, 氣嘈 hí' ,ts'ò. K'í ts'áu, 氣緊 hí' 'kan. K'í kin, 急喘 kap, 'ch'ün. Kih ch'uen, 痰 káp. Kiáh, 扯痃 'ch'é ,há. Ch'é kiá; humoral asthma, 痰喘 ,t'ám 'ch'ün. T'án ch'uen; great difficulty of breathing, 牽氣唔上灘 ,hín hí' ,m 'shéung ,t'án. K'ien k'í wú sháng t'án; to suffer of asthma, 發瘧* fát, háp, (an expression chiefly heard among the Hakka); to get asthma, 起痃氣 'hí ,há hí². K'í kiá k'í.

Asthmatic 氣喘的 hí' 'ch'ün tik. K'í ch'uen tih, 痃氣嘅 ,há hí' ké²; troubled with asthma, 有氣喘 'yau hí' 'ch'ün. Yú k'í ch'uen, 受喘病 shau' 'ch'ün peng². Shau ch'uen ping. [*H. pòt háp.]

Astonish, to, to astonish people, 令人駭異 ling' ,yan ,hoi í². Ling jin hiái í, 令人驚嚇 ling' ,yan ,keng hák. Ling jin king hih, 令人詫異 ling' ,yan ch'á' í². Ling jin ch'á í, 使人驚訝 'sz ,yan ,keng ngá². Shí jin king yá, 使人驚駭 'sz ,yan ,keng ,hoi. Shí jin king hiái, 使人驚愕 'sz ,yan ,keng ngok. Shí jin king ngoh, 使人失突兀 'sz ,yan shat, tat, ngat. Shí jin shih tuh wuh, 着人慌忙 chéuk, ,yan ,wong ,mong. Choh jin hwáng máng, 令人出奇 ling' ,yan ch'ut, ,k'í. Ling jin ch'uh k'í, 令人驚奇 ling' ,yan ,keng ,k'í. Ling jin king k'í, 令人怪異 ling' ,yan kwái' í². Ling jin kwái í, 令人驚怪 ling' ,yan ,keng kwái'. Ling jin king kwái, 令人奇怪 ling' ,yan ,k'í kwái'. Ling jin k'í kwái; to astonish the world, 驚天動地 ,keng ,t'in tung' tí². King t'ien tung tí, 驚動天地 ,keng tung' ,t'in tí². King tung t'ien tí.

Astonished, confounded with surprise or admiration, 出奇 ch'ut, ,k'í. Ch'uh k'í, 見詫異 kín' ch'á' í². Kien ch'á í, 見古怪 kín' 'kú kwái². Kien kú kwái, 見出奇 kín' ch'ut, ,k'í. Kien ch'uh k'í, 見奇異 kín' ,k'í í². Kien k'í í, 駭異 ,hoi í². Hiái í, 愕然 ngok, ,in. Ngoh jen, 失突兀 shat, tat, ngat. Shih tuh wuh.

Astonishing, confounding people with wonder, 使人出奇 'sz ,yan ch'ut, ,k'í. Shí jin ch'uh k'í, 令人駭異 ling' ,yan ,hoi í². Ling jin hiái í; confounding people with fear, 令人驚愕 ling' ,yan ,keng ngok. Ling jin king ngoh.

Astonishing, wonderful! 奇哉 ,k'í ,tsoi. K'í tsái, 出奇 ch'ut, ,k'í. Ch'uh k'í 怪也 kwái' 'yá. Kwái yé, 怪乎 kwái' ,ú. Kwái hú, 異哉 í' ,tsoi. Í tsái. 出奇古怪 ch'ut, ,k'í 'kú kwái². Ch'uh k'í kú kwái; how very wonderful! 何其奇也 ,ho ,k'í ,k'í 'yá. Ho k'í k'í yé, 好出奇 'hò ch'ut, ,k'í.

Astonishingly, in a degree to excite amazement, 非常 ,fí ,shéung. Fí cháng, 異常 í' ,shéung. Í cháng, 駭異 ,hoi í². Hiái í, 好出奇 'hò ch'ut, ,k'í. Háu ch'uh k'í.

Astonishment, amazement, 駭異 ,hoi í². Hiái í, 駭異者 ,hoi í' 'ché. Hiái í ché, 驚訝者 ,keng ngá' 'ché. King yá ché, 詫異 ch'á' í². Ch'á í; filled with wonder and astonishment, 無不驚訝 ,mò pat, ,keng ngá². Wú puh king yá, 無不詫異 ,mò pat, ch'á' í². Wú puh ch'á í; could not help expressing his astonishment, 不免出奇 pat, 'mín ch'ut, ,k'í. Puh mien ch'uh k'í.

Astound, to astonish people, 使人驚訝 'sz ,yan ,keng ngá². Shí jin king yá, 使人駭異 'sz ,yan ,hoi í². Shí jin hiái í; to strike dumb with amazement, 振人聾聵 chan' ,yan ,lung 'fúi. Chin jin lung hwui, 驚人耳目 ,keng ,yan 'í muk. King jin rh muh.

Astounding, adapted to astonish, 可使驚訝 'ho 'sz ,keng ngá². K'o shí king yá, 令得人出奇 ling' tak, ,yan ch'ut, ,k'í. Ling teh jin ch'uh k'í, 俾得人詫異 'pí tak, ,yan ch'á' í². Pí teh jin ch'á í.

Astraddle, with the legs accross a thing, 騎馬墩坐 ,k'é 'má 'kòm tso². K'í má kán tso, 騎馬墩樣 ,k'é 'má 'kòm yéung². K'é má kán yáng, 學騎馬墩樣 hok, ,k'é 'má 'kòm yéung². Hioh k'í má kán yáng, 騎然而坐 ,k'é ,ín ,í tso². K'í jen rh tso.

Astraea, } a small plant or asteroid, 新細小行星之
Astrea, } 名 ,san sai' 'siú ,hang ,sing ,chí ,meng. Sin sí siáu hang sing chí ming; the goddess of justice *, 正直女神名 ching' chik, 'nü ,shan ,meng. Ching chih nü shin ming.

Astragal, a little round molding which surrounds the top or bottom of a column, in the form of a ring, 圈線 hün sín². K'iuen sien, 若圈墩樣 yéuk, ,hün 'kòm yéung². Joh k'iuen kán yáng.

Astragalus, the heel bone, 脚跟骨 kéuk, ,kan kwat. Kioh kin kuh.

Astral, stary, 若星之貌 yéuk, ,sing ,chí máu². Joh sing chí máu; belonging to the stars, 屬星 shuk, ,sing. Shuh sing, 關星 ,kwán ,sing. Kwán sing, 星嘅 ,sing ké². Sing tih.

Astral lamp, an Argand lamp, 圈燈 ,hün ,tang. K'iuen tang, 亞耳斤燈 Áikan ,tang. Árhkin tang.

Astray, out of the right way, 迷路 ,mai lò. Mí lú, 失路 shat, lò². Shih lú, 迷途 ,mai ,tò². Mí t'ú, 失錯 shat, ts'o². Shih ts'o; to go astray as a

* The 城隍 城隍 of the provincial or other cities exercises, according to Chinese notions, the functions ascribed to Astraea.

dog, 蕩失 tong² shat₂. Táng shih; to go astray as a child, 蕩失路 tong² shat₂ lò². Táng shih lú; to lead astray, 拐迷 ʿkwái ˌmai. Kwái mí; you run astray, 你講錯 ʿní ʿkong ts'o². Ní kiáng ts'o, 你唔着 ʿní ˌm chéuk₂. Ní puh choh; to go astray from a company, 行失 ˌhang shat₂. Hang shih.

Astrict, to bind fast, 結實 kít₂ shat₂. Kieh shih; to contract, 縮埋 shuk₂ ˌmái. Shuh mái.

Astricted, bound fast, 綁實過 ʿpong shat₂ kwo². Páng shih kwo, 結實過 kít₂ shat₂ kwo². Kieh shih kwo; constricted, 縮埋過 shuk₂ ˌmái kwo². Shuh mái kwo.

Astriction, the act of binding close, 結實 kít₂ shat₂. Kieh shih; contraction, 縮埋 shuk₂ ˌmái. Shuh mái; constipation, 大便秘結 tái² pín² pí² kít₂. Tá pien pí kieh.

Astride, with the legs open and across a thing, 騎然 ˌk'é ˌín. K'í jen, 騎馬嗰樣 ˌk'é ʿmá ʿkòm yéung². K'í má kán yáng.

Astringency, that quality in medicine which causes contraction of the soft solids, 使結濇者 ʿsz kít₂ shik₂ ʿché. Shí kieh shih ché, 使收斂者 ʿsz ˌshau ʿlím ʿché. Shí shau lien ché.

Astringent medicine 收斂之藥 ˌshau ʿlím ˌchí yéuk₂. Shau lien chí yoh, 結濇之藥 kít₂ shik₂ ˌchí yéuk₂. Kieh shih chí yoh, 使結渾之藥 ʿsz kít₂ pat₂ ˌchí yéuk₂. Shí kieh pih chí yoh.

Astrography, description of stars, 星宿論 ˌsing suk₂ lun⁴. Sing suh lun; the science of describing the stars, 星宿之理 ˌsing suk₂ ˌchí ʿlí. Sing suh chí lí.

Astrolatry, the worship of the stars, 拜星之事 pái² ˌsing ˌchí sz². Pái sing chí sz, 禳星 ˌyéung ˌsing. Jáng sing; the worship of the north star, 禮斗 ʿlai ʿtau. Lí tau, 拜斗 pái² ʿtau. Pái tau.

Astrologer, } one who professes to foretell future
Astrologian, } events by the aspects and situation of the stars, 星士 ˌsing sz². Sing sz, 擇日先生 chák₂ yat₂ ˌsín ˌshang. Tseh jih sien sang, 擇家 chák₂ ˌká. Tseh kiá.

Astrological, pertaining to astrology, 星學的 ˌsing hok₂ tik₂. Sing hioh tih, 星學嘅 ˌsing hok₂ ké².

Astrology 星學 ˌsing hok₂. Sing hioh, 星氣學 ˌsing hí² hok₂. Sing k'í hioh, 星家學法 ˌsing ˌká hok₂ fát₂. Sing kiá hioh fáh, 卜星吉凶之法 puk₂ ˌsing kat₂ ˌhung ˌchí fát₂. Puh sing kih hiung chí fáh, 占星之理 ˌchím ˌsing ˌchí ʿlí. Chen sing chí lí.

Astronomer, one who is versed in astronomy, 天監 ˌt'ín kám². T'ien kien, 曆家 lik₂ ˌká. Lih kiá, 天文生 ˌt'ín ˌman ˌshang. T'ien wan sang; imperial astronomer, 欽天監 ˌyam ˌt'ín kám². K'in t'ien kien; a student of the heavens, 天士 ˌt'ín sz². T'ien sz, 天師 ˌt'ín ˌsz. T'ien sz, 看天像 hon² ˌt'ín tséung². K'án t'ien siáng, 通天文者 ˌt'ung ˌt'ín ˌman ʿché. T'ung t'ien wan ché, 天文師傅 ˌt'ín ˌman ˌsz fú². T'ien wan sz fú.

Astronomical 關天文 ˌkwán ˌt'ín ˌman. Kwán t'ien wan, 天文 ˌt'ín ˌman. T'ien wan, 天文的 ˌt'ín ˌman tik₂. T'ien wan tih, 天文嘅 ˌt'ín ˌman ké², 曆 lik₂. Lih; astronomical calculations, 步曆 pò² lik₂. Pú lih, 推曆 ˌch'ui lik₂. Ch'ui lih; astronomical number or calculations, 曆數 lik₂ shò². Lih sú, 曆法 lik₂ fát₂. Lih fáh, 象數 tséung² shò². Siáng sú; astronomical instruments, 天文器具 ˌt'ín ˌman hí² kü². T'ien wan k'í kü, 璇璣 * ˌsün ˌkí. Siuen kí, 璿璣 * ˌsün ˌkí. Siuen kí, 玉衡 * yuk₂ ˌhang. Yuh hang, 宣夜 ˌsün yé². Siuen yé, 渾天儀 wan² ˌt'ín ˌí. Hwan t'ien í.

Astronomically, by the principles of astronomy, 照曆法 chiú² lik₂ fát₂. Cháu lih fáh, 照天文 chiú² ˌt'ín ˌman. Cháu t'ien wan.

Astronomy, the science which teaches the knowledge of the celestial bodies &c, 天文 ˌt'ín ˌman. T'ien wan, 曆法 lik₂ fát₂. Lih fáh.

Astute, shrewd, 聰明 ˌts'ung ˌming. Ts'ung ming; cunning, 詭譎 ʿkwai kwat₂. Kwei kiueh; crafty, 狡猾 ʿkáu wát₂. Kiáu hwáh.

Astutely, subtly, 巧然 ʿháu ˌín. K'iáu jen.

Astuteness, shrewdness, 聰明 ˌts'ung ˌming. Ts'ung ming.

Asunder, apart, 離別 ˌlí pít₂. Lí pieh, 離隔 ˌlí kák₂. Lí keh, 分離 ˌfan ˌlí. Fan lí; to take asunder, 拆 ch'ák₂. Ch'ih, 拆開 ch'ák₂ ˌhoi. Ch'ih k'ái; to break asunder, 拗斷 ʿáu ʿt'ün. Yáu twán, 拗折 ʿáu chít₂. Yáu cheh; to tear asunder, 擘爛 mák₂ lán². Pih lán.

Asylum, a sanctuary, or place of refuge, 躲身之所 ʿto ˌshan ˌchí ʿsho. To shin chí so, 安身之處 ˌon ˌshan ˌchí ch'ü². Ngán shin chí ch'ú †; an orphan asylum, 恤孤堂 sut₂ ˌkú ˌt'ong. Siuh kú t'áng, 養孤堂 ʿyéung ˌkú ˌt'ong. Yáng kú t'áng; an asylum for old men, 老人院 ʿlò ˌyan ün². Láu jin yuen, 顧老院 kú² ʿlò ün². Kú láu yuen, 養老院 ʿyéung ʿlò ün². Yáng láu yuen, 庠 ˌts'éung. Ts'iáng, 東絲 ˌtung ˌk'au. T'ung k'iú, 棲老公局 ˌts'ai ʿlò ˌkung kuk₂. Ts'í láu kung kiuh, a foundling asylum, 育嬰堂 ‡ yuk₂ ˌying ˌt'ong. Yuh ying t'áng.

Asyndeton, a figure which omits the connective §, 頓連字之句 ˌlái ˌlín tsz² ˌchí kü². Lái lien tsz chí kü.

At 在 tsoi², 於 ˌü. Yú, 于 ˌü. Yú, 諸 ˌchü. Chú; at home, 在家 tsoi² ˌká. Tsái kiá; is he at home? 係屋內唔係 ʿhai uk₂ noi² ˌm ʿhai; yes, he is at home, 係處 ʿhai ch'ü²; at table, or at dinner, 食飯 shik₂ fán⁴. Shih fán; at noon, 正午 ching² ʿng. Ching wú; at the gate, 在門前 tsoi² ˌmún ˌts'ín. Tsái mun ts'ien; at sea, 在洋 tsoi² ˌyéung. Tsái yáng; at hand, 近來 kan² ˌloi. Kin lái, 邇

* These are a kind of armillary sphere, said to have been invented by Yau. See 大清會典 vol. 14.

† In China where murderers are exempted from capital punishment upon their becoming a priest of Budha or a Tauist, the expressions, 羅浮, 羅浮山, or 入羅浮山 are equivalent to refuge, asylum, and to flee to a refuge.

‡ As in China only girls are exposed, thrown or given away, the above term cannot properly be applied to establishments of infants of mixed sexes.

§ The sentence; Veni, vidi, vici, 來,見,勝, [I] came, [I] saw, [I] conquered, is an asyndeton.

來 ʻí ˏloi. Rh lái; the kingdom of heaven is at hand, 天國邇矣 ˏt'ín kwok, ʻí ʻí. T'ien kwoh rh í; at large, 詳細 ˏts'éung sai'. Ts'iáng sí; to be at large, 遊蕩 ˏyau tong'. Yú táng, 流離浪蕩 ˏlau ˏlí long² tong². Liú lí láng táng; at present, 現在 ín' tsoi². Hien tsái, 當今 ˏtong ˏkam. Táng kin, 現今 ín² ˏkam. Hien kin, 目下 muk, há². Muh hiá; at this day, 此日 ʻts'z yat,. Ts'z jih; at that time, 當時 ˏtong ˏshí. Táng shí; at no time, 無時 ˏmò ˏshí. Wú shí; at last, 收尾 ˏshau ʻmí. Shau wí, 究竟 kau' ʻking. Kiú king, 卒之 tsut, ˏchí. Tsuh chí, 終然 ˏchung ˏín. Chung jen, 竟然 ʻking ˏín. King jen, 到尾 tò' ʻmí. Táu wí, 到底 tò' ʻtai. Táu tí, 畢竟 pat, ʻking. Pih king, 迄竟 ngat, ʻking. Yih (heh) king, 歸根 ˏkwai ˏkan. Kwei kin; at first, 先頭 ˏsín ˏt'au. Sien t'au, 在先 tsoi² ˏsín. Tsái sien; at the very first, 最先 tsui' ˏsín. Tsui sien, 起頭之時 ʻhí ˏt'au ˏchí ˏshí. K'í t'au chí shí, 始初 ʻch'í ˏch'o. Ch'í ts'ú, 起首個陣時 ʻhí ʻshau ko' chan² ˏshí. K'í shau ko chin shí; at midnight, 中夜 ˏchung yé². Chung yé, 半夜 pún' yé². Pwán yé, 午夜 ʻng yé². Wú yé; at full speed, 至快 chí' fái'. Chí kw'ái; at least, 至少 chí' ʻshiú. Chí sháu; at a stand, 思疑 ˏsz ˏí. Sz í; at a loss what to do, 不知何爲 pat, ˏchí ˏho ˏwai. Puh chí ho wei, 唔知做乜野好 ˏm ˏchí tsò² mat, ʻyé ʻhò, 唔知點樣做 ˏm ˏchí ʻtím yéung² tsò²; to be at liberty, 自主 tsz² ʻchü. Tsz chú, 聽其便 t'eng' ˏk'í pín². T'ing k'í pien; to be at leasure, 得閒 tak, ˏhán. Teh hien; to be at it, 而家做 ˏí ˏká tsò². Rh kiá tso, 正在做 ching' tsoi² tsò². Ching tsái tso, 正理 ching' ʻlí. Ching lí; at your service, 隨你使喚 ˏts'ui ʻní ʻshai fún². Sui ní shí hwán, 聽你隨便使 ˏt'eng ʻní ˏts'ui pín² ʻshai. T'ing ní sui pien shí; not at all, 都唔 ˏtò ˏm. Tú wú; do not at all understand, 都唔曉得 ˏtò ˏm ʻhiú tak,; at once, 一齊 yat, ˏts'ai. Yih ts'í, 齊 ˏts'ai. Ts'í; do it at once, 即刻做 tsik, hák, tsò². Tsih k'eh tso, 即時做 tsik, ˏshí tsò². Tsih shí tso; at pleasure, 任我意 yam² ʻngo í'. Jin wo í; at the time, 臨時 ˏlam ˏshí. Lin shí; he swooned at the sight, 見之則失魂 kín' ˏchí tsak, shat, ˏwan. Kien chí tseh shih hwan, 睇見魂都冇 ʻt'ai kín' ˏwan ˏtò ʻmò; the whole property is at stake, 个副身家做實 ko' fú' ˏshan ˏká pai' shat,, 身家險定 ˏshan ˏká ʻhím teng². Shin kiá hien ting; at the same time, 一面 yat, mín². Yih mien; at peace, 自然 tsz' ˏín. Tsz jen, 享安 ʻhéung ˏon. Hiáng ngán, 相好 ˏséung ʻhò. Siáng háu, 平和 ˏp'ing ˏwo. P'ing ho; they are at peace now, 事妥了 sz' ʻt'o ʻliú. Sz t'o liáu; at war, 打仗 ʻtá chéung². Tá cháng; at unawares, 偶然 ʻngau ˏín. Ngau jen, 突然 tat, ˏín. Tuh jen; to be at law, 互訟 ú² tsung'. Hú sung, 相訟 ˏséung tsung². Siáng sung, 官訟 ˏkún tsung². Kwán sung, 打官府 ʻtá ˏkún ʻfú. Tá kwán fú, 互相雀角 ú² ˏséung tséuk, kok,. Hú siáng tsioh koh; to be laughed at, 見笑 kín' siú'. Kien siáu, 他笑我 ˏt'á siú' ʻngo. T'á siáu wo; to play at cards, 打紙牌 ʻtá ʻchí ˏp'ái. Tá chí p'ái; at one blow of the hand, 一吓手 yat, ʻhá ʻshau. Yih hiá shau; at one blow of the sword, 一刀 yat, ˏtò. Yih táu; at my command, 我出令 ʻngo ch'ut, ling². Wo ch'uh ling, 聽我命 ˏt'eng ʻngo meng'. T'ing wo ming, 聽我主使 ˏt'eng ʻngo ʻchü ʻsz. T'ing wo chú shí, 聽我指揮 ˏt'eng ʻngo ʻchí ˏfai. T'ing wo chí fei; barrister-at-law, 狀師 chong' ˏsz. Chwáng sz; Doctor-at-law, 進士 tsun' sz². Tsin sz; much sickness at this time, 呢排症多 ˏní ˏp'ái ching' ˏto; I live at the provincial city, 我在省城住 ʻngo tsoi² ʻshang ˏshing chü². Wo tsái sang ching chú; at the will of God, 依賴上帝 ˏí lái² Sheung² tai'. ˏlái Sháng tí, 托賴上帝 t'ok, lái² Shéung² tai'. T'oh lái Sháng tí, 全仗上帝 ˏts'ün chéung² Shéung² tai'. Ts'iuen cháng Sháng tí; at odds, 嗌交 ái' ˏkáu, 鬧交 náu² ˏkáu. Náu kiáu, 唔多相和 ˏm ˏto ˏséung ˏwo; at parting, 告辭之時 kò' ˏts'z ˏchí ˏshí. Káu ts'z chí shí; to take one at his word, 唔准反口 ˏm ʻchun ʻfán ʻhau, 唔俾用手 ˏm ʻpí lat, ʻshau, 是必踐言 shí² pít, tsín² ˏín. Shí pieh tsien yen; at Peking, 在北京 tsoi² Pak, ˏking. Tsái Pehking; at work, 還做工夫 ˏwán tsò² ˏkung ˏfú; he arrived at this, 他至此 ˏt'á chí' ʻts'z. T'á chí ts'z; at the bottom, 在底 tsoi² ʻtai. Tsái tí; at a cash a piece, 每一个會一文 ʻmúi yat, ko' mái² yat, ˏman; at ease 消遙 ˏsiú ˏiú. Siáu yáu.

Ataxia, } want of order, 亂 lün². Lwán; irregularity in the functions of the body, 唔多自然 ˏm ˏto tsz² ˏín.
Ataxy, }

Ate 食過 shik, kwo'. Shih kwo; see to eat.

Ate, the goddess of mischief, 兇神 ˏhung ˏshan. Hiung shin.

Atempo, or atempo primo, 照先時 chiú' ˏsín ˏshí. Cháu sien shí.

Atempo giusto, to sing or play in an equal, true or just time, 依準時揩琴或唱音 ˏí ʻchun ˏshí ʻòm ˏk'am wák, ch'éung' ˏyam.

Atheism, the disbelief of the existence of a God, 不信有上帝之教 pat, sun' ʻyau Shéung² tai' ˏchí káu'. Puh sin yú Sháng tí chí kiáu.

Atheist, one who disbelieves the existence of a God, 不信有上帝 pat, sun' ʻyau Shéung² tai'. Puh sin yú Sháng tí, 心無上帝 ˏsam ˏmò Shéung² tai'. Sin wú Sháng tí, 不以上帝爲有者 pat, ʻí Shéung² tai' ˏwai ʻyau ʻché. Puh í Sháng tí wei yú ché; an irreligious person, 絕諸法教者 tsüt, ˏchü fát, káu' ʻché. Tsiueh chú fáh kiáu ché, 棄絕衆教 hí' tsüt, chung' káu'. K'í tsiueh chung kiáu; an impious person, 褻瀆上帝者 sít, tuk, Shéung² tai' ʻché. Sieh tuh Sháng tí ché, 背嗤上帝之人 púi' ngák, Shéung² tai' ˏchí ˏyan.

Atheneum, a public reading room for periodicals, 斯文公所 ˏsz ˏman ˏkung ʻsho. Sz wan kung so.

Athenian, pertaining to Athens, 雅典的 Ngátín tik,. Yátien tih, 雅典嘅 Ngátín ké'.

Athenian, an, a native of Athens, 雅典嘅人 Ngá

tín ké' ,yan, 雅典之人 Ngátín ,chí ,yan. Yátien chí jin.

Atherina, Smelt (fish), 沙鑽 ,shá tsün'. Shá tswán.

Athirst, thirsty, 口渴 'hau hot,. K'au k'oh, 頸渴 'keng hot,. King k'oh, 口乾 'hau ,kon. K'au kán; athirst after virtue, 思賢若渴 ,sz ,ín yéuk, hot,. Sz yen joh k'oh.

Athlete, a contender for victory, 鬥勇之人 tau' 'yung ,chí ,yan. Tau yung chí jin, 鬥勇 tau' 'yung. Tau yung, 競力之人 king² lik, ,chí ,yan. King lih chí jin.

Athletic, belonging to wrestling, 角力的 kok, lik, tik,. Koh lih tih, 競力的 king² lik, tik,. King lih tih, 鬥力嘅 tau' lik, ké'; strong, 强壯 ,k'éung chong'. K'iáng chwáng, 壯健 chong' kín². Chwáng kien, 堅壯 ,kín chong'. Kien chwáng, 康强 ,hong ,k'éung. K'áng k'iáng, 剛健 ,kong kín². Káng kien, 硬健 ngáng² kín². Ngáng kien, 力强 lik, ,k'éung. Lih k'iáng, 方剛 ,fong ,kong.

Athletically, powerfully (made), 生得好强壯 ,shang tak, 'hò ,k'éung chong'. Sang teh háu k'iáng chwáng, 生得好大件 ,shang tak, 'hò tái² kín², 生得好大隻 ,shang tak, 'hò tái² chek,, 大山佬嗰樣 tái² ,shán 'lò 'kòm yéung².

Athwart, across, 横 ,wáng. Hang (or hung), 衡 ,wáng. Hung (or hang), 迂 'ng. Wú; to place across, 打横 'tá ,wáng. Tá hung.

Atilt, in the position of a man making a thrust, 劄實馬步 cháp, shat, 'má pò². Cháh shih má pú, 立實脚步 láp, shat, kéuk, pò². Lih shih kioh pú.

Atlantic, pertaining to the Atlantic Ocean, 大西洋的 tái² ,Sai ,yéung tik,. Tá Sí yáng tih, 大西洋嘅 tái² ,Sai ,yéung ké'.

Atlantic, the, 大西洋 tái² ,Sai ,yéung. Tá Sí yáng; Atlantic Ocean, 壓蘭的海 Átlántik 'hoi.

Atlas, a collection of maps in a volume, 地圖書 tí² ,t'ò ,shü. Tí t'ú shú; a general chart, 天下圖 ,t'ín há² ,t'ò. T'ien hiá t'ú, 天下全圖 ,t'ín há² ,ts'ün ,t'ò. T'ien hiá ts'iuen t'ú; an atlas of China, 天下輿圖 * ,t'ín há² ,ü ,t'ò. T'ien hiá yú t'ú; an atlas of a country or the globe, 地輿圖 tí² ,ü ,t'ò. Tí yú t'ú; an historical atlas, 史記全圖 'sz kí' ,ts'ün ,t'ò. Shí kí ts'iuen t'ú; a general historical atlas, 萬國史圖 mán² kwok, 'sz ,t'ò. Wán kwoh shí t'ú; a satin, 緞 tün². Twán, 斜紋五絲緞 ,ts'é ,man 'ng ,sz tün². Sié wan wú sz twán; atlas, fine (a term applied to paper), 雪白紙 süt, pák, 'chí. Siueh peh chí.

Atlas butterfly 花羅大極 ,fá ,lo tái² kik,. Hwá lo tá kih.

Atmosphere, the aeriform fluid surrounding the earth, 地球周圍之氣 tí' ,k'au ,chau ,wai ,chí hí'. Tí k'iú chau wei chí k'í, 天氣 ,t'ín hí'. T'ien k'í; vapour, 氤氳 ,yan ,wan. Yin yun; air, 氣 hí'. K'í; pervading influence or moral atmosphere, 風氣 ,fung hí'. Fung k'í, 風俗 ,fung tsuk,. Fung suh, 世俗 shai' tsuk,. Shí suh.

Atmospheric, } pertaining to the atmosphere, 天
Atmospherical, } 氣的 ,t'ín hí' tik,. T'ien k'í tih, 天氣嘅 ,t'ín hí' ké'; atmospheric air, 周圍地球之氣 ,chau ,wai tí² ,k'au ,chí hí'. Chau wei tí k'iú chí k'í; atmospheric stones, meteoric stones, 隕石 'wan shek,. Yun shih.

Atocarpus, jack-fruit, 波羅密 ,po ,lo mat,. Po lo mih.

Atom, a particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division, 極微之物 kik, ,mí ,chí mat,. Kih wí chí wuh, 小莫能破之物 'siú mok, ,nang p'o' ,chí mat,. Siáu moh nang p'o chí wuh, 纖析無可分 ,ts'ím sik, ,mò 'ho ,fan. Sien sih wú k'o fan; a particle of dust, 一點塵 yat, 'tím ,ch'an. Yih tien ch'in, 一粒微塵 yat, nap, ,mí ,ch'an. Yih lih wí ch'in; fine dust, such as is observed floating in the air, 塵埃 ,ch'an ,oi. Ch'in ngái; a very small particle, 絲毫 ,sz ,hò. Sz háu, 塵 ,múi. Mei, 沕 mat,. Muh.

Atone, to expiate, 贖 shuk,. Shuh; to atone for a crime, 贖罪 shuk, tsúi². Shuh tsúi, 贖過 shuk, kwo'. Shuh kwo, 抵罪 'tai tsúi². Tí tsúi; to make amends, 補過 'pò kwo'. Pú kwo, 賠償* ,p'úi ,ch'éung. P'ei ch'áng, 賠不是 ,p'úi pat, shí². P'ei puh shí; to reduce to concord, 致和 chí' ,wo. Chí ho; to atone for a crime by meritorious actions, 將功贖罪 ,tséung ,kung shuk, tsúi². Tsiáng kung shuh tsúi; fines are imposed to atone for offences, 金作贖刑 ,kam tsok, shuk, ,ying. Kin tsoh shuh hing; you have nothing wherewith to atone, 無可贖 ,mò 'ho shuk,. Wú k'o shuh. [* read also ,shéung.]

Atonement, expiation for sin, 贖罪 shuk, tsúi². Shuh tsúi, 贖罪者 shuk, tsúi² 'ché. Shuh tsúi ché, 贖罪之事 shuk, tsúi² ,chí sz². Shuh tsúi chí sz; satisfaction made by giving an equivalent for an injury, 贖罪之價 shuk, tsúi² ,chí ká'. Shuh tsúi chí kiá, (in China) 花紅 ,fá ,hung. Hwá hung; to make satisfaction in the Chinese manner, 補花紅 'pò ,fá ,hung. Pú hwá hung, 掛花紅 kw'á' ,fá ,hung; to receive satisfaction, 領花紅 'leng ,fá ,hung.

Atoner, one who makes atonement for others, 代贖者 toi² shuk, 'ché. Tái shuh ché; one who atones for the sin of others, 代人贖罪 toi² ,yan shuk, tsúi². Tái jin shuh tsúi, 補花紅者 'pò ,fá ,hung 'ché. Pú hwá hung ché.

Atonic, debilitated, 軟弱 'ün yéuk,. Yuen joh, 虛弱 ,hü yéuk,. Hü joh, 無血氣 ,mò hüt, hí'. Wú hiueh k'í, 孱弱 ,shán yéuk,.

Atoning for sin, 贖罪 shuk, tsúi². Shuh tsúi; making amends, 賠償 ,p'úi ,ch'éung. P'ei ch'áng, 補花紅 'pò ,fá ,hung. Pú hwá hung.

Atop, on or at the top, 在頂 tsoi² 'teng. Tsái ting, 在面頭 tsoi² mín' ,t'au. Tsái mien t'au, 在上面 tsoi² shéung² mín². Tsái sháng mien.

Atraphaxis 藜 ,lai. Lí.

Atrabilarious, affected with melancholy, 憂心的

* This sentence should only be used by foreigners as a title to a map of the whole world; for the Chinese must be practically disabused about their notion of the vastness of their empire.

,yau ,sam tik,. Yú sin tih, 愁悶 ,shau mún². Tsau mwán, 潛居抱悶 ,ts'ím ,kü 'p'ò mún². Ts'ien kü p'áu mwán, 抑鬱無聊 yik, wát, ,mò ,liú. Yih yuh wú liáu.

Atrip, as an anchor, 起過 'hí kwo'. K'í kwo; ditto as the topsails, 扯過頭帷 'ch'é kwo' ,t'au 'lí. Ch'é kwo t'au lí.

Atrocious, horrible, 殘忍 ,ts'án 'yan. Ts'án jin, 狠惡 ,long ok,. Láng ngoh; outragious, 殘害 ,ts'án hoi². Ts'án hái, 兇悍 ,hung hon². Hiung hán, 兇惡 ,hung ok,. Hiung ngoh, 殘虐 ,ts'án yéuk,. Ts'án yoh (nioh), 酷害 huk, hoi². K'uh hái, 暴虐的 pò² yéuk, tik,. Páu yoh (nioh) tih, 兇暴 ,hung pò². Hiung páu, 殘暴 ,ts'án pò². Ts'án páu, 强梁 ,k'éung ,léung; very atrocious, 好殘害慨 'hò ,ts'án hoi² ké². Háu ts'án hái tih.

Atrociously, in an atrocious manner, 好殘忍 'hò ,ts'án 'yan. Háu ts'án jin.

Atrocity, enormous wickedness, 殘忍 ,ts'án 'yan. Ts'án jin, 兇惡 ,hung ok,. Hiung ngoh, 殘虐 ,ts'án yéuk,. Ts'án yoh, 最殘害之事 tsui² ,ts'án hoi² ,chí sz². Tsui ts'án hái chí sz, 最兇悍之行 tsui² ,hung hon² ,chí ,hang. Tsui hung hán chí hang, 極惡之事 kik, ok, ,chí sz². Kih ngoh chí sz.

Atrophy, a consumption or wasting of the flesh, 肌肉瘦 ,kí yuk, shau². Kí yuh sau, 陰乾症 ,yam ,kon ching². Yin kán ching, 肉削症 yuk, séuk, ching². Yuh sioh ching.

Attach, to, to arrest, 捕捉 pò² chuk,. Puh chuh, 捕拿 pò² ,ná. Pú ná; to lay hold of property by writ, 封家產 ,fung ,ká 'ch'án. Fung kiá ch'án; to attach, as to a document, 附 fú². Fú; to attach at the end, 附尾 fú² 'mí. Fú wí, 連尾 ,lín 'mí. Lien wí, 接尾 tsíp, 'mí. Tsieh wí, 續尾 tsuk, 'mí. Suh wí; to gain over, 獲來 wok, ,loi. Hwoh lái; to attach a supplement to a document, 粘抄 ,chím ,ch'áu. Nien ch'áu; to attach people's affections to one, 要結民心 ,iú kít, ,man ,sam. Yáu kieh min sin, 收拾民心 ,shau shap, ,man ,sam. Shau shih min sin; to attach to one's person, 令人歸服 ling² ,yan ,kwai fuk,. Ling jin kwei fuh, 令人心歸向己 ling² ,yan ,sam ,kwai héung² 'kí. Ling jin sin kwei hiáng kí, 使人歸順 'sz ,yan ,kwai shun². Shí jin kwei shun, 貼牙 t'íp, ,shan. T'ieh shin, 固結人心 kú² kít, ,yan ,sam. Kú kieh jin sin; to win people's affections, 買服民心 'mái fuk, ,man ,sam. Mái fuh min sin, 得人愛 tak, ,yan oi². Teh jin ngái; to attach a seal, 附印 fú² yan². Fú yin, 給印 k'ap, yan². Kih yin; to attach to a girdle, 佩 p'úi². P'ei; to attach importance to, 敦重 ,tun chung². Tun chung, 貴重 kwai² chung². Kwei chung, 尚重 shéung² chung². Sháng chung, 睇重 't'ai chung². T'í chung.

Attaché, one attached to the suite of a high officer, 隨員 ,ts'ui ,ün. Sui yuen, 隨從者 ,ts'ui ,ts'ung 'ché. Sui ts'ung ché, 跟隨者 ,kan ,ts'ui 'ché. Kin sui ché.

Attached, taken by writ, 封過 ,fung kwo². Fung kwo; connected with, 連於 ,lín ,ü. Lien yú, 相連 ,séung ,lín. Siáng lien, 相接 ,séung tsíp,. Siáng tsieh, 接住 tsíp, chü². Tsieh chú, 續住 tsuk, chü². Suh chú; appended, 附過 fú² kwo². Fú kwo, 繼尾過 kai² 'mí kwo². Kí wí kwo; to be ardently attached to one's kindred, 篤於親 tuk, ,ü ,ts'an. Tuh yú ts'in; mutually attached, 相愛 ,séung oi². Siáng ngái, 相親 ,séung ,ts'an. Siáng ts'in, 相戀 ,séung lün². Siáng liuen, 相親熱 ,séung ,ts'an ít,. Siáng ts'in jeh, 癡纏 ,ch'í ,ch'ín. Ch'í ch'en, 癡迷 ,ch'í ,mai. Ch'í mí, 瘟迷 ,wan ,mai. Wan mí, 思戀 ,sz lün². Sz liuen, 孌嫪 lün² lò². Liuen láu; when brothers live together in harmony, they feel mutually attached, 和樂且孺 ,wo lok, 'ch'é ,ü. Ho loh ts'ié jú; fond of, 嗜 shí². Shí; attached as a parasite, 寄生 kí² ,shang. Kí sang; attached to an office, 署 'shü. Shú; attached to an embassy, 從欽差 ,ts'ung ,yam ,ch'ái. Ts'ung k'in ch'ái; firmly attached as things, 唔得甩 ,m tak, lat,; ditto as one is to another, 拳拳 ,k'ün ,k'ün. K'iuen k'iuen, 戀慕 lün² mò². Liuen mú; he attached importance to what was said, 惇重[過]所說之事 ,tun chung² [kwo²] 'sho shüt, ,chí sz². Tun chung [kwo] so shwoh chí sz.

Attaching, taking by writ, 封 ,fung. Fung; winning the affections, 得 tak,. Teh, 獲 wok,. Hwoh; fastening, 連 ,lín. Lien, 連住 ,lín chü². Lien chú; appending, 附 fú². Fú; attaching importance to, 惇重 ,tun chung². Tun chung.

Attachment, a taking by writ, 封家 ,fung ,ká. Fung kiá; a writ of attachment, 札諭 chát, ü². Cháh yú, 封條 ,fung ,t'iú. Fung t'iáu; affection, 愛情 oi² ,ts'ing. Ngái ts'ing, 戀愛 lün² oi². Liuen ngái, 戀慕 lün² mò². Liuen mú, 親熱 ,ts'an ít,. Ts'in jeh; to feel affection for, 思愛 ,sz oi². Sz ngái, 思慕 ,sz mò². Sz mú, 戀情 lün² ,ts'ing. Liuen ts'ing, 繫戀 hai² lün². Hí liuen, 眷戀 kün² lün². Kiuen liuen, 狎愛 háp, oi². Hiáh ngái, 睽懷 kün² ,wái. Kiuen hwái, 繫念 hai² ním². Hí nien; great or invincible attachment, 睽睽不捨 kün² kün² pat, 'shé. Kiuen kiuen puh shié, 依依不捨 ,í ,í pat, 'shé. Í í puh shié, 戀戀不忘 lün² lün² pat, ,mong. Liuen liuen puh wáng, 總唔捨得 'tsung ,m 'shé tak,. Tsung wú shié teh, 愛戀捨不得 oi² lün² 'shé pat, tak,. Ngái liuen shié puh teh, 癡纏 ,ch'í ,ch'ín. Ch'í ch'en; attached to each other in friendship, 繾綣 'hín kün². K'ien kiuen; attached to one as a butterfly is to the flower, 人之戀愛如蝴蝶之戀花 ,yan ,chí lün² oi² ,ü ,ú típ, ,chí lün² fá. Jin chí liuen ngái jú hú tieh chí liuen hwá; some adjunct attached to an instrument &c., 連物 ,lín mat,. Lien wuh, 附物 fú² mat,. Fú wuh, 贅物 chui² mat,. Chui wuh, 貼之物 t'íp, ,chí mat,. T'ieh chí wuh.

Attack, to, to assault, 攻 ,kung. Kung, 攻打 ,kung 'tá, 攻擊 ,kung kik,. Kung kih, 攻伐 ,kung fat,. Kung fáh, 擊破 kik, p'o². Kih p'o, 攻破 ,kung

p'o'. Kung p'o; to invade, 侵伐 ˏts'am fát₂. Ts'in fáh, 竊伐 sít₅ fát₂. Tsieh fáh, 暗伐 òm' fát₂. Ngán fáh, 潛師入境 ˏts'ím ˏsz yáp₂ 'king. Ts'ien sz jih king, 靜靜去伐 tseng² tseng² hü' fát₂. Ting tsing k'ü fáh, 侵犯 ˏts'am fán². Ts'in fán, 侵凌 ˏts'am ˏling. Ts'in ling, 犯獵 fán² líp₂. Fán lieh; to attack one's reputation, 誹謗人 'fí p'ong' ˏyan. Fí p'áng jin, 譏謗人 'wai p'ong' ˏyan. Wei p'áng jin, 攻人聲名 ˏkung ˏyan ˏshing ˏmeng. Kung jin shing ming, 敗人名節 pái² ˏyan ˏmeng tsít₅. Pái jin ming tsieh; to attack on both sides, 夾攻 káp₅ ˏkung. Kiáh kung, 兩邊夾攻 'léung ˏpín káp₅ ˏkung. Liáng pien kiáh kung; to attack with unfriendly words, 罵人 má² ˏyan. Má jin; to attack with the fist, 手格 'shau kák₅. Shau keh, 以手擊人 'í 'shau kik₅ ˏyan. Í shau kih jin, 打拳頭 'tá ˏk'ün ˏt'au. Tá k'iuen t'au; to attack a city, 攻城 ˏkung ˏshing. Kung ching; to attack as robbers, 剽掠 'p'iú léuk₂. P'iáu lioh, 刼掠 kíp₅ léuk₂. Kieh lioh; to invade or to make a raid, 侵掠 ˏts'am léuk₂. Ts'in lioh; to rush to the attack, 侵軼 ˏts'am yat₂. Ts'in yih; friends should protect and not attack each other, 朋友相衞而不相迥 ˏp'ang 'yau ˏséung wai² ˏí pat₅ ˏséung ˏts'un. P'ang yú siáng wei rh puh siáng siun.

Attack, the assault, 攻者 ˏkung 'ché. Kung ché; to advance to the attack, 進攻 tsun' ˏkung. Tsin kung. 進擊 tsun' kik₅. Tsin kih, 前打 ˏts'ín 'tá. Ts'ien tá, 出傢伙 ch'ut₅ ˏká 'fo. Ch'uh kiá ho, 進兵 tsun' ˏping. Tsin ping, 上陣 'shéung chan². Sháng chin, 進戰 tsun' chín'. Tsin chen; they made one attack, 打一場 'tá yat₅ ˏch'éung. Tá yih ch'áng, 戰一回 chín' yat₅ ˏúi. Chen yih hwui, 打一陣 'tá yat₅ chan². Tá yih chin; he made an attack upon his character, 誹謗他 'fí p'ong' ˏt'á. Fí p'áng t'á; they rushed to the attack, 一齊前攻 yat₅ ˏts'ai ˏts'ín ˏkung. Yih ts'í ts'ien kung; a great attack, 大戰一場 tái² chín' yat₅ ˏch'éung. Tá chen yih ch'áng; a feigned attack, 佯爲打 ˏyéung ˏwai 'tá. Yáng wei tá, 假意進攻 'ká í' tsun' ˏkung. Kiá í tsin kung.

Attacked, to be, 被攻 pí² ˏkung. Pí kung, 被打 pí² 'tá. Pí tá, 被擊 pí² kik₅. Pí kih; attacked, 攻過 ˏkung kwo'. Kung kwo, 打過 'tá kwo'. Tá kwo; he attacked me, 佢攻過我 'k'ü ˏkung kwo' 'ngo. K'ü kung kwo wo; I was attacked, 我被攻 'ngo pí² ˏkung. Wo pí kung.

Attacking, assaulting, 攻打 ˏkung 'tá. Kung tá; 誹謗 'fí p'ong'. Fí p'áng; whilst attacking the city, 攻城之間 ˏkung ˏshing ˏchí ˏkán. Kung ching chí kien; he belongs to the attacking party, 佢屬先打之人 'k'ü shuk₂ ˏsín 'tá ˏchí ˏyan. K'ü shuh sien tá chí jin.

Attain, to, 得 tak₅. Teh, 得倒 tak₅ 'tò. Teh táu, 獲 wok₅. Hwoh, 獲倒 wok₅ 'tò. Hwoh táu, 進 tsun'. Tsin, 及 k'ap₂. Kih, 及至 k'ap₂ chí'. Kih chí, 底至 'tai chí'. Tí chí; to attain one's end, 得已意 tak₅ 'kí í'. Teh kí í, 得如願 tak₅ ˏü ün². Teh ˏü ün². Teh jú yuen, 得遂所願 tak₅ sui² 'sho ün². Teh sui so yuen; to attain to perfection, as a profession, 學到熟 hok₂ tò' shuk₂. Hioh táu shuh; to attain to superiority, 勝 shing'. Shing; he has attained to greater perfection than myself, 佢贏過我 'k'ü ˏyeng kwo' 'ngo. K'ü ying kwo wo; we can scarcely expect to attain to the perfection of a native in any foreign language, 我等講番話不及土人之清, 'ngo 'tang 'kong ˏfán wá², pat₅ k'ap₂ 't'ò ˏyan ˏchí ˏts'ing. Wo tang kiáng fán hwá, puh kih t'ú jin chí ts'ing; able to attain one's object, 能得已意 ˏnang tak₅ 'kí í'. Nang teh kí í; to attain literary rank, 登榜 ˏtang 'pong. Tang páng; to attain to the degree of bachelor of arts, 入學 yáp₂ hok₂. Jih hioh, 進庠 tsun' ˏts'éung. Tsin ts'iáng, 進秀才 tsun' sau' ˏts'oi. Tsin siú ts'ái, 進黌宮 tsun' ˏhung ˏkung. Tsin hung kung, 遊泮水 ˏyau p'un' 'shui. Yú pw'án shwui; do. of master of arts, 中舉 chung' 'kü. Chung kü, 登科 ˏtang ˏfo. Tang ko, 扳丹桂 ˏp'án ˏtán kwai'. P'án tán kwei, 折桂香 chít₅ kwai' ˏhéung. Cheh kwei hiáng, 初步青雲 ˏch'o pò² ˏts'ing ˏwan. Ts'ú pú ts'ing yun, 初登雲梯 ˏch'o ˏtang ˏwan ˏt'ai. Ts'ú tang yun t'í; to attain to the first degree of master of arts, 中解元 chung' kái' ˏün. Chung kiái yuen; ditto to the degree of doctor of laws, 中進士 chung' tsun' sz². Chung tsin sz; to attain to the first degree of doctor of laws, 中會元 chung' úi² ˏün. Chung hwui yuen; ditto of member of the Imperial Institute, 步登雲路 pò² ˏtang ˏwan lò². Pú tang yun lú, 點翰林 'tím hon² ˏlam. Tien hán lin; to attain the highest degree, 獨占鰲頭 tuk₂ chím' ˏngò ˏt'au. Tuh chen ngáu t'au, 中狀元 chung' chong' ˏün. Chung chwáng yuen; unable to attain your desired end, 中不得 chung' pat₅ tak₅. Chung puh teh; to attain to by study, 學而得之 hok₂ ˏí tak₅ ˏchí. Hioh rh teh chí, 由讀書得來 ˏyau tuk₂ ˏshü tak₅ ˏloi. Yú tuh shú teh lái.

Attainable 可得 'ho tak₅. K'o teh, 可得倒 'ho tak₅ 'tò. K'o teh táu, 可能得 'ho ˏnang tak₅. K'o nang teh, 可入得 'ho yáp₂ tak₅. K'o jih teh, 可中得 'ho chung' tak₅. K'o chung teh, 可及 'ho k'ap₂. K'o kih.

Attained to, 得過 tak₅ kwo'. Teh kwo, 入過 yáp₂ kwo'. Jih kwo, 中過 chung' kwo'. Chung kwo, 及過 k'ap₂ kwo'. Kih kwo; having attained to perfection, 及其成功 k'ap₂ ˏk'í ˏshing ˏkung. Kih k'í ching kung; Satisfied, joyful from having attained one's wishes, 志氣昂昂 chí' hí' ˏngong ˏngong. Chí k'í ngáng ngáng.

Attaining 得 tak₅. Teh, 及 k'ap₂. Kih, 入 yap₂. Jih, 中 chung'. Chung; on attaining to the degree of master of arts, 中舉之時 chung' 'kü ˏchí ˏshí. Chung kü chí shí.

Attainment 得者 tak₅ 'ché. Teh ché, 學者 hok₂ 'ché. Hioh ché; attainment by study, 學而知之 hok₂ ˏí ˏchí ˏchí. Hioh rh chí chí; attainment of knowledge by persevering exertion, 困而知之

kw'an' ,i ,chí ,chí. K'iun rh chí chí; great attainments, 博學 pok, hok,. Poh hioh, 所學在我 'sho hok, tsoi' 'ngo. So hioh tsái wo, 由學力所至 ,yau hok, lik, 'sho chí'. Yú hioh lih so chí.

Attaint, to, to taint, 染汚 'ím ,ú. Yen wú, 汚辱 ,ú yuk,. Wú yuh, 汚浼 ,ú 'múi. Wú mei, 玷辱 tím' yúk,. Tien yuh; to find guilty, 議罪 'í tsúi'. Í tsúi.

Attaint, a stain, 汚辱 ,ú yuk,. Wú yuh, 玷辱 tím' yuk,. Tien yuh; anything injurious, 壞物 wái' mat,. Hwái wuh; a wound on the legs or feet of a horse, 馬足之傷 'má tsuk, ,chí ,shéung. Má tsuh chí sháng; a writ which lies after judgement against a jury for giving a false verdict in any court of record, 告妄斷 kò' 'mong tün'. Káu wáng twán, 偏斷 ,p'ín tün'. P'ien twán.

Attainted, stained, 玷汚過 tím' ,ú kwo'. Tien wú kwo, 汚辱的 ,ú yuk, tik,. Wú juh tih.

Attainture, a staining, 汚辱 ,ú yuk,. Wú juh; imputation, 揑告 níp, kò'. Nieh káu.

Attar of Roses 玫瑰花油 ,múi kwai' ,fá ,yau. Mei kwei hwá yú.

Attemper, to, to modify by the mixture of cold water, 摳凍 ,k'au tung'. K'ü tung; ditto by the admission of cold, 通風 ,t'ung ,fung. T'ung fung; to mingle in just proportion, 調和 ,t'iú ,wo. T'iáu ho, 調勻 ,t'iú ,wan. T'iáu yun, 和勻 wo' ,wan. Ho yun, 摳勻 ,k'au ,wan. K'ü yun, 摳得啱 ,k'au tak, ,ngám, 摳得勻 ,k'au tak, ,wan. K'ü teh yun, 參雜適宜 ,ts'ám tsáp, shik, ,í. Ts'án tsáh shih í.

Attempt, to, to try, 試 shí'. Shí, 試吓 shí' 'há, 試看 shí' hon'. Shí k'án; to attempt to do, 試做 shí' tsò'. Shí tso, 試爲 shí' ,wai. Shí wei; to attempt all means, 試各方法 shí' kok, ,fong fát,. Shí koh fáng fáh, 用各樣方法 yung' kok, yéung' ,fong fát,. Yung koh yáng fáng fáh; to attempt upon his life, 試殺佢 shí' shát, 'k'ü. Shí sháh k'ü; to endeavour, 出力 ch'ut, lik,. Ch'uh lih, 勉厲 'mín lai'. Mien lí, 奮力 'fan lik,. Fan lih, 勉力 'mín lik,. Mien lih, 努力 'nò lik,. Nú lih; to attempt to rob one, 行刼不遂 ,hang kíp, pat, sui'. Hang kieh puh sui; to venture, 果敢 'kwo 'kòm. Ko kán, 敢爲 'kòm ,wai. Kán wei.

Attempt, an, an effort to gain a point, 試一吓 shí' yat, 'há. Shí yih hiá, 試一試 shí' yat, shí'. Shí yih shí; no attempt at disply, 無也敬意 ,mò mat, king' í'; a rash attempt, 險行 'hím ,hang. Hien hang; they made no attempt, 佢唔郁 'k'ü ,m yuk,, 佢唔郁動 'k'ü ,m yuk, tung'; they failed in their attempt at stealing, 偷唔倒 ,t'au ,m 'tò. T'au [不] puh táu, 偷唔成 ,t'au ,m ,shing. T'au [不] puh ching, 行竊未成 ,hang sit, mí' ,shing. Hang sieh wí ching; they failed in their attempt upon his life, 殺唔倒 shát, ,m 'tò, 行刺不遂 ,hang ts'z' pat, sui'. Hang ts'z puh sui, 謀殺不果 ,mau shát, pat, 'kwo. Mau sháh puh ko.

Attempted, tried, 試過 shí' kwo'. Shí kwo, 試睇過 shí' 't'ai kwo'. Shí t'í kwo, 試做過 shí' tsò' kwo'. Shí tso kwo.

Attempter, one who attempts, 試吓者 shí' 'há 'ché. Shí hiá ché.

Attempting, trying, 試 shí'. Shí, 試吓 shí' 'há.

Attend, to, to accompany, 陪行 ,p'úi ,hang. P'ei hang, 陪伴 ,p'úi pún'. P'ei pwán, 侍陪 shí' ,p'úi. Shí p'ei, 同行 ,t'ung ,hang. T'ung hang, 伴行 pún' ,hang. Pwán hang, 做伴 tsò' pún'. Tso pwán, 做對 tsò' túi'. Tso túi; to mind, 用心 yung' ,sam. Yung sin, 專心 ,chün ,sam. Chuen sin, 留心 ,lau ,sam. Liú sin, 留意 ,lau í'. Liú í, 注心 chü' ,sam. Chú sin; to be present, on the spot, 在 tsoi'. Tsái. 係處 'hai ch'ü', 到咯 tò' lok,. Táu loh, 到了 tò' 'liú. Táu liáu; to attend the sick, 服事病人 fuk, sz' peng' ,yan. Fuh sz ping jin; to attend to business, 理事 'lí sz'. Lí sz, 辦事 pán' sz'. Pán sz, 料理事 liú' 'lí sz'. Liáu lí sz, 打理 tá 'lí. Tá lí, 辦理事 pán' 'lí sz', 幹事 kòn' sz'. Kán sz, 行事 ,hang sz'. Hang sz, 作事 tsok, sz'. Tsoh sz, 爲事 ,wai sz'. Wei sz; to stir up one to attend to business, 蹶蹶從事 kwai' kwai' ,ts'ung sz'. Kwei kwei ts'ung sz; not to attend to business, 不事事 pat, sz' sz'. Puh sz sz, 無所事事 ,mò 'sho sz' sz'. Wú so sz sz; to attend one as a servant, 服事人 fuk, sz' ,yan. Fuh sz jin, 奉事 fung' sz'. Fung sz, 奉承 fung' ,shing. Fung ching, 伺候 tsz' hau'. Tsz hau; to attend to one's own affairs 守本業 'shau 'pún íp,. Shau pún nieh, 守本份 'shau 'pún fan', 顧根本 kú' ,kan 'pún. Kú kin pún, 務本業 mò' 'pún íp,. Wú pún nieh, 務本 mò' 'pún. Wú pún; my wishes shall attend you, 心常偕你 ,sam ,shéung ,kái 'ní. Sin cháng kiái ní; may success attend your efforts, 望得如願 mong' tak, ,ü ün'. Wáng teh jú yuen; envy attends prosperity, 憎人富貴 ,tsang ,yan fú' kwai'. Tsang jin fú kwei; to attend to more than one affair, 兼理 ,kím 'lí. Kien lí, 攝理 shíp, 'lí. Sheh lí; to attend to the word of God, 留心聽聖道 ,lau ,sam ,t'eng shing' tò'. Liú sin t'ing shing táu, 留心讀聖經 ,lau ,sam tuk, shing' ,king. Liú sin tuh shing king; to attend at church, 去禮拜堂聽書 hü' 'lai pái' ,t'ong ,t'eng ,shü. K'ü lí pái t'áng t'ing shú; to attend diligently to on's office, 謹守自己嘅職 'kan 'shau tsz' 'kí ké' chik,. Kin shau tsz kí tih chih; to attend upon a guest, 陪食 ,p'úi shik,. P'ei shih, 陪客 ,p'úi hák,. P'ei k'eh; to attend a funeral, 送喪 sung' ,song. Sung sáng, 送葬 sung' tsong'. Sung tsáng, 送殮 sung' 'lím. Sung lien, 送殯 sung' pan'. Sung pin; to be within call, 近住 kan' chü'. kin chú; to attend upon one another, 大衆服事 tái' chung' fuk, sz'. Tá chung fuh sz; to attend upon God, 拜上帝 pái' Shéung' tai'. Pái Sháng tí; to attend at school, 讀書 tuk, ,shü. Tuh shú; to listen, 傾耳聽 ,k'ing 'í ,t'eng. k'ing rh t'ing; to regard with attention, 留心聽 ,lau ,sam ,t'eng. Liú sin t'ing; to attend to the duties of the people, 務民之義 mò' ,man ,chí í'. Wú min chí í.

Attendance, a waiting on, 服事 fuk₂ sz', 奉事 fung² sz². Fung sz; the persons attending, 侍候者 shí² hau² 'ché. Shí hau ché, 使喚者 'shai fún' 'ché. Shí hwán ché, 使喚人 'shai fún' ₍yan. Shí hwán jin; a large attendance, 人齊聚聽書 ₍yan ₍ts'ai ₍lai ₍t'eng ₍shü. Jin ts'í lái t'ing shú, 羣聚聽書 ₍kw'an tsü² ₍t'eng ₍shü. K'iun tsü t'ing shú, 衆集 chung' tsáp₂. Chung tsih; to have a servant in attendance, 有小子相隨 'yau 'siú 'tsz ₍séung ₍ts'ui. Yú siáu tsz siáng sui, 有侍仔 'yau shí² 'tsai; a regular attendance at school, 學生不時齊翻學 hok₂ ₍shang pat₂ ₍shí ₍ts'ai ₍fán hok₂; he died for want of attendance, 死無所歸 'sz ₍mò 'sho ₍kwai. Sz wú so kwei, 死曉無人理 'sz ₍hiú ₍mò ₍yan 'lí. Sz hiáu wú jin lí; attention, 留心 ₍lau ₍sam. Liú sin; audience at Court, 面奏 mín' tsau². Mien tsau.

Attendant, accompanying, 跟尾 ₍kan 'mí. Kin wí, 跟隨 ₍kan ₍ts'ui. Kin sui, 跟從 ₍kan ₍ts'ung. Kin ts'ung, 追隨 ₍chui ₍ts'ui. Chui sui, 隨尾 ₍ts'ui 'mí. Sui wí; connected with, 連 ₍lín. Lien, 同 t'ung. T'ung.

Attendant, one who belongs to a train, 跟班 ₍kan ₍pán. Kin pán, 跟役 ₍kan yik₂. Kin yih, 爺們 ₍yé ₍mún. Yé mun, 從者 tsung² 'ché. Tsung ché, 長隨 ₍ch'éung ₍ts'ui. Ch'áng sui, 小价 'siú kái². Siáu kiái, 小奚奴 'siú ₍hai ₍nò. Siáu hí nú; a waiting boy, 侍仔 shí² 'tsai; one who waits upon another, 服事人 fuk₂ sz² ₍yan. Fuh sz jin, 使喚人 'shai fún' ₍yan. Shí hwán jin, 近侍之人 kan² shí² ₍chí ₍yan. Kin shí chí jin; master attendant, 知事 ₍chí sz². Chí sz; official attendant, 吏員 lí² ₍ün. Lí yuen, 衙役 ₍ngá yik₂. Yá yih; chief ditto, 吏目 lí² muk₂. Lí muh; attendants to H. I. M. on horseback, 散騎常侍 sán' k'é' ₍shéung shí². Sán k'í cháng shí; attendants on H. I. M., 御前左右 ü² ₍ts'ín 'tso yau². Yú ts'ien tso yú, 哈子 hòp₂ 'tsz. Hoh tsz, 跋扈 pat₂ ú². Páh hú; attendants (general term), 執事 chap₂ sz². Chih sz, 左右 'tso yau². Tso yú, 使喚之人 'shai fún' ₍chí ₍yan. Shí hwán chí jin, 伺候之人 tsz² hau² ₍chí ₍yan. Tsz hau chí jin, 舍人 shé' ₍yan. Shié jin; the four classes of attendants on H. I. M. are: 前疑 ₍ts'ín ₍í. Ts'ien í, those in his immediate presence; 後丞 hau² ₍shing. Hau ching, those who follow him; 左輔 'tso fú². Tso fú, his left or principal attendants; 右弼 yau² pat₂. Yú pih, the secondary do.

Attended, accompanied, 陪過 ₍p'úi kwo². P'ei kwo; having attendants, 有跟人 'yau ₍kan ₍yan. Yú kin jin, 有從者 'yau tsung² 'ché. Yú tsung ché, 有近身 'yau kan² ₍shan. Yú kin shin, 有左右人 'yau 'tso yau² ₍yan, Yú tso yú jin, 有跟班 'yau ₍kan ₍pán. Yú kin pán; served, 有服事人 'yau fuk₂ sz² ₍yan. Yú fuh sz jin, 有侍仔 'yau shí² 'tsai.

Attending, going with, 陪行 ₍p'úi ₍hang. P'ei hang, 同行 ₍t'ung ₍hang. T'ung hang; being present, 在 tsoi². Tsái, 係處 'hai ch'ü².

Attention, care, 小心 'siú ₍sam. Siáu sin, 細心 sai' ₍sam. Sí sin, 在心 tsoi² ₍sam. Tsái sin, 留心 ₍lau ₍sam. Liú sin, 專心 ₍chün ₍sam. Chuen sin, 注心 chü' ₍sam. Chú sin, 血性 hüt₂ sing². Hiuch sing, 謹慎 'kan shan². Kin shin, 用心 yung² ₍sam. Yung sin, 好用神 'hò yung² ₍shan. Háu yung shin; to pay attention to what is said, 留心聽 ₍lau ₍sam ₍t'eng. Liú sin t'ing, 專心聽話 ₍chün ₍sam ₍t'eng wá². Chuen sin t'ing hwá, 留心記謹 ₍lau ₍sam kí' 'kan. Liú sin kí kin; to pay attention to a person, 優禮待人 ₍yau 'lai toi² ₍yan. Yú lí tái jin, 優禮相待 ₍yau 'lai ₍séung toi². Yú lí siáng tái, 以禮安待 'í 'lai ₍on toi². Í lí ngán tái, 聽話 ₍t'eng wá². T'ing hwá; to study with great attention, 勤學 ₍k'an hok₂. K'in hioh, 力學 lik₂ hok₂. Lih hioh, 勤懇讀書 ₍k'an 'han tuk₂ ₍shü. K'in k'an tuh shú, 勤力讀書 ₍k'an lik₂ tuk₂ ₍shü. K'in lih tuh shú, 專務爲學 ₍chün mò² ₍wai hok₂. Chuen wú wei hioh; he pay's no attention to what is said, 佢唔聽話 'k'ü ₍m ₍t'eng wá², 佢好頑皮 'k'ü 'hò ₍wán ₍p'í. K'ü háu hwán p'í, 唔聽教 ₍m ₍t'eng káu². Puh t'ing kiáu; he pay's no attention to his work, 唔用心做工夫 ₍m yung² ₍sam tsò² ₍kung ₍fú. Puh yung sin tso kung fú, 無心做野 ₍mò ₍sam tsò² 'yé. Wú sin tso [東西] tung sí, 做野好唔上心 tsò² 'yé 'hò ₍m 'shéung ₍sam; divided attention, 心唔在 ₍sam ₍m tsoi², 心不在 ₍sam pat₂ tsoi². Sin puh tsái, 無心肝 ₍mò ₍sam ₍kon. Wú sin kán, 心散 ₍sam 'sán, 心亂 ₍sam lün². Sin lwán, 心事如麻 ₍sam sz² ₍ü ₍má. Sin sz jú má, 心唔知係邊處 ₍sam ₍m ₍chí 'hai ₍pín ch'ü'; to attract attention, 擊目之事 kik₂ muk₂ ₍chí sz². Kih muh chí sz, 動人心目 tung² ₍yan ₍sam muk₂. Tung jin sin muh; to turn one's attention to other duties, 改業 'koi íp₂. Kái nieh, 轉門 chün' ₍mún. Chuen mun; to pay attention to the poor, 顧住貧窮人 kú' chü² ₍p'an ₍k'ung ₍yan. Kú chú p'in k'ung jin, 照顧貧乏者 chiú' kú' ₍p'an fát₂ 'ché. Cháu kú p'in fáh ché; pay attention to him, 顧住佢 kú' chü² 'k'ü. Kú chú k'ü, 相緊佢 séung' 'kan 'k'ü; to direct attaintion to, 提撕 ₍t'ai ₍sz. T'í sz.

Attentive, heedful, 小心 'siú ₍sam. Siáu sin, 細心 sai' ₍sam. Sí sin, 子細 'tsz sai'. Tsz sí, 用心 yung² ₍sam. Yung sin, 留心 ₍lau ₍sam. Liú sin, 在心 tsoi² ₍sam. Tsái sin, 專心 ₍chün ₍sam. Chuen sin, 致志 chí' chí'. Chí chí, 注意 chü' í'. Chú í, 留意 ₍lau í'. Liú í, 謹慎 'kan shan². Kin shin, 敬慎 king' shan². King shin, 敬謹 king' 'kan. King kin, 慇懃 ₍yan ₍k'an. Yin k'in, 恪恭 k'ok₂ ₍kung. K'oh kung, 慎重 shan² chung². Shin chung, 謹慤 'kan k'ok₂. Kin k'ioh, 顓 ₍chün. Chuen, 耑 ₍chün. Chuen, 渠渠 ₍k'ü ₍k'ü. K'ü k'ü, 兢 ₍king. King, 戰戰兢兢 chín² chín² ₍king ₍king. Chen chen king king, 兢兢業業 ₍king ₍king íp₂ íp₂. King king nieh nieh, 小心翼翼 'siú ₍sam yik₂ yik₂. Siáu sin yih yih; an attentive ear, 留心聽 ₍lau ₍sam ₍t'eng. Liú sin t'ing; to be attentive to business, 謹慎做事 'kan shan²

tsò' sz'. Kin shin tso sz, 敬於事 king' ,ü sz'. King yú sz, 留心做事 ,lau ,sam tsò' sz'. Liú sin tso sz; to be attentive to one's conduct, 樣事檢點 yéung' sz² 'kím 'tím. Yáng sz kien tien, 樣事檢束 yéung² sz' 'kím ch'uk,. Yáng sz kien ch'uh; be attentive at school, 慇懃讀書 ,yan ,k'an tuk, ,shü. Yin k'in tuh shú; be attentive to your duty, 慇懃辦事 ,yan ,k'an pán² sz². Yin k'in pán sz.

Attentively, carefully, 細心 sai' ,sam. Sí sin, 謹慎 'kan shan². Kin shin, 頊然 huk, ,ín. Hiuh jen; with fixed attention, 注意 chü' í'. Chú í, 專心 ,chün ,sam. Chuen sin.

Attentiveness, attention, 小心 'siú ,sam. Siáu sin, 留心 ,lau ,sam. Liú sin.

Attenuant, making thin, as fluids, 使稀者 'shai ,hí 'ché. Shí hí ché, 使稀嘅 'shai ,hí ké', 整稀嘅 'ching ,hí ké'.

Attenuate, to make less consistent, 使稀的 'shai ,hí ,tí; I wish it more diluted, 要稀的 iú' ,hí ,tí, 要淡的 iú' tám² ,tí, 要清的 iú' ,ts'ing ,tí; to pulverize, 研末 ,ngán mút,. Yen moh, 研爛爲末 ,ngán lán² ,wai mút,. Yen lán wei moh.

Attenuated, made thin, as fluids, 使過稀的 'shai kwo' ,hí ,tí; attenuated with grief, 憂到瘦 ,yau tò' shau'. Yú táu sau, 哀毀 ,oi 'wai. Ngái wei; comminuted, 精細 ,tseng sai'. Tseng sí, 幼細 yau' sai'. Yú sí, 精微 ,tseng ,mí. Tsing wí, 研過末 ,ngán kwo' mút,. Yen kwo moh; growing slender toward the extremity, 生過尖 ,shang kwo' ,tsím. Sang kwo tsien.

Attenuation, the act of making thin, as fluids, 使稀者 'shai ,hí 'ché. Shí hí ché, 使淡者 'shai tám² 'ché. Shí tán ché; making fine, as solid substances, 研末者 ,ngán mút, 'ché. Yen moh ché; the act of making lean, 使瘦 'shai shau'. Shí sau; do. of growing slender, 生尖者 ,shang ,tsím 'ché. Sang tsien ché; do. of making slender, 使尖者 'shai ,tsím 'ché. Shí tsien ché.

Atteration, the forming of land by the wearing of the sea, 積沙灘 tsik, ,shá ,t'án. Tsih shá t'án, 積成旱地 tsik, ,shing 'hon tí². Tsih ching hán tí.

Attest, to testify, bear witness, 證 ching'. Ching, 做証 tsò² ching'. Tso ching, 作証 tsok, ching'. Tsoh ching, 作証據 tsok, ching' kü'. Tsoh ching kü, 作見証 tsok, kín' ching'. Tsoh kien ching, 作實証 tsok, shat, ching'. Tsoh shih ching, 証頂 ching' 'ting. Ching ting, 堂堂頂實 ,t'ong ,t'ong 'ting shat,.

Attestation, testimony, 証據 ching' kü'. Ching kü, 實証 shat, ching'. Shih ching, 證者 ching' 'ché. Ching ché, 口供 'hau ,kung. K'au kung, 證見 ching' kín'. Ching kien, 干證 ,kon ching'. Kán ching.

Attested, proved by testimony, 有實據 'yau shat, kü'. Yú shih kü, 立過証據 láp, kwo' ching' kü'. Lih kwo ching kü, 頂實過 'ting shat, kwo'. Ting shih kwo.

Attesting, witnessing to, 作証 tsok, ching'. Tsoh ching, 作証據 tsok, ching' kü'. Tsoh ching ku, 做口供 tsò' 'hau ,kung. Tso k'au kung; affirming in support of, 立憑據 láp, ,p'ang kü'. Lih p'ang kü.

Attestor, one who attests, 證人 ching' ,yan. Ching jin, 作證者 tsok, ching' 'ché. Tsoh ching ché, 做證據者 tsò' ching' kü' 'ché. Tsoh ching kü ché, 做見證者 tsò' kín' ching' 'ché. Tsoh kien ching ché, 做口供者 tsò' 'hau ,kung 'ché. Tsoh k'au kung ché.

Attic, pertaining to Attica, 亞地加*地嘅 Átíká tí² ké', 亞地加的 Átíká tik,. Átíká tih, 雅典城的 Ngátín ,shing tik,. Yátien ching tih.

Attical, pertaining to Athens, 雅典的 Ngátín tik,. Yátien tih, 雅典嘅 Ngátín ké'; classical, 經的 ,king tik,. King tih, 至美的 chí' 'mí tik,. Chí mei tih.

Attire, to dress, 著衣 chéuk, ,í. Choh í, 穿衣 ,ch'ün ,í. Ch'uen í, 着衣裳 chéuk, ,í ,shéung. Choh í cháng, 着衣服 chéuk, ,í fuk,. Choh í fuh; to adorn, 妝飾 ,chong shik,. Chwáng shih, 妝扮 ,chong pán'. Chwáng pán, 裝整 ,chong 'ching. Chwáng ching, 艷妝 ím² ,chong. Yen chwáng, 修飾 ,sau shik,. Siú shih.

Attire, dress, 衣服 ,í fuk,. Í fuh, 衣裳 ,í ,shéung. Í cháng, 服飾 fuk, shik,. Fuh shih.

Attired, dressed, 著過衣服 chéuk, kwo' ,í fuk,. Choh kwo í fuh, 着過衣裳 chéuk, kwo' ,í ,shéung. Choh kwo í cháng; decked with ornaments, 妝飾過 ,chong shik, kwo'. Chwáng shih kwo.

Attitude, the posture or position of a person, 樣子 yéung² 'tsz. Yáng tsz, 模樣 ,mò yéung'. Mú yáng, 形像 ,ying tséung². Hing siáng, 規模 ,kw'ai ,mò. Kw'ei mú, 形容 ,ying ,yung. Hing yung, 規矩 ,kw'ai 'kü. Kw'ei kü, 形狀 ,ying chong². Hing chwáng; a kneeling attitude, 跪處墩樣 kwai² ch'ü' 'kòm yéung². Kwei ch'ú kán yáng; in an erect attitude, 企處墩樣 'k'í ch'ü' 'kòm yéung². K'í ch'ú kán yáng, 如企一式 ,ü 'k'í yat, shik,. Yú k'í yih shih; a firm attitude, 頂硬 'ting ngáng². Ting ngang; to preserve a firm attitude, 不懼之貌 pat, kü² ,chí máu². Puh kü chí máu, 大胆之貌 tái² 'tám ,chí máu'. Tá tán chí máu, 貌爲不懼 máu' ,wai pat, kü². Máu wei puh kü.

Attollent, elevator muscle, 縮起之肌 shuk, 'hí ,chí ,kí. Shuh k'í chí kí.

Attorney, an agent or factor, 代辦者 toi² pán² 'ché. Tái pán ché, 代理者 toi² 'lí 'ché, Tái lí ché, 替辦者 t'ai' pán² 'ché. T'í pán ché, 管事者 'kún sz² 'ché. Kwán sz ché, 代辦事嘅 toi² pán² sz' ké', 替理事的 t'ai' 'lí sz² tik,. T'í lí sz tih; one who is legally qualified to act for another in courts of law, 代辦訟事者 toi² pán² tsung' sz² 'ché. Tái pán sung sz ché, 狀師 chong' ,sz. Chwáng sz; ditto in Chinese courts, 師爺 ,sz ,yé. Sz yé, 寫

* 亞地加是希臘國之地方.

呈子的 ʿsé ˏch'ing ʿtsz tikˎ. Sié ch'ing tsz tih, 代書狀者 toi² ˏshü chong² ʿché. Tái shú chwáng ché, 繕狀者 shín² chong² ʿché. Shen chwáng ché, 寫狀師爺 ʿsé chong² ˏsz ˏyé. Sié chwáng sz yé; attorney-general, an officer appointed to manage business for the state or public, 皇家狀師 ˏwong ˏká chong² ˏsz. Hwáng kiá chwáng sz, 欽命狀師 ˏyam meng² chong² ˏsz. K'in ming chwáng sz, 大狀師 tái² chong² ˏsz. Tá chwáng sz; power of attorney, 代理之權 toi² ʿlí ˏchí ˏk'ün. Tái lí chí k'iuen, 替理札諭 t'ai² ʿlí chátˎ ü². T'í lí cháh yú.

Attorneyship, the office of an attorney, 代理之職 toi² ʿlí ˏchí chikˎ. Tái lí chí chih.

Attorning, acknowledging a new lord, 應從新主 ˏying ˏts'ung ˏsan ʿchü. Ying ts'ung sin chú, 應服新主之事 ˏying fukˎ ˏsan ʿchü ˏchí sz². Ying fuh sin chú chí sz.

Attract, to, as magnet, 攝 shípˎ. Sheh; ditto as other matter, 牽合 ˏhín hòpˎ. K'ien hoh, 引埋 ʿyan ˏmái. Yin mái, 引合 ʿyan hòpˎ. Yin hoh, 牽埋 ˏhín ˏmái. K'ien mái, 相扯埋 ˏséung ʿch'é ˏmái. Siáng ch'é mái, 歸埋 ˏkwai ˏmái. Kwei mái; to attract one's eyes, 擊目 kikˎ mukˎ. Kih muh; to attract universal attention, 偏動人心目 ˏp'ín tung² ˏyan ˏsam mukˎ. P'ien tung jin sin muh; to attract all hearts, 得各人心 takˎ kokˎ ˏyan ˏsam. Teh koh jin sin, 甚得衆心 sham² takˎ chung² ˏsam. Shin teh chung sin, 衆心歸向 chung² ˏsam ˏkwai héung². Chung sin kwei hiáng; he attracts the eyes of all the world, 動天下人耳目 tung² ˏt'ín há² ˏyan ʿí mukˎ. Tung t'ien hiá jin rh muh; to allure, 引誘 ʿyan ʿyau. Yin yú, 俾野引 ʿpí ʿyé ʿyan, 俾甜頭引人 ʿpí ˏt'ím ˏt'au ʿyan ˏyan. Pí t'ien t'au yin jin; ditto by words, 甜言引人 ˏt'ím ˏín ʿyan ˏyan. T'ien yen yin jin; to entice by beauty, 嬋媛 ˏshín ün². Shen yuen; to attract by breath, 吸引 k'apˎ ʿyan. Kih yin, 引氣 ʿyan hí². Yin k'í.

Attractable, that may be attracted 可攝 ʿho shípˎ. K'o sheh, 可引埋 ʿho ʿyan ˏmái. K'o yin mái, 牽得合 ˏhín takˎ hòpˎ. K'ien teh hoh, 引得埋嘅 ʿyan takˎ ˏmái ké².

Attracted, drawn toward, as by magnet, 攝過 shípˎ kwo². Sheh kwo; ditto as by other matter, 牽合過 ˏhín hòpˎ kwo². K'ien hoh kwo, 引埋過 ʿyan ˏmái kwo². Yin mái kwo, 歸埋過 ˏkwai ˏmái kwo². Kwei mái kwo; drawn toward, as men's hearts, 得過人心 takˎ kwo² ˏyan ˏsam. Teh kwo jin sin; it attracted my eyes, 擊過我目 kikˎ kwo² ʿngo mukˎ. Kih kwo wo muh; it attracted universal attention, 動過人心目 tung² kwo² ˏyan ˏsam mukˎ. Tung kwo jin sin muh; attracted by beauty, 嬌美動情 ˏkiú ʿmí tung² ˏts'ing. Kiáu mei tung ts'ing, 艷麗奪目 ím² lai² tütˎ mukˎ. Yen lí toh muh, 咱嬌艷不得不睇 kòm² ˏkiú ím² patˎ takˎ patˎ ʿt'ai. Kán kiáu yen puh teh puh t'í; allured, 引誘過 ʿyan ʿyau kwo². Yin yú kwo, 引動過 ʿyan tung² kwo². Yin tung kwo.

Attracting, as magnet, 攝 shípˎ. Sheh; ditto as other matter, 牽合 ˏhín hòpˎ. K'ien hoh, 引埋 ʿyan ˏmái. Yin mái; ditto as something unusual, 擊目 kikˎ mukˎ. Kih muh, 動目 tung² mukˎ. Tung muh; alluring, 引誘 ʿyan ʿyau. Yin yú.

Attraction, the force or law which draws bodies towards each other, 牽合之理 ˏhín hòpˎ ˏchí ʿlí. K'ien hoh chí lí, 牽合之力 ˏhín hòpˎ ˏchí likˎ. K'ien hoh chí lih, 牽埋之力 ˏhín ˏmái ˏchí likˎ. K'ien mái chí lih; elective attraction, 連埋之理 ˏlín ˏmái ˏchí ʿlí. Lien mái chí lí, 粘埋之理 ˏchím ˏmái ˏchí ʿlí. Nien mái chí lí, 物附埋之理 matˎ fú² ˏmái ˏchí ʿlí. Wuh fú mái chí lí, 縭埋之理 ˏch'í ˏmái ˏchí ʿlí. Ch'í mái chí lí; allurement, 引誘者 ʿyan ʿyau ʿché. Yin yú ché, 引動者 ʿyan tung² ʿché. Yin tung ché; a woman of great attraction, 嬌美之人 ˏkiú ʿmí ˏchí ˏyan. Kiáu mei chí jin, 妖嬌之人 ˏiú ˏkiú ˏchí ˏyan. Yáu kiáu chí jin, 妖姿之女 ˏiú ˏtsz ˏchí ʿnü. Yáu tsz chí nü; a person of great attraction, 美儀容者 ʿmí ˏí ˏyung ʿché. Mei í yung ché, 美儀容之人 ʿmí ˏí ˏyung ˏchí ˏyan. Mei í yung chí jin; mutual attraction, as men, 相投 ˏséung ˏt'au. Siáng t'au, 相得 ˏséung takˎ. Siáng teh, 相戀 ˏséung lün². Siáng liuen.

Attractive, as matter, 牽合的 ˏhín hòpˎ tikˎ. K'ien hoh tih, 引合的 ʿyan hòpˎ tikˎ. Yin hoh tih; ditto as a woman, 嬋媛 ˏshín ün². Shen yuen; ditto as a child, 精靈 ˏtseng ˏling. Tsing ling; attractive eyes, 美目 ʿmí mukˎ. Mei muh, 俏眼 ʿts'iú ʿngán. Ts'iáu yen, 鳳眼 fung² ʿngán. Fung yen, 好對俏眼 ʿhò túi² ʿts'iú ʿngán. Háu túi ts'iáu yen; attractive to the eyes, 奪目嘅 tütˎ mukˎ ké², 擊目的 kikˎ mukˎ tikˎ. Kih muh tih, 好睇的 ʿhò ʿt'ai tikˎ. Háu t'í tih, 好睇嘅 ʿhò ʿt'ai ké².

Attractiveness, of matter, 牽合之事 ˏhín hòpˎ ˏchí sz². K'ien hoh chí sz, 引埋者 ʿyan ˏmái ʿché. Yin mái ché, 牽引之事 ˏhín ʿyan ˏchí sz². K'ien yin chí sz; having the power of engaging, as a woman, 嬌美者 ˏkiú ʿmí ʿché. Kiáu mei ché, 妖嬌者 ˏiú ˏkiú ʿché. Yáu kiáu ché, 妖姿之事 ˏiú ˏtsz ˏchí sz². Yáu tsz chí sz; ditto of persons in general, 美儀容者 ʿmí ˏí ˏyung ʿché. Mei í yung ché; allurement, 引誘之事 ʿyan ʿyau ˏchí sz². Yin yú chí sz, 引動嘅事 ʿyan tung² ké² sz²; engaging to the mind, 動人心目者 tung² ˏyan ˏsam mukˎ ʿché. Tung jin sin muh ché, 引動人心者 ʿyan tung² ˏyan ˏsam ʿché. Yin tung jin sin ché.

Attributable, that may be ascribed, 可歸於 ʿho ˏkwai ˏü. K'o kwei yú, 可歸與 ʿho ˏkwai ʿü. K'o kwei yú, 可以爲 ʿho ʿí ˏwai. K'o í wei, 可諉於 ʿho ʿwai ˏü. K'o wei yú.

Attribute, to point to as a cause, 以爲 ʿí ˏwai. I wei, 歸於 ˏkwai ˏü. Kwei yú, 歸與 ˏkwai ʿü. Kwei yú, 估係 ʿkú hai². Kú hí, 當係 tong² hai². Táng hí, 算係 sün² hai². Swán hí, 諉於 ʿwai ˏü. Wei yú, 諉之 ʿwai ˏchí. Wei chí; to attribute to laziness, 歸於懶惰 ˏkwai ˏü ʿlán to². Kwei yú

lán to, 以爲懶惰之故 ʿí ˏwai ʿlán to' ˏchí kú'. Í wei lán to chí kú, 因怠懶而起 ˏyan toi² to² ˏí ʿhí. Yin tái to rh k'í; to attribute to bad management, 估唔細心打理 ʿkú ˏm sai² ˏsam ʿtá ʿlí. Kú wú [puh] sí sin tá lí, 他諉之不留心辦理 ˏt'á ʿwai ˏchí pat ˏlau ˏsam pán' ʿlí. T'á wei chí puh liú sin pán lí; to attribute to the conflagration, 當係火燭之故 tong' hai² ʿfo chuk ˏchí kú'. Táng hí ho chuh chí kú; to attribute to instability of character, 歸於不堅心 ˏkwai ˏü pat ˏkín ˏsam. Kwei yú puh kien sin; to attribute to one's self, 當係已做 tong' hai² ʿkí tsò². Táng hí kí tso, 認作已做 yan² tsok ʿkí tsò². Jin tsoh kí tso.

Attribute, the, that which is considered as belonging to or inherent in, 在乎者 tsoi² ˏú ʿché. Tsái hú ché, 居乎者 ˏkü ˏú ʿché. Kü hú ché, 屬於 shuk ˏü. Shuh yú: 品性 ʿpan sing'. Pin sing, 品質 ʿpan chat. Pin chih, 性質 sing' chat. Sing chih; reputation, 聲名 ˏshing ˏmeng. Shing ming; the attributes of God, 上帝之品性 Shéung² tai' ˏchí ʿpan sing'. Sháng tí chí pin sing; a distinguishing mark, 號 hò². Háu; an adjective, 勢字 shai' tsz². Shí tsz; the attribute good may be applied to him, 他可以爲善 ˏt'á ʿho ʿí ˏwai shín², 善者可歸乎他 shín² ʿché ʿho ˏkwai ˏú ˏt'á.

Attributed, ascribed, 以爲 ʿí ˏwai. Í wei, 諉於 ʿwai ˏü. Wei yú; every body attributed it to the storm, 人人以爲颶風之故 ˏyan ˏyan ʿí ˏwai kü² ˏfung ˏchí kú'. Jin jin í wei kü fung chí kú.

Attributing 以爲 ʿí ˏwai. I wei, 歸於 ˏkwai ˏü. Kwei yú, 諉於 ʿwai ˏü. Wei yú, 估係 ʿkú hai². Kú hí.

Attribution, the quality ascribed, 歸於之事 ˏkwai ˏü ˏchí sz². Kwei yú chí sz, 言在乎性的 ˏín tsoi² ˏú sing' tik. Yen tsái hú sing tih,; commendation, 讚美之事 tsán' ʿmí ˏchí sz². Tsán mei chí sz.

Attributive, pertaining to an attribute, 屬於品性 shuk ˏü ʿpan sing'. Shuh yú pin sing; a word significant of an attribute, 勢字 shai' tsz². Shí tsz.

Attrite, worn by rubbing or friction, 磨爛 ˏmo lán². Mo lán.

Attrition *, abrasion, 磨去 ˏmo hü'. Mo k'ü, 磨壞 ˏmo wái². Mo hwái, 磨爛 ˏmo lán². Mo lán; the lowest degree of repentance, 悔罪自卑 fúi' tsúi² tsz² ˏpí. Hwui tsúi tsz pí, 悔罪之極 fúi' tsúi² ˏchí kik. Hwui tsúi chí kih, 十分恨錯 shap ˏfan han² ts'o'. Shih fan han ts'o, 畏罪之甚 wai' tsúi² ˏchí sham'. Wei tsúi chí shin.

Attune, to tune, 較準絃索 káu' ʿchun ˏín sok. Kiáu chun hien soh, 調和聲音 ˏt'iú ˏwo ˏshing ˏyam. T'iáu ho shing yin.

Attuned 較準過絃索 káu' ʿchun kwo' ˏín sok. Kiáu chun kwo hien soh, 調和過聲音 ˏt'iú ˏwo kwo' ˏshing ˏyam. T'iáu ho kwo shing yin.

Auburn 猪肝色 ˏchü ˏkon shik. Chú kán sih, 赭色 ʿché shik. Ché sih, 褐色 hot ˏshik. Hoh sih.

* 天主教至卑悔罪之稱.

Auction, by notes, 落標投貨 lok ˏpiú ˏt'au fo'. Loh piáu t'au ho, 暗標投 òm' ˏpiú ˏt'au. Ngán piáu t'au, 出標投 ch'ut ˏpiú ˏt'au. Ch'uh piáu t'au, 標投 ˏpiú ˏt'au. Piáu t'au; a public sale of property to the highest bidder, 投貨 ˏt'au fo'. T'au ho, 投夜冷 ˏt'au yé² ʿlang, 喊夜冷 hám' yé² ʿlang, 拍賣 p'ák ˏmái². P'eh mái, 出投 ch'ut ˏt'au. Ch'uh t'au, 明投 ˏming ˏt'au. Ming t'au, 謠喝响賣 ˏiú hot ˏho mái². Yáu hoh ho mái, 增賣 ˏtsang mái². Tsang mái; to sell by auction, 出投 ch'ut ˏt'au. Ch'uh t'au; ordered to be sold by auction, 奉官憲賣 fung² ˏkún ʿtun mái². Fung kwán tun mái, 領示出賣 ʿling shí² ch'ut ˏmái². Ling shí ch'uh mái; auction room, 夜冷館 yé² ʿlang ʿkún.

Auctioneer 夜冷 yé² ʿlang. Yé lang, 掌投貨者 ʿchéung ˏt'au fo' ʿché. Cháng t'au ho ché, 出投貨者 ch'ut ˏt'au fo' ʿché. Ch'uh t'au ho ché, 出投者 ch'ut ˏt'au ʿché. Ch'uh t'au ché, 出投嘅 ch'ut ˏt'au ké².

Audacious, very daring, 果敢 ʿkwo ʿkòm. Ko kụn, 胆敢 ʿtám ʿkòm. Tán kán, 勇敢 ʿyung ʿkòm. Yung kán, 膽大 ʿtám tái². Tán tá, 敢胆 ʿkòm ʿtám. Kán tán, 敢作 ʿkòm tsok. Kán tsoh, 敢爲 ʿkòm ˏwai. Kán wei; impudent, 無耻之人 ˏmò ʿch'í ˏchí ˏyan. Wú ch'í chí jin, 唔識醜嘅 ˏm shik ʿch'au ké².

Audaciously, in an impudent manner, 無恥之行 ˏmò ʿch'í ˏchí hang². Wú ch'í chí hang, 一鋪爛嗰樣 yat ˏp'ò lán² ʿkòm yéung², 敢胆的 ʿkòm ʿtám tik. Kán tán tih, 拚死嗰樣 p'ún' ʿsz ʿkòm yéung². Pw'án sz kán yáng; to act very audaciouly, 拚胆殺賊 p'ún' ʿtám shát ts'ák. Pw'án tán sháh ts'ih.

Audaciousness, see Audacity.

Audacity, boldness, 胆敢 ʿtám ʿkòm. Tán kán, 敢作 ʿkòm tsok. Kán tsoh, 敢爲 ʿkòm ˏwai. Kán wei, 拚死去做 p'ún' ʿsz hü' tsò', 唔顧命咁去 ˏm kú' meng² kòm' hü', 有胆識 ʿyau ʿtám shik. Yú tán shih; impudence, 無面皮 ˏmò mín² ˏp'í. Wú mien p'í, 無羞恥 ˏmò ˏsau ʿch'í. Wú siú ch'í.

Audible, perceivable by the ear, 聽得見 ˏt'eng tak ʿkín'. T'ing teh kien, 聽得倒 ˏt'eng tak ʿtò. T'ing teh táu, 聞得見 ˏman tak ʿkín'. Wan teh kien, 聞得倒 ˏman tak ʿtò. Wan teh táu.

Audience, reception to an interview with a sovereign, 朝見 ˏch'iú kín'. Ch'áu kien, 參見 ˏts'ám kín'. Ts'án kien, 拜見 pái' kín'. Pái kien, 陛見 pai' kín'. Pí kien, 朝參 ˏch'iú ˏts'ám. Ch'áu ts'án, 入覲 yáp ˏkan'. Jih kin, 謁見 ít ˏkín'. Yeh kien; to have an audience of the emperor, 覲光 kan² ˏkwong. Kin kwáng, 面聖 mín² shing'. Mien shing, 謁聖 ít ˏshing'. Yeh shing, 朝見天子 ˏch'iú kín' ˏt'in ʿtsz. Ch'áu kien t'ien tsz; to have an audience of a king, 見王 kín' ˏwong. Kien wáng, 覲君 kan' ˏkwan. Kin kiun, 面君 mín² ˏkwan. Mien kiun; to request an audience with a superior, 稟見 ʿpan kín'. Pin kien, 請謁 ʿts'eng

ít. Ts'ing yeh, 求見 k'au kín'. K'iú kien; to have a private audience, 燕見私宅 ín' kín' sz chák. Yen kien sz tseh, 私覿 sz tik. Sz tih; an assembly of hearers, 聚聽之人 tsü² t'eng' chí yan. Tsü t'ing chí jin, 聚聽者 tsü² t'eng' 'ché. Tsü t'ing ché.

Audience-hall 殿堂 tín² t'ong. Tien t'áng, 金鑾 kam lün. Kin lwán, 金殿 kam tín². Kin tien, 朝廷 ch'iú t'ing. Ch'áu t'ing, 會羣臣之所 úi² kw'an shan chí 'sho. Hwui k'iun chin chí so, 視朝 shí² ch'iú. Shí ch'áu.

Audit, to, to examine an account or accounts, 查驗數目 ch'á ím² shò' muk. Ch'á yen sú muh, 勘驗數目 hòm' ím² shò' muk. K'án yen sú muh, 核驗數目 hat ím² shò' muk. Heh yen sú muh, 檢驗數目 'kím ím² shò' muk. Kien yen sú muh, 稽查數目 k'ai ch'á shò' muk. K'í ch'á sú muh, 盤查數目 p'ún ch'á shò' muk. Pw'án ch'á sú muh.

Audit office 勘驗數目衙門 hòm' ím² shò' muk ngá mún. K'án yen sú muh yá mun, 驗數衙門 ím² shò' ngá mún. Yen sú yá mun.

Auditor, a hearer, 聽者 t'eng' 'ché. T'ing ché, 聽道者 t'eng' tò² 'ché. T'ing táu ché; a person appointed and authorized to examine an account or accounts, 驗數之官 ím² shò' chí kún. Yen sú chí kwán, 檢驗數目者 'kím ím² shò' muk 'ché. Kien yen sú muh ché, 勘驗數目之人 hòm' ím² shò' muk chí yan. K'án yen sú muh chí jin; Auditor-General, 數目總驗 shò' muk 'tsung ím². Su muh tsung yen, 驗數總官 ím² shò' 'tsung kún. Yen sú tsung kwán.

Auditorship, the office of an auditor, 驗數之職 ím² shò' chí chik. Yen sú chí chih.

Auditory, pertaining to the sense of hearing, 屬聽嘅 shuk t'eng ké', 屬聽的 shuk t'eng tik. Shuh t'ing tih, 聽嘅 t'eng ké', 聽的 t'eng tik. T'ing tih; auditory nerves, 耳筋 'í kan. Rh kin, 聽筋 t'eng' kan. T'ing kin; auditory foramen, 耳孔 'í 'hung. Rh k'ung, 耳竈 'í lung. Rh lung, 耳門 'í mún. Rh mun, 顓 'kw'an. Kw'an.

Auditory, an audience, 聚聽者 tsü² t'eng' 'ché. Tsü t'ing ché, 會聽者 úi² t'eng' 'ché. Hwui t'ing ché; a place where discourses are delivered, 講書堂 'kong shü t'ong. Kiáng shú t'áng, 講書房 'kong shü fong. Kiáng shú fáng.

Auditress, a female hearer, 女聽者 'nü t'eng' 'ché. Nü t'ing ché.

Auf, see Fool.

Auger 鑽 tsün'. Tswán, 螺絲鑽 lo sz tsün'. Lo sz tswán.

Auget, a tube filled with powder, used in exploding mines, 火藥筒 'fo yéuk t'ung. Ho yoh t'ung, 火藥引 'fo yéuk 'yan. Ho yoh yin.

Aught, any thing, 不論何物 pat lun² ho mat. Puh lun ho wuh, 唔論乜野 m lun² mat 'yé, 不論怎麼東西 pat lun² 'cham mo tung sai. Puh lun tsang mo tung sí; any part, — 的 yat tik. Yih tih; a jot, — 點 yat 'tím. Yih tien, — 粒 yat nap. Yih lih; for aught I know, 照我所見 chiú' 'ngo 'sho kín'. Cháu wo so kien; never does aught, 非所爲 fí 'sho wai. Fí so wei.

Augment, to enlarge, 長之 ch'éung chí. Ch'áng chí, 致長 chí' ch'éung. Chí ch'áng, 大之 tái² chí. Tá chí, 致大 chí' tái². Chí tá, 加大 ká tái². Kiá tá, 加長 ká ch'éung. Kiá ch'áng; to add to, 加添 ká t'ím. Kiá t'ien, 增益 tsang yik. Tsang yih, 增添 tsang t'ím. Tsang t'ien, 添多 t'ím to. T'ien to; to increase, 加增 ká tsang. Kiá tsang; to multiply, 加倍 ká 'p'úi. Kiá p'ei, 倍增 'p'úi tsang. P'ei tsang.

Augmentable 可加得 'ho ká tak. K'o kiá teh, 可增得 'ho tsang tak. K'o tsang teh, 可添得 'ho t'ím tak. K'o t'ien teh.

Augmentation, the act of making larger, 致長之事 chí' ch'éung chí sz². Chí ch'áng chí sz, 致大之事 chí' tái² chí sz². Chí tá chí sz, 致長者 chí' ch'éung 'ché. Chí ch'áng ché, 致大者 chí' tái² 'ché. Chí tá ché; the act of increasing, 加增 ká tsang. Kiá tsang, 加添 ká t'ím. Kiá t'ien; the thing added, 所添之物 'sho t'ím chí mat. So t'ien chí wuh.

Augmentative, having the power or quality of augmenting, 加添的 ká t'ím tik. Kiá t'ien tih, 增益的 tsang yik tik. Tsang yih tih, 加增嘅 ká tsang ké'.

Augmenter, he who augments, 致大者 chí' tái² 'ché. Chí tá ché, 致長者 chí' ch'éung 'ché. Chí ch'áng ché, 俾長者 'pí ch'éung 'ché. Pí ch'áng ché, 加增者 ká tsang 'ché. Kiá tsang ché, 加添者 ká t'ím 'ché. Kiá t'ien ché, 增添者 tsang t'ím 'ché. Tsang t'ien ché.

Augmenting, increasing, 加增 ká tsang. Kiá tsang; enlarging, 致大 chí' tái². Chí tá, 致長 chí' ch'éung. Chí ch'áng.

Augur, to fortell future events by the flight of birds, 由鳥飛卜凶吉 yau 'niú fí puk 'hung kat. Yú niáu fí puh hiung kih; to conjecture by signs and omens, 看兆頭而占吉凶 hon' chiú² t'au í chím kat hung. K'án cháu t'au rh chen kih hiung, 觀兆猜事 kún chiú² ch'ái sz². Kwán cháu ch'ái sz; to prognosticate, 占卦 chím kwá'. Chen kwá, 算命 sün' meng². Swán ming, 卜卦 puk kwá'. Puh kwá, 猜事 ch'ái sz². Ch'ái sz; it augurs well, 好兆頭 'hò chiú² t'au. Háu cháu t'au, 吉兆 kat chiú². Kih cháu; it portends evil, 唔好兆頭 m 'hò chiú² t'au. Wú háu cháu t'au, 凶兆 hung chiú². Hiung cháu, 唔好勢頭 m 'hò shai' t'áu. Wú [不 puh] háu shí t'au.

Augured, conjectured by omens, 卜過 puk kwo'. Puh kwo, 占過 chím kwo'. Chen kwo

Augurer, an augur, 卜卦者 puk kwá' 'ché. Puh kwá ché, 占卦先生 chím kwá' sín shang. Chen kwá sien sang, 觀鳥飛卜卦者 kún 'niú fí puk kwá' 'ché. Kwán niáu fí puh kwá ché.

August, grand, 巍巍 ngai ngai. Wú wú, 蕩蕩 tong² tong². Táng táng; inspiring reverence and awe, 威風凜凜 wai fung 'lam 'lam. Wei fung

lin lin, 蕩蕩烈烈 tong² tong² lít₂ lít₂. Táng táng lieh lieh; august emperor, 皇上 ˌwong shéung². Hwáng sháng, 聖主 shing' 'chü. Shing chú; august empress, 皇后 ˌwong hau². Hwáng hau, 娘娘 ˌnéung ˌnéung. Néang néang; august empress muther, 皇太后 ˌwong t'ái' hau². Hwáng t'ái huu; august heaven, 皇天 ˌwong ˌt'ín. Hwáng t'ien; august honorable ladies, 皇妃 ˌwong ˌfí. Hwáng fí; august sovereign, 皇帝 ˌwong tai². Hwáng tí.

August, the eigth month of the year, 番八月 ˌfán pát₂ üt₂. Fán páh yueh.

Augustana, Augustan confession, 日耳曼國正教信條經 Yat í mán kwok₂ ching' káu' sun' ˌt'iú ˌking. Jih rh mán kwoh ching kiáu sin t'iáu king.

Augustness, grandeur, 威風 ˌwai ˌfung. Wei fung.

Aunt, paternal, 姑母 ˌkú 'mò. Kú mú, 姑娘 ˌkú ˌnéung. Kú néang, 姑媽 ˌkú 'má. Kú má; the elder and eldest sister of the father, 大姑母 tái² ˌkú 'mò. Tá kú mú, 二姑母 í² ˌkú 'mò. Rh kú mú; the one next to the latter, 三姑母 ˌsám ˌkú 'mò. Sán kú mú; the eldest of the father's younger sisters, 姑姊 ˌkú 'tsz. Kú tsz; the one next to the latter, 二姑姊 í² ˌkú 'tsz. Rh kú tsz; maternal aunt, elder, 姨母 ˌí 'mò. Í mú, 大姨 tái² ˌí. Tá í; younger ditto, 姨姐 ˌí 'tsé. Í tsié, 小姨 'siú ˌí. Siáu í; general term for aunt, 姨媽 ˌí 'má. Í má, 姨娘 ˌí ˌnéung. Í néang, 亞姨 á' ˌí. Á í; mother's fost er sisters, 堂姨 ˌt'ong ˌí. T'áng í; father's elder brother's wife, 伯姆 pák₂ 'mò. Peh mú; a father's younger brother's wife, 叔姆 shuk₂ 'mò. Shuh mú, 亞嬸 á' 'sham. Á shin; mother's brother's wife, 妗母 'k'am 'mò. K'in mú, 舅母 'k'au 'mò. K'iú mú, 妗娘 'k'am ˌnéung. K'in néang.

Aura, a gentle current of air, 柔風 ˌyau ˌfung. Jau fung, 溫柔之風 ˌwan ˌyau ˌchí ˌfung. Wan jau chí fung.

Aurated, resembling gold, 金色 ˌkam shik₂. Kin sih.

Aurelia, chrysalis, 繭 'kán. Kien; the chrysalis of a mantis, 螵蛸 ˌp'iú ˌsháu. P'iáu sháu.

Aureum malum 番茄 ˌfán ˌk'é. Fán kiá.

Auric, pertaining to gold, 金的 ˌkam tik₂. Kin tih, 金嘅 ˌkam ké'; auric acid, 金酸 ˌkam ˌsün. Kin swán, 金醋 ˌkam ts'ò'. Kin ts'ú.

Auricle, the external ear, 耳朵 'í 'to. Rh to.

Auricled, having appendages, like ears, 有耳 'yau 'í. Yú rh.

Auricula 黃花菜 ˌwong ˌfá ts'oi'. Hwáng hwá ts'ái.

Auricular, pertaining to the ear, 耳的 'í tik₂. Rh tih, 耳嘅 'í ké'; auricular confession, 附耳告解 fú² 'í kò' 'kái. Fú rh káu kiái; secret, 私 ˌsz. Sz.

Auriferous, that yields gold, 金 ˌkam. Kin, 金嘅 ˌkam ké', 有金 'yau ˌkam. Yú kin, 生金的 ˌshang ˌkam tik₂. Sang kin tih, 生出有金 ˌshang ch'ut₂ 'yau ˌkam. Sang ch'uh yú kin. 出金的 ch'ut₂ ˌkam tik₂. Ch'uh kin tih; auriferous ore, 金石 ˌkam shek₂. Kin shih, 金礦 ˌkam kwong'. Kin kwáng; looking like gold, 帶有金光 tái' 'yau ˌkam ˌkwong. Tái yú kin kwáng.

Aurora, the rising light of the morning, 天將曙 ˌt'ín ˌtséung 'sü. T'ien tsiáng shú, 天發亮 ˌt'ín fát₂ léung². T'ien fáh liáng, 天將明 ˌt'ín ˌtséung ˌming. T'ien tsiáng ming, 日曙 yat₂ 'sü. Jih shú, 天將曉 ˌt'ín ˌtséung 'hiú. T'ien tsiáng hiáu, 東便作白 ˌtung pín² tsok₂ pák₂. Tung pien tsoh peh, 天作白 ˌt'ín tsok₂ pák₂. T'ien tsoh peh, 昧旦 múi² tán². Mei tán, 東方既白 ˌtung ˌfong kí' pák₂. Tung fáng kí peh, 天曚朧 ˌt'ín ˌmung ˌlung, 黎明 ˌlai ˌming. Lí ming.

Aurora borealis 北極紅 pak₂ kik₂ ˌhung, Peh kih hung; aurora australis, 南極紅 ˌnám kik₂ ˌhung. Nán kih hung.

Auspice, } the omens of an undertaking, 兆頭
Auspices, } chiú² ˌt'au. Cháu t'au, 先兆 ˌsín chiú². Sien cháu, 勢頭 shai' ˌt'au. Shí t'au, 意頭 í' ˌt'au. Í t'au, 預兆 ü² chiú². Yú cháu; patronage, 體貼 't'ai t'íp₂. T'í t'ieh, 體顧 't'ai kú'. T'í kú, 庇蔭 pí' yam'. Pí yin.

Auspicious, having omens of success, 好兆頭 'hò chiú² ˌt'au. Háu cháu ˌt'au, 吉兆 kat₂ chiú². Kih cháu, 祥兆 ˌts'éung chiú². Ts'iáng cháu, 瑞兆 sui² chiú². Shwui cháu, 祥瑞 ˌts'éung sui². Ts'áng shwui, 好意頭 'hò í' ˌt'au. Háu í t'au; an auspicious day, 吉日 kat₂ yat₂. Kih jih, 穀旦 kuk₂ tán². Kuh tán, 好日子 'hò yat₂ 'tsz. Háu jih tsz.

Auspiciously, happily, 幸 hang². Hang.

Austere, rough and astringent to the taste, 澁味 kíp₂ mí². Kieh wí; rigorous, 端嚴 ˌtün ˌím. Twán yen, 嚴肅 ˌím suk₂. Yen suh, 莊嚴 ˌchong ˌím. Chwáng yen, 過嚴 kwo' ˌím. Kwo yen, 嚴重 ˌím 'kan. Yen kin, 狠嚴 'han ˌím. Han yen; rough, 嚴惡 ˌím ok₂. Yen ngoh.

Austerity, severity of manners, 端嚴 ˌtün ˌím. Twán yen, 嚴肅 ˌím suk₂. Yen suh.

Austral, southern, 南方嘅 ˌnám ˌfong ké', 南方的 ˌnám ˌfong tik₂. Nán fang tih, 屬南極的 shuk₂ ˌnám kik₂ tik₂. Shuh nán kih tih.

Austral-Asia * 亞西亞東南之羣州 Ásaiá ˌtung ˌnám ˌchí ˌkw'an ˌchau. Ásiá tung nán chí k'iun chau.

Australia 平洋羣島之稱 ˌp'ing ˌyéung ˌkw'an 'tò ˌchí ˌch'ing. P'ing yáng k'iun táu chí ch'ing; another name for New Holland, 新荷蘭之別稱 San Holán ˌchí pít₂ ˌch'ing. Sin Holán chí pieh ch'ing.

Australian, pertaining to Australia, 新荷蘭嘅 San Holán ké', 新荷蘭的 San Holán tik₂. Sin Holán tih, 屬新荷蘭 shuk₂ San Holán. Shuh Sin Holán.

Australian, an, 新荷蘭人 San Holán ˌyan. Sin Holán jin.

Austria 奧地哩亞國 Ótíliá kwok₂. Áutília kwoh, 雙鷹國 ˌshéung ˌying kwok₂. Shwáng ying kwoh, 孖鷹國 ˌmá ˌying kwok₂. Má ying kwoh.

Austro-Egyptian, southern Egyptian, 南埃及地嘅

* 此名包括新荷蘭，現稱新金山之地.

,nám Oik'ap tí² ké', 南埃及的 ,nám Oik'ap tik,. Nán Ngáikih tih.

Authentic, } true, 眞 ,chan. Chin, 實在的 shat, Authentical, } tsoi² tik,. Shih tsái tih, 眞實的 ,chan shat, tik,. Chin shih tih, 實確的 shat, k'ok, tik,. Shih k'ioh tih, 眞實慨 ,chan shat, ké', 的確的 tik, k'ok, tik,. Tih k'ioh tih; of approved authority, 有實據的 'yau shat, kü' tik,. Yú shih kü tih, 有憑據 'yau ,p'ang kü'. Yú p'ang kü, 有確據 'yau k'ok, kü'. Yú k'ioh kü, 有實據慨 'yau shat, kü' ké', 有證據 'yau ching' kü'. Yú ching kü; authentic history, 史記實錄 'sz kí' shat, luk,. Shí kí shih luh; authentic records (a term used by the Tauists, 眞經 ,chan ,king. Chin king, 玉鈴經 yuk, ,ling ,king. Yuh ling king; authentic documents (deed of sale), 紅契 ,hung k'ai'. Hung k'í, 印契 yan' k'ai'. Yin k'í.

Authentically, in an authentic manner, 確然 k'ok, ,ín. K'ioh jen; with the requisite authority, 依法 ,í fát,. Í fáh, 憑法處治 ,p'ang fát, 'ch'ü chí². P'ang fáh 'ch'ú chí, 憑權處治 ,p'ang ,k'ün 'ch'ü chí². P'ang k'iuen ch'ú chí.

Authenticate, to render authentic, 立憑據 láp, ,p'ang kü'. Lih p'ang kü, 使確實 'sz k'ok, shat,. Shí k'ioh shih; to determine as genuine, 查得確實 ,ch'á tak, k'ok, shat,. Ch'á teh k'ioh shih, 查出確實 ,ch'á ch'ut, k'ok, shat,. Ch'á ch'uh k'ioh shih.

Authenticated, rendered authentic, as a deed, 蓋過印 k'oi' kwo' yan'. K'ái kwo yin, 給過印 k'ap, kwo' yan'. Kih kwo yin, 打過印 'tá kwo' yan'. Tá kwo yin; determined as genuine, 查過的確 ,ch'á kwo' tik, k'ok,. Ch'á kwo tih k'ioh, 立過憑據 láp, kwo' ,p'ang kü'. Lih kwo p'ang kü, 顯有實據 'hín 'yau shat, kü'. Hien yú shih kü.

Authenticating, giving authority by the nessessary signature, as the emperor, 硃批 ,chü ,p'ai. Chú p'í, 簽名 ,ts'ím ,meng. Ts'ien ming, 簽字 ,ts'ím tsz². Ts'ien tsz; ditto by affixing the seal, 附印 fú² yan'. Fú yin, 蓋印 k'oi' yan'. K'ái yin, 給印 k'ap, yan'. Kih yin.

Authentication, the act of authenticating by signature, 硃批者 ,chü ,p'ai 'ché. Chú p'í ché, 簽名 ,ts'ím ,meng. Ts'ien ming, 給印 k'ap, yan'. Kih yin; ditto by the affixing of the seal, 蓋印 k'oi' yan'. K'ái yin; confirmation, 立憑據 láp, ,p'ang kü'. Lih p'ang kü, 立實據 láp, shat, kü'. Lih shih kü.

Authenticity, the quality of being authentic, 有實據 'yau shat, kü'. Yú shih kü, 有確據 'yau k'ok, kü'. Yú k'ioh kü, 有證據 'yau ching' kü'. Yú ching kü; genuineness, 眞實 ,chan shat,. Chin shih, 確實 k'ok, shat,. K'ioh shih.

Author, originator, 初造者 ,ch'o tsò² 'ché. Ts'ú tsáu 'ché, 始造者 'ch'í tsò² 'ché. Ch'í tsáu ché, 創造者 ch'ong' tsò² 'ché. Ch'wáng tsáu ché, 始作者 'ch'í tsok, 'ché. Ch'í tsoh ché, 初作者 ,ch'o tsok, 'ché. Ts'ú tsoh ché, 新造者 ,san tsò² 'ché. Sin tsáu ché, 創製者 ch'ong' chai' 'ché. Ch'wáng chí ché, 首造者 'shau tsò² 'ché. Shau tsáu ché, 使有者 'sz 'yau 'ché. Shí yú ché, 致有者 chí' 'yau 'ché. Chí yú ché; inventor, 思出者 ,sz ch'ut, 'ché. Sz ch'uh ché, 新出者 ,san ch'ut, 'ché. Sin ch'uh ché, 初造者 ,ch'o tsò² 'ché. Ts'ú tsáu ché, 初製作者 ,ch'o chai' tsok, 'ché. Ts'ú chí tsoh ché; the author of a book, 作書者 tsok, ,shü 'ché. Tsoh shú ché, 作書慨 tsok, ,shü ké', 作書的人 tsok, ,shü tik, ,yan. Tsoh shú tih jin, 著書者 chü' ,shü 'ché. Chú shú ché, 造書者 tsò² ,shü 'ché. Tsáu shú ché; the principal author, 正撰 ching' chán². Ching chán; assistant ditto, 副撰 fú' chán². Fú chán; to become an author, 新出色 ,san ch'ut, shik,. Sin ch'uh sih; to be an author in order to support one's self, 以筆墨爲生涯 'í pat, mak, ,wai ,shang ,ngái. Í pih meh wei sang yái, 筆耕爲生 pat, ,kang ,wai ,shang. Pih kang wei sang; the first cause, 眞元 ,chan ,ün. Chin yuen, 洪鈞 ,hung ,kwan. Hung kiun, 大鈞 tái² ,kwan. Tá kiun; the author of happiness and misery, 福禍之主 fuk, wo² ,chí 'chü. Fuh ho chí chú; the author of life and death, 生死之主 ,shang 'sz ,chí 'chü. Sang sz chí chú; he is the author of my fortune, 我之福是他所致 'ngo ,chí fuk, shí' ,t'á 'sho chí'. Wo chí fuh shí t'á so chí.

Authoritative, having due authority, 持權 ,ch'í ,k'ün. Ch'í k'iuen, 有權 'yau ,k'ün. Yú k'iuen, 有權勢 'yau ,k'ün shai'. Yú k'iuen shí; peremptory, 定要 teng² iú'. Ting yáu, 特命 tak, meng². Teh ming.

Authoritatively, in an authoritative manner, 憑權 ,p'ang ,k'ün. P'ang k'iuen, 依權 ,í ,k'ün. Í k'iuen, 恃權 shí² ,k'ün. Shí k'iuen, 倚權 'í ,k'ün. Í k'iuen; with due authority, 有權 'yau ,k'ün. Yú k'iuen.

Authority, legal power, 權勢 ,k'ün shai'. K'iuen shí, 權柄 ,k'ün peng'. K'iuen ping, 威權 ,wai ,k'ün. Wei k'iuen; control or government, 管轄 'kún hat,. Kwán hiáh, 皇家 ,wong ,ká. Hwáng kiá; influence, 權 ,k'ün. K'iuen, 權能 ,k'ün ,nang. K'iuen nang, 面 mín². Mien, 面子 mín² 'tsz. Mien tsz, 體面 't'ai mín². T'í mien, 聲勢 ,shing shai'. Shing shí; evidence, 憑據 ,p'ang kü'. P'ang kü; warrant, 票 p'iú'. P'iáu; to have authority or power, 有權 'yau ,k'ün. Yú k'iuen, 有權勢 'yau ,k'ün shai'. Yú k'iuen shí, 操權 ,ts'ò ,k'ün. Ts'áu k'iuen, 揸權 ,chá ,k'ün. Chá k'iuen, 執權 chap, ,k'ün. Chih k'iuen, 主權 'chü ,k'ün. Chú k'iuen, 掌權 'chéung ,k'ün. Cháng k'iuen; to grasp authority or power, 弄權 lung² ,k'ün. Lung k'iuen, 攬權 'lám ,k'ün. Lán k'iuen; he has autherity for what he says, 有憑據 'yau ,p'ang kü'. Yú p'ang kü; he is my authority, 佢話我知 'k'ü wá² 'ngo ,chí. K'ü hwá wo chí, 他說我知 ,t'á shüt, 'ngo ,chí. T'á shwoh wo chí; quoted from the best authorities, 引經 'yan ,king. Yin king, 據典 kü' 'tín. Kü tien; by imperial authority, 欽定 ,yam teng². K'in ting, 御定 ü²

teng'. Yú ting, 欽命 ,yam meng². K'in ming; of suspected authority, 不可信 pat, 'ho sun², 不實 pat, shat,. Puh shih, 假 'ká. Kiá.

Authorization, the act of giving authority, 俾權者 'pí ,k'ün 'ché. Pí k'iuen ché, 與權 'ü ,k'ün. Yú k'iuen, 交權 ,káu ,k'ün. Kiáu k'iuen, 授權 shau' ,k'ün. Shau k'iuen, 給權 k'ap, ,k'ün. Kih k'iuen.

Authorize, to give authority, 俾權 'pí ,k'ün. Pí k'iuen, 與權 'ü ,k'ün. Yú k'iuen, 授權 shau² ,k'ün. Shau k'iuen, 將權交人 ,tséung ,k'ün ,káu ,yan. Tsiáng k'iuen kiáu jin, 移權給人 ,í ,k'ün k'ap, ,yan. Í k'iuen kih jin, 俾權過佢捕 'pí ,k'ün kwo' 'k'ü ,chá. Pí k'iuen kwo k'ü chá; to issue a warrant for apprehending a thief, 出拿人票 ch'ut, ,ná ,yan p'iú'. Ch'uh ná jin p'iáu; to give legal power, 發票 fát, p'iú'. Fáh p'iáu.

Authorship, the quality of being an author, 出色之事 ch'ut, shik, ,chí sz². Ch'uh sih chí sz.

Autobiography, memoirs of one's life written by one's self, 行狀本傳 ,hang chong² 'pún chün². Hang chwáng pún chuen.

Autochthon, one who springs from the soil he inhabits, 土生之人 't'ò ,shang ,chí ,yan. T'ú sang chí jin, 土生者 't'ò ,shang 'ché. T'ú sang ché, 本地出者 'pún tí' ch'ut, 'ché. Pún tí ch'uh ché, 本土生嘅 'pún 't'ò ,sháng ké'; an aboriginal or native, 本地人 'pún tí' ,yan. Pún tí jin, 本土人 'pún 't'ò ,yan. Pún t'ú jin, 土人 't'ò ,yan. T'ú jin.

Autochthonic, } indigenous, 本土嘅 'pún 't'ò ké',
Autochthonous, } 本地嘅 'pún tí² ké', 本土的 'pún 't'ò tik,. Pún t'ú tih.

Autocracy, supreme, uncontrolled, authority, 獨操之權 tuk, ,ts'ò ,chí ,k'ün. Tuh ts'áu chí k'iuen, 自主之權 tsz² 'chü ,chí ,k'ün. Tsz chú chí k'iuen, 獨主之權 tuk, 'chü ,chí ,k'ün. Tuh chú chí k'iuen, 無限之權 ,mò hán² ,chí ,k'ün. Wú hien chí k'iuen.

Autocrat, } an absolute sovereign, 自主之皇 *
Autocrator, } tsz² 'chü ,chí ,wong. Tsz chú chí hwáng, 專權之皇 ,chün ,k'ün ,chí ,wong. Chuen k'iuen chí hwáng, 獨操權之皇 tuk, ,ts'ò ,k'ün ,chí ,wong. Tuh ts'áu k'iuen chí hwáng, 操無限之權者 ,ts'ò ,mò hán² ,chí ,k'ün 'ché. Ts'áu wú hien chí k'iuen ché, 操任行之權者 ,ts'ò yam² ,hang ,chí ,k'ün 'ché. Ts'áu jin hang chí k'iuen ché.

Autocratic, } absolute, 自主之權 tsz² 'chü ,chí
Autocratical, } ,k'ün. Tsz chú chí k'iuen, 任意行嘅 ,yam² í' ,hang ké', 專權的 ,chün ,k'ün tik,. Chuen k'iuen tih.

Autocratrix, a female, absolute sovereign, 自主之君主 tsz² 'chü ,chí ,kwan 'chü. Tsz chú chí kiun chú, 專權之君主 ,chün ,k'ün ,chí ,kwan 'chü. Chuen k'iuen chí kiun chú.

* 皇=emperor, 王=king, 君=prince, 君主=queen or female sovereign.

Autograph, } a person's own handwriting, 親書
Autography, } ,ts'an ,shü. Ts'in shú, 親手寫嘅 ,ts'an 'shau 'sé ké', 親筆寫者 ,ts'an pat, 'sé 'ché. Ts'in pih sié ché, 的筆寫者 tik, pat, 'sé 'ché. Tih pih sié ché, 原書 ,ün ,shü. Yuen shú, 自書者 tsz² ,shü 'ché. Tsz shú ché, 自己經手寫嘅 tsz² 'kí ,king 'shau 'sé ké'; the king's autograph, 御筆 ü² pat,. Yú pih, 御書 ü² ,shü. Yú shú.

Autographic, pertaining to an autograph, 親書的 ,ts'an ,shü tik,. Ts'in shú tih, 親寫的 ,ts'an 'sé tik,. Ts'in sié tih, 親手寫嘅 ,ts'an 'shau 'sé ké'.

Automatic, } having the power of moving itself,
Automatical, } 自然行動的 tsz² ,ín ,hang tung² tik,. Tsz jen hang tung tih, 自己嗰行嘅 tsz² 'kí 'úi ,hang ké', 自己嗰郁嘅 tsz² 'kí 'úi yuk, ké', 自己嗰動嘅 tsz² 'kí 'úi tung² ké', 自然而動 tsz² ,ín ,í tung². Tsz jen rh tung, 自動之機 tsz² tung² ,chí ,kí. Tsz tung chí kí; automatic arts, 自動機之藝 tsz² tung² ,kí ,chí ngai². Tsz tung kí chí í.

Automaton, a self-moving machine, 自行之機 tsz² ,hang ,chí ,kí. Tsz hang chí kí, 自動之機 tsz² tung² ,chí ,kí. Tsz tung chí kí; a machine which moves by invisible machinery, 機動之器 ,kí tung² ,chí ,hí, 行動被暗機所致 ,hang tung² pí' òm' ,kí 'sho chí². Hang tung pí ngán kí so chí; self moving images, 鬼仔戲 'kwai 'tsai hí', 傀儡 fái' 'lui. Kw'ei lui, 木頭戲 muk, ,t'au hí'. Muh t'au hí.

Automatous, having in itself the power of motion, 自嗰動嘅 tsz² 'úi tung² ké', 自嗰郁嘅 tsz² 'úi yuk, ké', 自然動的 tsz² ,ín tung² tik,. Tsz jen tung tih.

Automasy, a word of common signification used for the name of a particular thing *, 用類名字代本名字 yung² lui² ,meng tsz² toi² 'pún ,meng tsz². Yung lui ming tsz tái pún ming tsz.

Autonomous, independent in government, 可自管理 'ho tsz² 'kún 'lí. K'o tsz kwán lí, 自己理得 tsz² 'kí 'lí tak,. Tsz kí lí teh, 自己立得政 tsz² 'kí láp, tak, ching'. Tsz kí lih teh ching.

Autonomy, the power of self government, 自政之權 tsz² ching² ,chí ,k'ün. Tsz ching chí k'iuen.

Autopsy, ocular view, 窺察 ,kw'ai ch'át,. Kw'ei ch'áh.

Autumn 秋 ,ts'au. Ts'iú, 旻天 ,man ,t'ín. Min t'ien; autumn season, 秋天 ,ts'au ,t'ín. Ts'iú t'ien, 秋季 ,ts'au kwai'. Ts'iú kwei, 秋令 ,ts'au ling². Ts'iú ling; the harvest time, 秋歛 ,ts'au 'lím. Ts'iú lien, 秋收 ,ts'au ,shau. Ts'iú shau, 麥秋 † mák, ,ts'au. Meh ts'iú; Spring and Autumn, 春秋 ,ch'un ,ts'au. Chun ts'iú, is one of the Five Classics and may be called Mirror of Government; commencement of autumn, 立秋 láp, ,ts'au. Lih ts'iú, 交秋 ,káu ,ts'au. Kiáu ts'iú.

Autumnal 旻 ,man. Min, 秋天 ,ts'au ,t'ín. Ts'iú t'ien, 秋天嘅 ,ts'au ,t'ín ké', 秋天的 ts'au t'in

* 好似話,上城代上廣州府.

† The latter expression refers to the harvest of wheat.

tik. Ts'iú t'ien tih; autumnal equinox, 秋分 ts'au fan. Ts'iú fan; autumnal sky, 旻天 man t'ín. Min t'ien; autumnal sacrifice, 秋祭 ts'au tsai². Ts'iú tsí, 嘗 shéung. Cháng, 瓊 lau. Lau, 嘉平 ká p'ing. Kiá p'ing; autumnal assizes, 秋審 ts'au 'sham. Ts'iú shin.

Auxiliar, } helping, 助的 cho² tik. Tsú tih, 輔助
Auxiliary, } 的 fú² cho² tik. Fú tsú tih, 幫助 pong cho² ké²; subsidiary, 相助的 séung chò² tik. Siáng tsú tih; auxiliary troops, 助兵 cho² ping. Tsú ping, 援兵 ún ping. Yuen ping, 輔兵 fú² ping. Fú ping; auxiliary verb, 輔活字 fú² út tsz². Fú hwoh tsz; auxiliary words, expressions or euphonic particles used for interpunction and other grammatical forms ‡, 語助詞 'ü cho² ts'z. Yú tsú ts'z, 助語詞 cho² 'ü ts'z. Tsú yú ts'z; an auxiliary force, 援軍 ún kwan. Yuen kiun.

Auxis, mackarel, 花鰹 fá ch'í. Hwá ch'í.

Ava, the capital of Birmah, 阿哇 Áwá. Áwá, 即緬甸京城之名 tsik Mín tín king shing chí meng. Tsih Mien tien king ching chí ming.

Avail, to turn to advantage, 乘 shing. Ching, 趁 ch'an². Ch'in; to avail one's self of an opportunity, 乘機會 shing kí úi². Ching kí hwui, 乘機 shing kí. Ching kí, 乘勢 shing shai². Ching shí, 乘時 shing shí. Ching shí, 乘時候 shing shí hau². Ching shí hau, 趁勢 ch'an² shai². Ch'in shí, 趁機會 ch'an² kí úi². Ch'in kí hwui, 趁時候 ch'an² shí hau². Ch'in shí hau, 趁呢陣時候 ch'an² ní chan² shí hau², 打老鼠隨棍上 'tá 'lò 'shü ts'ui kwan² 'shéung, 乘便 shing pín². Ching pien, 趁便 ch'an² pín². Ch'in pien, 因便 yan pín². Yin pien, 就便 tsau² pín². Tsiú pien, 乘空 shing hung. Ching k'ung, 乘間 shing kán². Ching kien, 乘隙 shing kwik. Ching kih; it avails nothing, 無益 mò yik. Wú yih, 無用 mò yung². Wú yung, 徒然 t'ò ín. T'ú jen, 無爲 mò wai². Wú wei, 有屯中用 'mò mat chung yung², 無補 mò 'pò. Wú pú, 無裨 mò p'í. Wú p'í; to avail of an experienced hand, 以資熟手 'í tsz shuk 'shau. Í tsz shuh shau, 藉熟手 tsik shuk 'shau. Tsih shuh shau; to avail one's self of a reason for excuse, 藉端 tsik tün. Tsih twán, 藉故 tsik kú². Tsih kú, 因之 yan chí. Yin chí, 推其搶搶 t'úi k'í ngám ngám. Túi k'í yin yin, 剛剛 kong kong. Káng káng, 剛搶 kong ngám, 湊搶 ts'au² ngám; to avail of strange words to make it known, 將謠言傳布 tséung iú ín ch'ün pò². Tsiáng yáu yen ch'uen pú.

Avail, to be of use, 有益 'yau yik. Yú yih; to answer the purpose, 喏 ngám, 着 chéuk. Choh; what does it avail? 有何益 'yau ho yik. Yú ho yih.

Avail, profit, 利益 lí² yik. Lí yih, 有益 'yau yik. Yú yih, 裨益 p'í yik. P'í yih.

Available, advantageous, 有益 'yau yik. Yú yih, 有用 'yau yung². Yú yung, 有裨益 'yau p'í yik. Yú p'í yih; profitable, 生利 shang lí². Sang lí; having sufficient strength, 力足 lik tsuk. Lih tsuh, 力够 lik kau². Lih kau; attainable, 可獲得來 'ho wok tak loi. K'o hwoh teh lái.

Availableness, efficacy in promoting an end in view, 好機會 'hò kí úi². Háu kí hwui, 有益 'yau yik. Yú yih; legal force, 有權 'yau k'ün. Yú k'iuen; validy, 穩當 'wan tong². Wan táng.

Availing, turning to profit, 乘 shing. Ching, 趁 ch'an². Ch'in; availing ourselves of this opportunity, 乘機會 shing kí úi². Ching kí hwui, 趁機會 ch'an² kí úi². Ch'in kí hwui, 乘勢 shing shai². Ching shí, 趁勢 ch'an² shai². Ch'in shí, 藉勢 tsik shai². Tsih shí.

Avails, profits or proceeds, 利 lí². Lí, 利益 lí² yik. Lí yih, 所得之利 'sho tak chí lí². So teh chí lí.

Avalanche, a snow-slip, 雪崩 süt pang. Siuch pang; a sudden impulse of human masses, 蜂擁而至 fung 'yung í chí². Fung yung rh chí.

Avant-courier, a fore-runner, 傳號 ch'ün hò². Ch'uen háu, 飛報 fí pò². Fí pú.

Avant-guard 先鋒 sín fung. Sien fung, 開路先鋒 hoi lò² sín fung. K'ái lú sien fung.

Avarice, covetousness, 貪心 t'ám sam. T'án sin, 貪吝 t'ám lun². T'án lun, 貪婪 t'ám lám. T'án lán, 慳吝 hán lun². K'ien lun, 貪鄙 t'ám 'p'í. T'án p'í.

Avaricious, covetous, 貪心 t'ám sam. T'án sin, 貪吝 t'ám lun². T'án lun, 吝嗇 lun² shik. Lun sih, 貪圖 t'ám t'ò. T'án t'ú, 有厭足 'mò ím² tsuk. Wú yen tsuh, 得一想二 tak yat 'séung í². Teh yih siáng rh, 無厭之求 mò ím² chí k'au. Wú yen chí k'iú, 貪心無厭 t'ám sam mò ím². T'án sin wú yen, 貪便宜 t'ám p'ín í. T'án p'ien í, 撮財 ts'üt ts'oi. Ts'oh ts'ái, 利毒 lí² tuk. Lí tuh, 刻薄 hák pok. K'eh poh, 掊克 'p'au hák. P'au k'eh, 婆鹵 ú 'lò. Wú lú, 賺嚵 hau lau. Hau lau, 歐㕞 long hong. Láng háng; an avarious fellow, 利毒鬼 lí² tuk 'kwai. Lí tuh kwei, 刻薄鬼 hák pok 'kwai. K'eh poh kwei; greedy officers, 貪財之官 t'ám ts'oi chí kún. T'án ts'ái chí kwán, 貪銅官 shik t'ung kún, 受贓官 shau² chong kún. Shau chwáng kwán, 貪婪官 t'ám lám kún. T'án lán kwán, 濫官 lám² kún. Lán kwán, 汚吏 ú lí². Wú lí, 殘吏 ts'án lí². Ts'án lí; greedy of wealth, 貪財 t'ám ts'oi. T'án ts'ái.

Avatar, the incarnation of a Deity, 神投身 shan t'au shan. Shin t'au shin.

Ave, or Ave Maria, hail Mary, 福哉馬利亞 fuk tsoi Málíá, 福哉聖母 fuk tsoi shing² 'mò.

Avedavat, brown with red spots, (Fringilla amanduva), 梅花雀 múi fá tséuk. Mei hwá tsioh; red and black with red spots, 小紅娘 'siú hung néung. Siáu hung néang.

Avenge 伸 shan. Shin, 報仇 pò² ch'au. Pú ch'au, 報怨 pò² ün². Pú yuen, 報讐 pò² ch'au. Pú ch'au, 雪恨 süt han². Siueh han, 報復 pò² fuk.

‡ See author's Grammar. P. I. pp. 100—108.

Pú fuh, 復仇 fuk, ,ch'au. Fuh ch'au, 伸寃 ,shan ,ün. Shin yuen.

Avenged 報過仇 pò' kwo' ,ch'au. Pú kwo ch'au, 伸過寃 ,shan kwo' ,ün. Shin kwo yuen, 雪過恨 süt, kwo' han². Siuch kwo han.

Avengement, vengeance, 報仇者 pò' ,ch'au 'ché. Pú ch'au ché, 雪恨者 süt, han² 'ché. Siuch han ché.

Avenger, one who avenges, 報仇者 pò' ,ch'au 'ché. Pú ch'au ché, 伸寃者 ,shan ,ün 'ché. Shin yuen ché, 雪恨之人 süt, han² ,chí ,yan. Siuch han chí jin, 寃家 ,ün ,ká. Yuen kiá.

Avenging, executing vengeance, 報仇 pò' ,ch'au. Pú ch'au.

Avens, the herb bennet, 鼠麴草 'shü kuk, 'ts'ò. Shú kuh ts'au.

Aventurine } 金星石 ,kam ,sing shek₂. Kin sing
Avanturine } shih.

Avenue, a passage, 擁道 'yung tò². Yung táu, 通道 ,t'ung tò². T'ung táu, 陰路 ,yam lò². Yin lú; an avenue between trees, 樹蔭之路 shü² yam' ,chí lò². Shú yin chí lú, 遮陰之路 ,ché ,yam ,chí lò². Ché yin chí lú.

Aver, to affirm with confidence, 實話 shat₂ wá². Shih hwá, 確說 k'ok, shüt₂. K'ioh shwoh, 實說 shat₂ shüt₂. Shih shwoh, 實言 shat₂ ,ín. Shih yen.

Average, a mean proportion, 拉扯計 ,lái 'ch'é kai', 大約計 tái² yéuk, kai'. Tá yoh kí, 大約算 tái² yéuk, sün'. Tá yoh swán, 大畧 tái² léuk₂. Tá lioh, 大較 tái² káu'. Tá kiáu; on an average, 大率 tái² sut₂. Tá suh, 大概 tái² k'oi'. Tá k'ái, 約畧 yéuk, léuk₂. Yoh lioh; take the average, 拉上補下 ,lái shéung² 'pò há², 拉多補少 ,lái ,to 'pò 'shiú, 扯平計 'ch'é ,p'ing kai', 得中之數 tak, ,chung ,chí shò². Teh chung chí sú; average price, 中價 ,chung ká². Chung kiá; petty average, a small duty or bonus paid to the master of a ship for his care of the goods, 謝銀 tsé² ,ngan. Tsié yin.

Averment, affirmation, 確實之話 k'ok, shat₂ ,chí wá². K'ioh shih chí hwá.

Averuncate, to root up, 拔根 pát₂ ,kan. Páh kin; to prune, 疎去 ,sho hü². Sú k'ü, 斬疎 'chám ,sho. Chán sú.

Averrhoa, carambola, 楊桃 ,yéung ,t'ò. Yáng t'áu, 三捻 ,sám ním'.

Averse, having a repugnance of mind, 嫌惡 ,ím ú'. Hien wú, 嫌棄 ,ím hí'. Hien k'í, 厭棄 ím' hí'. Yen k'í, 討厭 't'ò ím'. T'áu yen; to dislike, 唔想 ,m 'séung, 唔愛 ,m oi', 不愛 pat, oi². Puh ngái, 唔歡喜 ,m ,fún 'hí. Wú hwán hí, 不樂 pat, lok₂. Puh loh, 唔喘 ,m ,ngám; he is averse to writing, 唔多想寫 ,m ,to 'séung 'sé, 不大喜歡寫 pat, tái² 'hí ,fún 'sé. Puh tá hí hwán sié; be not disinclined, 勿憚 mat₂ tán². Mih tán, 不怕 pat, p'á². Puh p'á; averse to, 懶於 'lán ,ü. Lán yú; averse to poetry, 懶於吟詩 'lán ,ü ,yam ,shí. Lán yú yin shí; to be averse to food, 厭食 ím' shik₂. Yen shih, 唔多想食 ,m ,to 'séung shik₂.

Aversely, with repugnance, 嫌然 ,ím ,ín. Hien jen.

Aversion, 厭惡 ím' ú². Yen wú; aversion to a person, 嫌棄 ,ím hí². Hien k'í, 媚嫉 mò² tsat₂. Máu tsih, 憎惡 ,tsang ú². Tsang wú, 疾惡 tsat₂ ú². Tsih wú; aversion to food, 厭食 ím' shik₂. Yen shih, 餓 't's'z. Ts'z; I have an aversion to her, 唔愛佢 ,m oi' 'k'ü, 我憎惡佢 'ngo ,tsang ú' 'k'ü. Wo tsang wú k'ü.

Avert, to turn from or away, 遠 ün². Yuen, 禦 ü². Yú, 免 'mín. Mien, 除 ,ch'ü. Ch'ú, 解 'kái. Kiái, 送 sung'. Sung, 閃 'shím. Shen, 移 ,í. Í, 驅 ,k'ü. K'ü, 轉 'chün. Chuen, 救 kau². Kiú, 消 ,siú. Siáu; to avert calamity, 救禍 kau² wo². Kiú ho, 移禍 ,í wo². Í ho, 驅禍 ,k'ü wo². K'ü ho, 消災 ,siú ,tsoi. Siáu tsái, 解禍 'kái wo². Kiái ho, 解洗 'kái 'sai. Kiái sí; to avert calamities of fire, 送火災 sung' 'fo ,tsoi. Sung ho tsái, 送火殃 sung' 'fo ,yéung. Sung ho yáng; to keep away from, 廻避 ,úi pí². Hwui pí, 逃避 ,t'ò pí²; to avert a blow, 閃避 'shím pí². Shen pí.

Averted, turned away or from, 遠過 ün² kwo². Yuen kwo, 救過 kau² kwo². Kiú kwo, 免過 'mín kwo. Mien kwo, 移過 ,í kwo². Í kwo, 消過 ,siú kwo². Siáu kwo, 解過 'kái kwo². Kiái kwo, 轉過 'chün kwo². Chuen kwo; averted, as a blow, 閃過 'shím kwo². Shen kwo.

Averter, one who averts, as calamities, 送災者 sung' ,tsoi 'ché. Sung tsái ché, 解禍者 'kái wo² 'ché. Kiái ho ché; in China this is done by a 南巫[先生] ,nám ,mò [,sín ,shang]. Nán wú [sien sang].

Aviary, a building for keeping birds confined, 養鵲房 'yéung tséuk, ,fong. Yáng tsioh fáng, 養鳥房 'yéung 'niú ,fong. Yáng niáu fáng; an inclosure for ditto, 鳥檻 'niú lám². Niáu lán; a bird cage, 鳥籠 'niú ,lung. Niáu lung.

Avidious, eager, 爲 wai². Wei, 貪 ,t'ám. T'án, 想 'séung. Siáng.

Avidity, greediness, 爲 wai². Wei, 貪欲 ,t'ám yuk₂. T'án yuh, 好貪婪 hò' ,t'ám ,lám. Háu t'án lán.

Avignon berry, the fruit of the Rhamnus infectorius, used as a yellow dye, 黃枝子 (?) ,wong ,chí 'tsz. Hwáng chí tsz.

Avocado, the name of a west India fruit, 西印度果名 Saiyantò 'kwo ,meng. Síyintú ko ming.

Avocat, see Advocate.

Avocation, the business which calls aside, 事幹 sz² kon². Sz kán, 小事幹 'siú sz² kon². Siáu sz kán; his daily avocation, 事業 sz² íp₂. Sz nieh.

Avoid, to keep at a distance from, 免 'mín. Mien, 不去近 pat, hü² kan². Puh k'ü kin; to flee, 避 pí². Pí, 逃避 ,t'ò pí². T'áu pí, 躲 'to. To, 違避 ,wai pí². Wei pí, 關防 ,kwán ,fong. Kwán fáng; evade, 閃 'shím. Shen, 躲閃 'to'shím. To shen, 閃避 'shím pí². Shen pí, 走閃 'tsau 'shím. Tsau shen, 肼 ,fí. Fí, 忌 kí². Kí; to avoid calamity, 避難 pí² nán². Pí nán, 避禍 pí² wo². Pí ho,

脫免災禍 t'üt, 'mín ,tsoi wo². T'oh mien tsái ho; to evade a blow of a sword, 閃劍 'shím kím'. Shen kien, 避刀 pí² tò. Pí táu; to avoid a blow of the fist, 閃拳 'shím ,k'ün. Shen k'iuen; to avoid danger, 免危 'mín ,ngai. Mien wei, 避險 pí² 'hím. Pí hien; to avoid the hot weather, 避暑 pí² 'shü. Pí shú: to avoid one's creditors, 避債 pí² chái². Pí chái; to avoid luckily, 幸免 hang² 'mín. Hang mien, 幸避 hang² pí². Hang pí; confide in the virtuous, but avoid the mean, 君子所依,小人所腓 ,kwan 'tsz 'sho ,í, 'siú ,yan 'sho ,fí. Kiun tsz so í, siáu jin so fí; to shun lewdness, 戒色 kái' shik,. Kiái sih, 戒色慾 kái' shik, yuk,. Kiái sih yuh; to avoid trouble, 省事 'sháng sz². Sang sz; to avoid heavy expenses, 省費用 'sháng fai' yung². Sang fí yung; to avoid mentioning the name of one departed, 忌諱 kí² fai². Kí hwui; a spear openly dischargd at you is easily avoided; but it is difficult to guard against such as are discharged in secret, 明鎗容易躲,暗箭也難防 ,ming ,ts'éung ,yung í² 'to, òm' tsín' 'yá ,nán ,fong. Ming ts'iáng yung í to, ngán tsien yé nán fáng; to make void, 革除 kák, ,ch'ü. Keh ch'ú, 革去 kák, hü'. Keh k'ü; to guard against, 關防 ,kwán ,fong. Kwán fáng, 預防 ü² ,fong. Yú fáng, 提防 ,t'ai ,fong. T'í fáng.

Avoidable, that may be avoided, 可免 'ho 'mín. K'o mien, 免得 'mín tak,. Mien teh, 可避 'ho pí². K'o pí, 避得 pí² tak,. Pí teh, 可閃 'ho 'shím. K'o shen, 閃得 'shím tak,. Shen teh, 可省 'ho 'sháng. K'o sang, 省得 'sháng tak,. Sang teh.

Avoidance, the act of shunning, 免 'mín. Mien, 逃避 ,t'ò pí'. T'áu pí, 提防 ,t'ai ,fong. T'í fáng.

Avoided, shunned, 免過 'mín kwo². Mien kwo, 避過 pí² kwo². Pí kwo, 省過 'sháng kwo². Sang kwo, 革除過 kák, ,ch'ü kwo². Keh ch'ú kwo.

Avoider 行免者 ,hang 'mín 'ché. Hang mien ché; ditto of calamity, 免禍者 'mín wo² 'ché. Mien ho ché; ditto of difficulties, 避難者 pí² nán² 'ché. Pí nán ché.

Avoidless, inevitable, 唔免得 ,m 'mín tak,, 不能免 pat, ,nang 'mín. Puh nang mien, 唔避得 ,m pí² tak,, 唔閃得 ,m 'shím tak,.

Avoirdupois *, a weight, of which the pound contains 16 ounces, — 磅有十六兩(晏士)之秤 yat, pong² 'yau shap, luk, 'léung (án' sz²) ,chí ch'ing². Yih páng yú shih luh liáng (ngán sz) chí ch'ing.

Avouch, to affirm, 實話 shat, wá². Shih hwá, 實說 shat, shüt,. Shih shwoh, 確說 k'ok, shüt,. K'ioh shwoh, 實在說 shat, tsoi² shüt,. Shih tsái shwoh; to affirm in favor of, 作証據 tsok, ching' kü'. Tsoh ching kü, 引証據 'yan ching' kü'. Yin ching kü, 援引証據 ,ún 'yan ching' kü'. Yuen yin ching kü, 述証據 shut, ching' kü'. Shuh ching kü.

Avouched, affirmed, 話過實 wá² kwo' shat,. Hwá kwo shih, 確說過 k'ok, shüt, kwo'. K'ioh shwoh kwo; called in to support, 引過証據 'yan kwo' ching' kü'. Yin kwo ching kü, 述過証據 shut, kwo' ching' kü'. Shuh kwo ching kü.

Avow, to declare openly, 公告 ,kung kò'. Kung káu, 明告 ,ming kò'. Ming káu, 明說 ,ming shüt,. Ming shwoh, 明講出來 ,ming 'kong ch'ut, ,loi. Ming kiáng ch'uh lái, 明白話人聽 ,ming pák, wá² ,yan ,t'eng, 明話 ,ming wá². Ming [說] shwoh, 表白過人知 'piú pák, kwo' ,yan ,chí. Piáu peh kwo jin chí; to confess frankly, 直認 chik, yan². Chih jin; to own, 認 yan². Jin, 直認 chik, yan². Chih jin, 直認不諱 chik, yan² pat, fai². Chih jin puh hwui, 明認 ,ming yan². Ming jin; to admit and justify in one's own right, 認着 yan² chéuk,. Jin choh, 認而表義自己之行 yan² ,í 'piú í² tsz² 'kí ,chí ,hang. Jin rh piáu í tsz kí chí hang, 認行不法而表義之 yan² ,hang pat, fát, ,í 'piú í² ,chí. Jin hang puh fáh rh piáu í chí.

Avowable, that may be avowed, 可認 'ho yan². K'o jin, 可認得 'ho yan² tak,. K'o jin teh, 認得 yan² tak,. Jin teh; that may be acknowledged with confidence, 明認得 ,ming yan² tak,. Ming jin teh, 直說得 chik, shüt, tak,. Chih shwoh teh.

Avowal, an open declaration, 明說者 ,ming shüt, 'ché. Ming shwoh ché, 公告 ,kung kò'. Kung káu, 明告者 ,ming kò' 'ché. Ming káu ché, 直白 chik, pák,. Chih peh.

Avowed, openly declared, 明告過 ,ming kò' kwo². Ming káu kwo, 明說過 ,ming shüt, kwo². Ming shwoh kwo, 明話過 ,ming wá² kwo². Ming hwá kwo, 直說過 chik, shüt, kwo². Chih shwoh kwo.

Avowedly, in an open manner, 公然 ,kung ,ín. Kung jen, 明 ,ming. Ming, 明然 ,ming ,ín. Ming jen, 顯然 'hín ,ín. Hien jen, 的然 tik, ,ín. Tih jen; with frank acknowledgment, 直然 chik, ,ín. Chih jen, 直然認之 chik, ,ín yan² ,chí. Chih jen jin chí, 直頭認 chik, ,t'au yan². Chih t'au jin.

Avowing, openly declaring, 明說 ,ming shüt,. Ming shwoh, 明話 ,ming wá². Ming hwá, 明講 ,ming 'kong. Ming kiáng.

Await, ambush, 埋伏 ,mái fuk,. Mâi fuh, 暗伏 òm' fuk,. Ngán fuh.

Await, to wait for, 等候 'tang hau². Tang hau, 聽候 t'eng' hau². T'ing hau, 俟候 tsz² hau². Tsz hau, 等待 'tang toi². Tang tái, 待 toi². Tái, 恭候 ,kung hau². Kung hau, 企候 'k'í hau². K'í hau; to be in store for, 預定 ü² teng². Yú ting, 預備 ü² pí'. Yú pí, 齊備 ,ts'ai pí². Ts'í pí; to look for, 希望 ,hí mong². Hí wáng, 冀望 k'í' mong². K'í wáng, 企望 'k'í mong². K'í wáng; to attend, 侍立 shí² láp,. Shí lih, 侍側 shí² chak,. Shí tseh, 侍候 shí² hau². Shí hau; I will await you, 我等你 'ngo 'tang 'ní. Wo tang ní; I will await your return, 我等你翻來 'ngo 'tang 'ní ,fán ,loi. Wo tang ní fán lái, 我聽你反嚟 'ngo t'eng' 'ní 'fán ,lai.

* 此是粗貨之秤.

Awaiting, waiting for, 等候 'tang hau². Tang hau.

Awake, to rouse from natural sleep, 叫醒 kiú' 'seng. Kiáu sing, 喊醒 hám' 'seng. Hán sing, 呼醒 ˏfú 'seng. Fú sing, 喚醒 fún' 'seng. Hwán sing, 喝醒 hot, 'seng. Hoh sing, 打醒 'tá 'seng. Tá sing; ditto from spiritual sleep, 醒悟 'seng ng². Sing wú, 警醒 'king 'seng. King sing; to rise from the dead, 由死而甦 ˏyau 'sz ˏí ˏsú. Yú sz rh sú, 由死而活 ˏyau 'sz ˏí út. Yú sz rh hwoh, 反生 'fán ˏshang. Fán sang, 復甦 fuk, ˏsú. Fuh sú, 翻生 ˏfán ˏshang. Fán sang; to arouse to action, 擁聳 'yung 'sung, Yung sung, 激動 kik, tung². Kih tung, 激 kik,. Kih, 鼓舞 'kú 'mò. Kú wú; awake your sister, 叫醒你喺阿妹 kiú' 'seng 'ní ké' á' múi², 呼醒兩妹 ˏfú 'seng 'í múi². Fú sing rh mei.

Awake, to cease to sleep, 醒 'seng. Sing, 寤 ng². Wú, 醒起來 'seng 'hí ˏloi. Sing k'í lái, 醒了 'seng 'liú. Sing liáu; to awake from spiritual sleep, 惺悟 'seng ng². Sing wú, 醒覺 'seng kok,. Sing kioh, 覺悟 kok, ng². Kioh wú, 惺悟 'seng ng². Sing wú.

Awake, not sleeping, 醒 'seng. Sing, 寤 ng². Wú, 唔睡 ˏm shui². Wú shwui, 唔瞓 ˏm fan², 醒醒然 'seng 'seng ˏín. Sing sing jen; keep awake, 唔好瞓 ˏm 'hò fan², 不可睡 pat, 'ho shui². Puh k'o shwui.

Awaken, the same with awake; to awaken the age, 警世 'king shai². King shí, 覺世 kok, shai². Kioh shí, 醒世 'seng shai². Sing shí; to awaken from sin and repent, 悔悟 fúi' ng². Hwui wú, 醒悟而悔罪 'seng ng² ˏí fúi' tsúi². Sing wú rh hwui tsúi; to awaken gratitude, 感激 'kòm kik,. Kán kih; to arouse, 擁聳 'yung 'sung. Yung sung, 抖擻 'tau 'sau. Tau sau.

Awakened, roused from natural sleep, 叫醒過 kiú' 'seng kwo². Kiáu sing kwo; ditto from spiritual sleep, 警醒過 'king 'seng kwo². King sing kwo; roused mentally, 醒悟過 'seng ng² kwo². Sing wú kwo, 覺悟過 kok, ng² kwo². Kioh wú kwo, 悟 ng². Wú, 醒了 'seng 'liú. Sing liáu, 悟了 ng² 'liú. Wú liáu, 覺了 kok, 'liú. Kioh liáu.

Awakening, rousing from natural sleep, 叫醒 kiú' 'seng. Kiáu sing; ditto from spiritual sleep, 警醒 'king 'seng. King sing; awakening words, 醒言 'seng ˏín. Sing yen.

Awakening, a rivival of religion, 咸多醒悟 ˏhám ˏto 'seng ng². Hán to sing wú, 人多醒悟 ˏyan ˏto 'seng ng². Jin to sing wú, 舉世醒悟 'kü shai' 'seng ng². Kü shí sing wú.

Award, to give by sentence, 審斷 'sham tün². Shin twán, 判斷 p'ún' tün². Pw'án twán, 斷交 tün² ˏkáu. Twán kiáu, 斷給 tün² k'ap,. Twán kih; to assign by sentence, 定歸 teng² ˏkwai. Ting kwei; to give retribution, 報答 pò' táp,. Pú táh.

Award, a judgment, 判斷 p'ún' tün². Pw'án twán, 決斷 küt, tün². Kiueh twán, 分斷 ˏfan tün². Fan twán; the decision of arbitrators in a given case, 處斷 'ch'ü tün². Ch'ú twán.

Awarded, adjudged, 斷過 tün² kwo². Twán kwo, 定過 teng² kwo². Ting kwo, 決斷過 küt, tün² kwo². Kiueh twán kwo.

Awarder, one who awards, 決斷者 küt, tün² 'ché. Kiueh twán ché, 處斷者 'ch'ü tün² 'ché. Ch'ú twán ché, 判斷者 p'ún' tün² 'ché. Pw'án twán ché.

Awarding, adjudging, 斷給 tün² k'ap,. Twán kih, 定歸 teng² ˏkwai. Ting kwei.

Aware, informed, 知到 ˏchí tò². Chí táu, 知得 ˏchí tak,. Chí teh; having previous knowledge of, 預知 ü² ˏchí. Yú chí, 先知 ˏsín ˏchí. Sien chí; to be cautious, 小心 'siú ˏsam. Siáu sin, 細心 sai' ˏsam. Sí sin, 謹慎 'kan shan². Kin shin; I was not aware of it, 我先唔知到 'ngo ˏsín ˏm ˏchí tò². Wo sien puh chí táu, 我先不知 'ngo ˏsín pat, ˏchí. Wo sien puh chí; I am aware of it, 我知之 'ngo ˏchí ˏchí. Wo chí chí; I was aware of it, 子既已知之矣 ˏü kí² 'í ˏchí ˏchí 'í. Yú kí í chí chí í; are you aware? 你知之乎 'ní ˏchí ˏchí ˏú. Ní chí chí hú, 你知唔知 'ní ˏchí ˏm ˏchí. Ní chí puh chí.

Away, absent, 唔在 ˏm tsoi², 不在 pat, tsoi². Puh tsái, 唔係處 ˏm 'hai ch'ü'; gone away, 去喇 hü' ˏlá, 去了 hü' 'liú. K'ü liáu, 出去 ch'ut, hü². Ch'uh k'ü, 去過 hü' kwo². K'ü kwo, 行出去 ˏhang ch'ut, hü². Hang ch'uh k'ü, 走去了 'tsau hü' 'liú. Tsau k'ü liáu, 離去 ˏlí hü². Lí k'ü; go away! 去咯 hü' lok,, 去哩 hü' ˏlé; send away, 寄去 kí' hü². Kí k'ü, 付去 fú² hü². Fú k'ü; to make away with, 敗毀 pái² 'wai. Pái wei; take away, 拈去 ˏním hü², 帶去 tái' hü². Tái k'ü; carry away, 担去 ˏtám hü². Tán k'ü; move away, 搬去 ˏpún hü². Pwán k'ü, 移去 ˏí hü². Í k'ü; to sail away, 駛去 'shai hü². Shí k'ü; move it a little away, 移開下 ˏí ˏhoi 'há; to throw away, 泵去 'tam hü², 擊擲去 kik, chák, hü². Kih chih k'ü, 擗去 p'ek, hü². P'ih k'ü.

Awe, fear mingled with admiration, 威風 ˏwai ˏfung. Wei fung, 威氣 ˏwai hí². Wei k'í, 威勢 ˏwai shai². Wei shí, 敬畏 king² wai². King wei; fear, 畏懼 wai² kü². Wei kü, 驚愕 ˏkeng ngok,. King ngoh; awe-inspiring, 威風凜凜 ˏwai ˏfung 'lam 'lam. Wei fung lin lin, 威震 ˏwai chan². Wei chin, 威嚴 ˏwai ˏím. Wei yen; awe-struck, 凜凜 'lam 'lam. Lin lin, 懍懍 'lam 'lam. Lin lin, 恂慄 ˏsun lut,. Siun lih, 畏憚 wai² tán². Wei tán.

Awe, to strike with fear and reverence, 威嚇 ˏwai hák,. Wei hih.

Awed, struck with fear, 畏懼 wai² kü². Wei kü, 威嚇過 ˏwai hák, kwo². Wei hih kwo.

Awful, that strikes with awe, 威嚴 ˏwai ˏím. Wei yen, 嚴肅 ˏím suk,. Yen suh, 莊嚴 ˏchong ˏím. Chwang yen, 端嚴 ˏtün ˏím. Twán yen, 可敬可畏 'ho king² 'ho wai². K'o king k'o wei; august, 巍巍乎 ˏngai ˏngai ˏú. Wú wú hú; sublime, 巖巖 ˏngám ˏngám. Ngán ngán; terrible, 可畏 'ho wai². K'o wei.

Awfully, in a manner to fill with awe, 眞可畏可

懼 ˏchan ʿho wai² ʿho kü². Chin k'o wei k'o kü, 鐵胆心寒 t'ít ʿtám ˏsam ˏhon. T'ieh tán sin hán, 心驚胆震 ˏsam ˏkeng ʿtám chan². Sin king tán chin; in a reverential manner, 肅然 suk ˏín. Suh jen; awfully grand, 大哉 tái² ˏtsoi. Tá tsái, 蕩蕩 tong² tong². Táng táng.

Awhile, a space of time, 暫時 tsám² ˏshí. Tsán shí, 片時 p'ín² ˏshí. P'ien shí, 霎時 sáp ˏshí. Sháh shí, 一吓 yat ʿhá. Yih hiá, 一陣 yat chan². Yih chin, 一息 yat sik. Yih sih, 一息間 yat sik ˏkán. Yih sih kien, 一轉 yat ʿchün. Yih chuen, 一刻 yat hák. Yih k'eh; rest awhile, 頓住吓 tun² chü² ʿhá, 歇一歇 hít yat hít. Hieh yih hieh, 歇吓脚 hít ʿhá kéuk. Hieh hiá kioh.

Awkward, unhandy, 唔好手勢 ˏm ʿhò ʿshau shai². [不] Puh háu shau shí, 唔好手段 ˏm ʿhò ʿshau tün². Wú háu shau twán, 不好手 pat ʿhò ʿshau. Puh háu shau; stupid, 笨呆 pan⁴ ˏngoi. Pin ngái, 笨仔 pan² ʿtsai. Pin tsz, 蠢笨 ʿch'un pan². Ch'un pin, 大笨象 tái² pan⁴ tséung². Tá pin siáng, 愚笨 ˏü pan². Yú pin, 鹵笨 ʿlò pan². Lú pin, 笨娣 pan² ʿt'ai. Pin t'í, 笨薯 pan² ˏshü. Pin shú; an awkward gait, 蹋躅 kuk chuk. Kiuh chuh, 徘徊 ˏp'úi ˏúi. P'ei hwui, 行得窩窩脚[蹄] ˏhang tak tam² tam² kéuk [ˏt'ai]; coarse, 粗魯 ˏts'ò ʿlò. Ts'ú lú, 魯鈍 ʿlò tun². Lú tun; an awkward situation, 好唔安樂 ʿhò ˏm ˏon lok. Háu wú ngán loh, 好唔自然 ʿhò ˏm tsz² ˏín. Háu wú tsz jen.

Awkwardly, in a rude manner, 魯莽 ʿlò ʿmong. Lú máng, 粗魯 ˏts'ò ʿlò. Ts'ú lú; to sit awkwardly, 亂坐 lün² tso². Lwán tso; inelegantly, 不禮之樣 pat ʿlai ˏchí yéung⁴. Puh lí chí yáng.

Awkwardness, clumsiness, 蠢呆 ʿch'un ˏngoi. Ch'un ngái, 蠢笨 ʿch'un pan². Ch'un pin, 蠢鈍 ʿch'un tun². Ch'un tun; ungracefulness in manners, 粗俗 ˏts'ò tsuk. Ts'ú suh, 粗魯 ˏts'ò ʿlò. Ts'ú lú.

Awl, an iron instrument for piercing small holes in leather, 錐 ˏchui. Chui, 鏃 tsui². Tsui, 鋙 ˏchiú. Cháu, 鏃 pai². Pí.

Awn, the beard of corn, 穀鎗 kuk ˏts'éung. Kuh ts'iáng, 穀針 kuk ˏcham. Kuh chin.

Awning, a cover of canvas, to shelter from the sun's says, 天遮 ˏt'ín ˏché. T'ien ché, 熱遮 ít ˏché. Jeh ché, 布帳 pò² chéung². Pú cháng, 帳帷 chéung² ˏwai. Cháng wei, 帟斜 yik ˏts'é. Yih sié; ditto one of bamboo, 竹簾 chuk ˏlím. Chuh lien; a stiff cover over Chinese boats, 篷 ˏp'ung. P'ung, 凉棚 ˏléung ˏp'ang. Liáng p'ang; awning-maker, 棚匠 ˏp'ang tséung². P'ang tsiáng, 搭棚師傅 táp ˏp'ang ˏsz fú². Táh p'ang sz fú.

Awoke 醒過 ʿseng kwo². Sing kwo, 打醒過 ʿtá ʿseng kwo². Tá sing kwo; see Awake.

Aworking, at work, 正做工夫 ching² tsò² ˏkung ˏfú. Ching tso kung fú; in a state of action, 正行動 ching² ˏhang tung². Ching hang tung, 正郁動 ching² yuk tung². Ching yuh tung.

Awry, not straight, 歪 ʿmé, 歪歪 ˏwái ʿmé, 不正 pat ching². Puh ching, 斜 ˏts'é. Sié, 邪 ˏts'é. Sié, 頞 ˏngo. Ngo, 頼 ˏpí. Pí; to look awry, 斜視 ˏts'é shí². Sié shí, 睨視 ʿngai shí². Í shí; to go awry, 行得側側身 ˏhang tak chak chak ˏshan. Hang teh tseh tseh shin, 斜行 ˏts'é ˏhang. Sié hang; to talk awry, 亂講 lün² ʿkong. Lwán kiáng, 謬說 mau² shüt. Miú shwoh, 大言不慚 tái² ˏín pat ˏts'ám. Tá yen puh ts'án.

Ax, Axe, } 斧 ʿfú. Fú, 斧頭 ʿfú ˏt'au. Fú t'au, 斧鉞 ʿfú üt. Fú yueh, 鉄鉞 ˏfú üt. Fú yueh, 斤 ˏkan. Kin, 鍼 ts'ik. Ts'ih, 鑕 chat. Chih; a butcher's ax, 劏猪刀 ˏt'ong ˏchü ˏtò. T'áng chú táu, 屠刀 ˏt'ò ˏtò, 錘 ˏch'ui. Ch'ui; ancient axes, 錍 ˏlò ˏlò. Láu lú, 鑒錍 ˏtsz ˏpí. Tsz pí.

Ax-head 斧頭 ʿfú ˏt'au. Fú t'au.

Ax-helve, the handle of an ax, 斧頭柄 ʿfú ˏt'au peng². Fú t'au ping, 斧柯 ʿfú ˏo. Fú o.

Axilla, armpit, 膈肋底 kák lák ʿtai. Keh leh tí, 肘腋 ʿchau yat. Chau yih, 腋下 yat há². Yih hiá.

Axillar, Axillary, } pertaining to the armpit, 肘腋的 ʿchau yat tik. Chau yih tih, 肘腋嘅 ʿchau yat ké², 腋下 yat há². Yih hiá.

Axiom, a self-evident truth, 自然之理 tsz² ˏín ˏchí ʿlí. Tsz jen chí lí, 自明之道 tsz² ˏming ˏchí tò². Tsz ming chí táu, 不易之論 pat yik ˏchí lun². Puh yih chí lun, 不易之理 pat yik ˏchí ʿlí. Puh yih chí lí, 辯無以加其明 pín² ˏmò ʿí ˏká ˏk'í ˏming. Pien wú í kiá k'í ming, 通行之語 ˏt'ung ˏhang ˏchí ʿü. T'ung hang chí yú, 古語 ʿkú ʿü. Kú yú, 世語 shai² ʿü. Shí yú.

Axiomatic, Axiomatical, } having the nature of self-evident truths, 自然之理嘅 tsz² ˏín ˏchí ʿlí ké², 自然之理的 tsz² ˏín ˏchí ʿlí tik. Tsz jen chí lí tih, 關自然之理 ˏkwán tsz² ˏín ˏchí ʿlí. Kwán tsz jen chí lí, 古語的 ʿkú ʿü tik. Kú yú tih.

Axiomatically 自然而然 tsz² ˏín ˏí ˏín. Tsz jen rh jen.

Axis 樞 ˏch'ü. Ch'ú; the axis of the world (the pole star), 天樞 ˏt'ín ˏch'ü. T'ien ch'ú; axle, 軸 chuk. Chuh; the axis of the earth, 直距 chik kü². Chih kü.

Axis, the spotted deer, 金錢鹿 ˏkam ˏts'ín luk. Kin ts'ien luh.

Axle 軸 chuk. Chuh, 輙 chéuk. Choh, 輻 fuk. Fuh, 轄 luk. Luh, 軌 ʿkwai. Kwei; an iron ditto, 輞 ʿt'ong. T'áng; poles of the axle, 轄 wai². Wei; axle-checks, 轐 puk. Puh; axle-tree, 軸 chuk. Chuh.

Ay, Aye, } a word expressing assent, 係 hai². Hí, 然 ˏín. jen, 是 shí². Shí, 唯 ʿwai. Wei, 諾 nok. Noh, 着 chéuk. Choh.

Aye, alway, 常 ˏshéung. Cháng, 恒 ˏhang. Hang; for aye, for ever, 永別 ʿwing pít. Yung pieh.

Azalea Indica 杜鵑花 tò² ˏkün ˏfá. Tú kiuen hwá.

Azimuth, an arch of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the place and the azimuth, or vertical, passing through the centre of any object, 星午時過經線之處 ˏsing ʿng ˏshí kwo² ˏking

sín' ,chí ch'ü'. Sing wú shí kwo king sien chí ch'ú.

Azolla, duck-weed, 萍 ,p'ing. P'ing, 蒲萄 ,p'ò ,k'iú. P'ú k'iáu.

Azote, nitrogen, 淡氣 * tám² hí'. Tán k'í, 局氣 † kuk, hí'. Kiuh k'í.

Azotic, pertaining to azote, 淡氣的 tám' hí' tik,. Tán k'í tih, 淡氣嘅 tám² hí' ké'.

Azure, the fine blue color of the sky, 青 ,ts'eng. Ts'ing, 蒼 ,ts'ong. Ts'áng; a light blue, 淡青 tám² ,ts'eng. Tán ts'ing, 淺青 'ts'ín ,ts'eng. Ts'ien ts'ing, 縹 ,p'iú. P'iáu; a deep azure or blue, 緅 ,tsau. Tsau, 纔 kam'. Kin, 總 ,ts'ung. Ts'ung; a mixture of azure and yellow, 紺縹 ,séung ,p'iú. Siáng p'iáu; the azure heaven, 蒼天 ,ts'ong ,t'ín. Ts'áng t'ien, 青天 ,ts'eng ,t'ín. Ts'ing t'ien: azure sea (Ko-ko-nor), 青海 ,Ts'eng 'hoi. Ts'ing hái; azure blue, 天青 ,t'ín ,ts'eng. T'ien ts'ing.

* Hobson. † 周圍地有養淡二氣,若分之則百分之七十九爲淡[局]氣,二十一分爲養氣.

Azymite, a term applied to christians who administer the eucharist with unleavened bread, 此人食晚餐不用酵母之餅 'ts'z ,yan shik, 'mán ,ts'án pat, yung² káu' 'mò ,chí 'peng. Ts'z jin shih wán ts'án puh yung kiáu mú chí ping.

Azymous, unleavened, 無酵母的 ,mò káu' 'mò tik,. Wú kiáu mú tih, 淡 tám². Tán.

B

B, THE second letter of the Engl. alphabet, 英話字母第二字 Ying wá² tsz² 'mò tai² í² tsz². Ying hwá tsz mú tí rh tsz; B. A., Bachelor of arts, 秀才 sau' ,ts'oi. Siú ts'ái; Bt., Bart., Baronet, 男爵 ,nám tséuk,. Nán tsioh; B C., before Christ, 耶穌降世之前 ,Yé ,sú kong' shai' ,chí ,ts'ín. Yé sú kiáng shí chí ts'ien; Bp., Bishop, 監牧師 kám' muk, ,sz. Kien muh sz; B. V., blessed virgin, 聖貞女 shing' ,ching 'nü. Shing ching nü.

Baa, the bleating of sheep, 羊之咩聲 ,yéung ,chí ,mé ,shing. Yáng chí mé shing, 羊嘅咩聲 ,yéung ké' ,mé ,shing.

Baal, name of an idol *, 菩薩名 ,p'ò sát, ,meng. P'ú sáh ming.

Babble, to talk idly or irrationally, 吸譫 ngap, ngám', 吸三吸四 ngap, ,sám ngap, sz', 言三語四 ,ín ,sám 'ü sz'. Yen sán yú sz, 發吸風 fát, ngap, ,fung, 發單燒 fát, ,tán ,shiú, 發譫話 fát, ngám² wá², 糊說 ,ú shüt,. Hú shwoh, 妄言 'mong ,ín. Wáng yen, 亂咁吸 lün² kòm' ngap,, 亂語 lün² 'ü. Lwán yú; to utter words indistinctly, as children, 咿咿 í ,í. Í í, 呀呀 ,ngá ,ngá; noisy talk, 嘈吵 ,ts'ò 'ch'áu. Ts'áu ch'áu, 喧嘩 ,hün ,wá. Hüen hwá, 嘰吧嘈 ,hü ,pá ,ts'ò, 嘰咁嘈 ,hü kòm' ,ts'ò, 嘈嘈嘲 ,ts'ò ,ts'ò pai'. Ts'áu ts'áu pí, 唔囑 ch'áp, ,ch'o. Ch'áh ts'ú; to tell secrets, 疏言 ,sho ,ín. Sú yen. 事洩 sz² sít,. Sz sieh, 事洩漏 sz² sit, lau', 洩露事情 sít, lò² sz² ,ts'ing. Sieh lú sz ts'ing, 疏洩事風 ,sho sít, sz² ,fung. Sú sieh sz fung, 走漏消息 'tsau lau² ,siú sik,. Tsau lau siáu sih.

* 1. Book of the Kings chapt. 16, 31.
do. do. do. 18, 26. & 27.
do. do. do. 22, 54.
2. do. do. do. 3, 2.

Babble, idle talk, 亂話 lün' wá². Lwán hwá, 糊說 ,ú shüt,. Hú shwoh.

Babbler, an idle talker, 多口之人 ,to 'hau ,chí ,yan. To k'au chí jin, 大嘴 tái² 'tsui. Tá tsui. 誇大 ,kw'á tái². Kw'á tá; ditto a woman, 巷總婆 hong² 'tsung ,p'o. Hiáng tsung p'o; ditto a man, 通街保長 ,t'ung ,kái 'pò 'chéung. T'ung kiái páu cháng.

Babbling, talking idle, 吸譫 ngap, ngám², 吸三吸四 ngap, ,sám ngap, sz'.

Babbling, loquacity, 咽咽吨吨 ,lun ,lun chun ,chun, 急口鈴 kap, 'hau ,ling. Kih k'au ling, 急口急舌 kap, 'hau kap, shít,. Kih k'au kih sheh, 嘴快 'tsui fái'. Tsui kw'ái.

Babe, an infant, 亞蘇 * á' ,sú. Á sú, 蘇仔 ,sú 'tsai. Sú [子] tsz, 細蚊仔 sai' ,man 'tsai, 嬰 ,ying. Ying; a male babe, 蜻仔 't'ai 'tsai. T'í tsz; a female ditto, 嬰 ,ying. Ying, 亞妹 á' múi. Á mei, 亞妹仔 á' ,múi 'tsai. Á mei tsz, 蘇仔 ,sú 'tsai. Sú tsz, 亞奀 á' ,ngan; young children of both sexes, 嬰兒 ,ying ,í. Ying rh, 孩兒 ,hoi ,í. Hái rh, 娘 ,í. Rh, 嬰娘 í ,í. Í rh, 乳兒 'ü ,í. Jú rh, 嫩仔 nün² 'tsai.

Babel, name of an ancient city, 巴比倫城名 Pápílun ,shing ,meng. Pápílun ching ming.

Babel, confusion, 亂 lün². Lwán, 亂話 lün' wá². Lwán hwá, 亂說 lün' shüt. Lwán shwoh.

Babish, childish, 如嫩仔嘅樣 ,ü nün² 'tsai 'kòm yéung', 似孩兒之樣 'ts'z ,hoi ,í ,chí yéung'. Sz hái rh chí yáng, 唔大唔細 ,m tái² ,m sai'. Puh tá puh si, 係嫩仔嘅 hai² nün² 'tsai ké'.

Babishness 係嫩仔嘅行爲 hai² nün² 'tsai ké' ,hang ,wai, 似孩兒之行爲 'ts'z ,hoi ,í chí ,hang ,wai. Sz hái rh chí hang wei.

* Designation for babies of the age of one month.

Baboon, several large species of monkeys with short tails, 大猴類 tái² ˏhau lui². Tá hau lui, 狗頭之猴 ʿkau ˏt'au ˏchí ˏhau. Kau t'au chí hau, 山笑 (?) ˏshán siú². Shán siáu.

Baby, an infant or young child of either sex, 亞蘇 á² ˏsú. Á sú, 蘇仔 ˏsú ʿtsai. Sú tsz, 細蚊仔 sai² ˏman ʿtsai; babies male and female, 嬰孩 ˏying ˏhoi. Ying hái; to feed a baby, 喂仔 wai² ʿtsai, 俾乳喂仔 ʿpí ʿü wai² ʿtsai, 俾乳仔食 ʿpí ʿü ʿtsai shikˏ. Pí jú tsz shih; a doll, 公仔 ˏkung ʿtsai. Kung tsz.

Babyhood 細時 sai² ˏshí. Sí shi, 手抱之時 ʿshau ʿp'ò ˏchí ˏshí. Shau p'áu chí shí, 手抱個時 ʿshau ʿp'ò ko² ˏshí. Shau p'áu ko shí, 飲乳个時 ʿyam ʿü ko² ˏshí. Yin jú ko shí.

Babyhouse, a house for children's dolls and babies, 神庵 ˏshan ˏòm. Shin ngán.

Babyish, like a baby, 似嬰兒 ʿts'z ˏying ˏí. Sz ying rh, 似嬰兒嗰樣 ʿts'z ˏying ˏí ʿkòm yéung². Sz ying rh kán yáng.

Babylonian, an inhabitant of Babylon, 巴比倫人 Pápílun ˏyan. Pápílun jin, 巴比倫嘅人 Pápílun ké² ˏyan; pertaining to Babylon, 巴比倫嘅 Pápílun ké², 巴比倫的 Pápílun tikˏ. Pápílun tih; Babylonian captivity, 猶大人被巴比倫王擄掠之稱 Yautái ˏyan pí² Pápílun ˏwong ʿlò léukˏ ˏchí ˏch'ing. Yútá jin pí Pápílun wáng lú lioh chí ch'ing.

Babyroussa, the Indian hog, 野猪名 ʿyé ˏchü ˏmeng. Yé chú ming, 麂 (?) ˏkí. Kí.

Bac, } a ferry-boat, 橫水渡 ˏwáng ʿshui tò². Hung
Back, } shwui tú; a large tub or vessel used for holding liquors, 大桶 tái² ʿt'ung. Tá t'ung, 大酒桶 tái² ʿtsau ʿt'ung. Tá tsiú t'ung.

Baccased, set or adorned with pearls, 鑲過珍珠 ˏséung kwo² ˏchan ˏchü. Siáng kwo chin chú, 有珍珠鑲過 ʿyau ˏchan ˏchü ˏséung kwo². Yú chin chú siáng kwo.

Bacchanal, } one who indulges in drunken revels,
Bacchanalian, } 酒仙 ʿtsau ˏsín. Tsiú sien, 酒徒 ʿtsau ˏt'ò. Tsiú t'ú, 爛酒佬 lán² ʿtsau ʿlò. Lán tsiú láu, 醉翁 tsui² ˏyung. Tsui ung, 醉貓 tsui² ˏmáu. Tsui máu.

Bacchanal, } reveling in intemperate drinking,
Bacchanalian, } 溺酒 nikˏ ʿtsau. Nih tsiú.

Bacchanals, } drunken feasts, 暢飲 ch'éung² ʿyam.
Bacchanalia, } Ch'áng yin; feasts in honor of Bacchus *, 杜康節 tò² ˏhong tsítˏ. Tú káng tsieh.

Bacchic, jovial, 大快活 tái² fái² útˏ. Tá kw'ái kw'oh, 有憂吔 ʿmò ˏyau ʿyá; drunken, 醉 tsui². Tsui, 醉貓 tsui² ˏmáu. Tsui máu.

Bacchus, the God of wine, 酒神名 ʿtsau ˏshan ˏmeng. Tsiú shin ming; the name of the Chinese Bacchus is 杜康 tò² ˏhong. Tú káng.

Bachelor, an unmarried man, 未娶者 mí² ts'ü² ʿché. Wí ts'ü ché, 單身仔 ˏtán ˏshan ʿtsai. Tán shin tsz, 單身寡仔 ˏtán ˏshan ʿkwá ʿtsai. Tán shin kwá tsz, 鰥 ˏkwán. Kwán, 鰥夫 ˏkwán ˏfú. Kwán fú, 寡佬 ʿkwá ʿlò. Kwá láu, 寡公 ʿkwá ˏkung. Kwá kung, 單公 ˏtán ˏkung. Tán kung, 禿頭公 t'ukˏ ˏt'au ˏkung. T'uh t'au kung; a Bachelor of arts, 秀才 sau² ˏts'oi. Siú ts'ái, 生員 ˏshang ˏün. Sang yuen, 文生 ˏman ˏshang. Wan sang, 庠生 ˏts'éung ˏshang. Ts'iáng sang; a competitor for the B. degree, 文童 ˏman ˏt'ung. Wan t'ung, 童生 ˏt'ung ˏshang. T'ung sang.

Bachelor's button, gomphrena globosa, 百日紅 pákˏ yatˏ ˏhung. Peh jih hung, 女蔞菜 ʿnü ˏlau ts'oi². Nü lau ts'ái, 萬壽菊 mán² shau² kukˏ. Wán shau kiuh.

Back, the upper part of an animal, 背 púi². Pei; the back of a man, 背 púi². Pei, 背脊 púi² tsekˏ. Pei tsih; the back bone, 背脊骨 púi² tsekˏ kwatˏ. Pei tsih kuh, 膂脊 ʿlü tsekˏ. Lü tsih, 脷骨 ʿlü kwatˏ. Lü kuh, 脊脷骨 tsekˏ ʿlü kwatˏ. Tsih lü kuh; the muscles of the back, 脷背 ˏfúi púi². Hwui pei, 背脷 púi² ˏfúi. Pei hwui; the vertebral bones, 背骨節 púi² kwatˏ tsítˏ. Pei kuh tsieh, 脊眸 tsekˏ ˏmau. Tsih mau; back to back, 贈背 ʿlai púi², 背對背 púi² túi² púi². Pei túi pei, 相背 ˏséung púi². Siáng pei; a pig-back, 攣背 ˏlün púi². Liuen pei, 佗背 ˏt'o púi². T'o pei; a saddle back, 反背 ʿfán púi². Fán pei; to turn one's back on one, 危而不持 ˏngai ˏí patˏ ˏch'í. Wei rh puh ch'í, 坐視不救 tso² shí² patˏ kau². Tso shí puh kiú, 袖手旁觀 tsau² ʿshau ˏp'ong ˏkún. Siú shau p'áng kwán, 調頭行 tiú² ˏt'au ˏhang. Tiáu t'au hang, 調頭去 tiú² ˏt'au hü², 唔理會 ˏm ʿlí úi². Puh lí hwui, 企緊睇馬打交 ʿk'í ˏshing ˏlau ʿt'ai ʿmá ʿtá ˏkáu. K'í ching lau t'í má tá kiáu; to beat one back and belly, 打到好交關 ʿtá tò² ʿhò ˏkáu ˏkwán. Tá táu háu kiáu kwán, 打到死咁凄凉 ʿtá tò² ʿsz kòm² ˏts'ai ˏléung. Tá táu sz kán ts'í liáng; to break one's back, 傷人性命 ˏshéung ˏyan sing² meng². Sháng jin sing ming, 壞人聲名 wái² ˏyan ˏshing ˏmeng. Hwái jin shing ming, 敗人聲名 pái² ˏyan ˏshing ˏmeng. Pái jin shing ming; the back part, 背後 púi² hau². Pei hau; the back part of the neck, 項 hong². Hiáng, 頸 ʿkeng. King; the back door, 後門 hau² ˏmún. Hau mun; the back of the hand, 手背 ʿshau púi². Shau pei; the back of the knife, 刀背 ˏtò púi². Táu pei; a back apartment, 後房 hau² ˏfong. Hau fáng, 尾房 ʿmí ˏfong. Wí fáng, 後室 hau² shatˏ. Hau shih; to turn the back to one, 認勝於已 yan² shing² ˏü ʿkí. Jin shing yú kí, 認佢好過我 yan² ʿk'ü ʿhò kwo² ʿngo. Jin k'ü háu kwo wo, 佢贏過我 ʿk'ü ˏyeng kwo² ʿngo. K'ü ying kwo wo; behind the back, 掙轉背講 ning² chün² púi² ʿkong. Ning chuen pei kiáng, 背後言 púi² hau² ˏín. Pei hau yen, 退有後言 t'úi² ʿyau hau² ˏín. T'úi yú hau yen, 私下講及 ˏsz ʿhá ʿkong k'apˏ. Sz hiá kiáng kih; a back wall, 坏 ˏp'úi. Pei, 後牆 hau² ˏts'éung. Hau ts'iáng; to turn the back

* The Chinese worship 杜康, their Bacchus, but have seldom such reveling feasts and processions in his honor as the ancients had in honor of B.

on, 背 pú'. Pei, 相背 ˏséung pú'. Siáng pei; to carry on the back, 負 fú². Fú, 背負 pú' fú². Pei fú, 貯 ˏmé; to carry a child on the back or pickapack, 貯仔 ˏmé 'tsai; to cast behind the back, to forget and forgive, 不念舊惡 pat, ním' kau² ok,. Puh nien kiú ngoh; to treat with contempt, 藐視 'miú shí². Miáu shí, 輕視 ˏheng shí². K'ing shí; to go back, 歸 ˏkwai. Kwei, 去歸 hü' ˏkwai. K'ü kwei, 翻歸 ˏfán ˏkwai. Fán kwei, 旋歸 ˏsün ˏkwai. Siuen kwei, 反去歸 'fán hü' ˏkwai. Fán k'ü kwei, 回去 ˏúi hü'. Hwui k'ü, 回歸 ˏúi ˏkwai. Hwui kwei, 退 t'úi'. T'úi, 轉回 chün' ˏúi. Chuen hwui; two years back, 前兩年 ˏts'ín 'léung ˏnín. Ts'ien liáng nien; a pull back, 阻滯 'cho chai². Tsú chí, 担擱 ˏtám kok,. Tán koh; to come back, 翻來 ˏfán ˏloi. Fán lái, 歸來 ˏkwai ˏloi. Kwei lái, 復來 fuk, ˏloi. Fuh lái; to give back, 俾翻 'pí ˏfán. Pí fán, 交還 ˏkáu ˏwán. Kiáu hwán; to look back, 回視 ˏúi shí². Hwui shí, 回顧 ˏúi kú'. Hwui kú; to plow the back, 勒索 lak, sok,. Leh soh; to bow the back, 屈服 wat, fuk,. K'iuh fuh, 脅從 híp, ˏts'ung. Hieh ts'ung; to back out, 反口 'fán 'hau. Fán k'au; put it back, 擠翻處 ˏchai ˏfán ch'ü'; to go back and forth, 往來 'wong ˏloi. Wáng lái, 往反 'wong 'fán. Wáng fán.

Back, to mount a horse, 乘馬 ˏshing 'má. Ching má; to place upon the back, 幫但貯起 ˏpong 'k'ü ˏmé 'hí; to back one, 扶助 ˏfú cho². Fú tsú, 助住 cho² chü². Tsú chú, 幫 ˏpong. Páng; to back one's wishes, 助人成事 cho² ˏyan ˏshing sz². Tsú jin ching sz, 助成美意 cho² ˏshing 'mí í'. Tsú ching mei í, 成人之美 ˏshing ˏyan ˏchí 'mí. Ching jin chí mei; to put back, 轉頭 chün' ˏt'au. Chuen t'au; ditto as a ship, 駛翻轉頭 'shai ˏfán chün' ˏt'au. Shí fán chuen t'au; to back a warrant, 在拿票背簽名 tsoi² ˏná p'iú' pú' ˏts'ím ˏmeng. Tsái ná p'iáu pei ts'ien ming; to back the oars, 棹反 cháu² 'fán. Cháu fán.

Backbite, to slander, 誹謗 'fí p'ong'. Fí p'áng, 譭謗 'wai p'ong'. Wei p'áng, 詆譭 'tai 'wai. Tí wei, 訕謗 shán' p'ong'. Shán p'áng, 背後罵人 pú' hau² má² ˏyan. Pei hau má jin, 私咒罵 ˏsz 'há chau' má², 背後挑弄 pú' hau² ˏt'iú lung². Pei hau t'iáu lung, 講人唔好 'kong ˏyan ˏm 'hò. Kiáng jin puh háu, 噂喳 ˏtsün táp,. Tsun táh, 譖人 ch'am' ˏyan. Tsin jin, 囁人 níp, ˏyan. Nieh jin, 讒 ˏts'ám. Ch'án, 道人不是 tò² ˏyan pat, shí². Táu jin puh shí, 道人短處 tò² ˏyan 'tün ch'ü'. Táu jin twán ch'ú.

Backbiter, one who slanderers, 讒人 ˏts'ám ˏyan. Ch'án jin, 譖人 ch'am' ˏyan. Tsin jin.

Backbiting, the act of slandering the absent, 誹謗 'fí p'ong'. Fí p'áng.

Backbone, the spine, 背脊 pú' tsek,. Pei tsih, 胎脊 'lü tsek,. Lü tsih; dorsal vertebrae, 背脊骨十二節 pú' tsek, kwat, shap, í² tsít,. Pei tsih kuh shih rh tsich; lumbar ditto, 腰骨五節 ˏiú kwat, 'ng tsít,. Yáu kuh wú tsich.

Backboxes, the boxes on the top of the upper case of types, containing small capitals, 大字上隔 tái² tsz' shéung² kák,. Tá tsz sháng keh.

Backdoor 後門 hau² ˏmún. Hau mun.

Backed, mounted, 乘過 ˏshing kwo'. Ching kwo; having on the back, 負 fú². Fú; supported by aid, 輔助過 fú² cho² kwo', Fú tsú kwo; moved backward, 退過 t'úi' kwo'. T'úi kwo.

Backer, one who backs or supports another in a contest, 幫手 ˏpong 'shau. Páng shau, 架梁 ká' ˏléung. Kiá liáng.

Backgammon, a game played by two persons, upon a table, with box and dice, 摯色 ˏngò shik,. Ngau sih, 搖骰子 ˏiú ˏt'au 'tsz.

Background, a ground in the rear, 畫之遠景 wá' ˏchí 'ün 'king. Hwá chí yuen king.

Backhouse, a necessary, 厠 ts'z'. Ts'z.

Backing, mounting, 乘 ˏshing. Ching; moving back, 退後 t'úi' hau². T'úi hau, 褪後 t'an' hau². T'un hau, 倒褪 'tò t'an'. Táu t'un; seconding, 助 cho². Tsú, 輔助 fú² cho². Fú tsú, 幫口 ˏpong 'hau. Páng k'au, 助以口力 cho² 'í 'hau lik,. Tsú í k'au lih.

Backing up, stopping a ball or driving it back, 打反過去 'tá 'fán kwo' hü'. Tá fán kwo k'ü, 打个球反過去 'tá ko' ˏk'au 'fán kwo' hü'. Tá ko k'iú fán kwo k'ü.

Backpiece, the armor which covers the back, 背鎧 pú' 'hoi. Pei k'ái, 背甲 pú' káp,. Pei kiáh.

Backroom 後房 hau² ˏfong. Hau fáng.

Backs, sole-leather, 厚皮 hau² ˏp'í. Hau p'í.

Backside, the back part of any thing, 後邊 hau² ˏpín. Hau pien, 背後 pú' hau². Pei hau, 反側 'fán chak,. Fán tseh; the hind part of an animal, 後臀 hau² ˏt'ün. Hau t'un; the place behind a house, 屋後 uk hau². Uh hau, 屋後地 uk, hau' tí². Uh hau tí.

Backslide, to apostatize, 背教 pú' káu'. Pei kiáu, 反教 'fán káu'. Fán kiáu, 背信 pú' sun'. Pei sin.

Backslider 背教者 pú' káu' 'ché. Pei kiáu ché, 反教者 'fán káu' 'ché. Fán kiáu ché.

Backsliding, a falling insensibly from religion into sin *, 陷於罪 hám² ˏü tsúi². Hien yú tsúi, 陷於惡 hám² ˏü ok,. Hien yú ngoh, 背教 pú' káu'. Pei kiáu.

Backstaff, a quadrant, 玉衡 yuk, ˏhang. Yuh hang.

Backstairs, stairs in the back part of a house, 後樓梯 hau² ˏlau ˏt'ai. Hau lau t'í, an indirect way, 偏門 ˏp'ín ˏmún. P'ien mun; to enter by a private door, to obtain one's end by unfair means, 偏門發財 ˏp'ín ˏmún fát, ˏts'oi. P'ien mun fáh ts'ái.

Backstays 桅纜 ˏwai lám². Wei lán.

Backstitch 扣針 k'au' ˏcham. K'au chin, 步步扣針 pò' pò' k'au' ˏcham. Pú pú k'au chin, 珠 ˏchü. Chu.

Backsword, a sword with one sharp edge, 利口劍

* Jer. 5,6.

lí² 'hau kím'. Lí k'au kien, 單口劍 ˏtán 'hau kím'. Tán k'au kien.

Back-tools, book-binder's stamps &c., 轆 luk₂. Luh, 印花轆 yan' ˏfá luk₂. Yin hwá luh, 鈉字印 nát₂ tsz² yan'. Nuh tsz yin.

Backward, backwards, to move backwards, 退行 t'úi' ˏhang. T'úi hang, 倒行 'tò ˏhang. Táu hang, 倒褪行 'tò t'an' ˏhang. Táu t'un hang; towards the back, 向後 héung' hau'. Hiáng hau, 嚮背 héung' púi'. Hiáng pei; to throw the arm backward, 反臂 'fán pí'. Fán pí; towards past times, 向前時 héung' ˏts'ín ˏshí. Hiáng ts'ien shí, 向往時 héung' 'wong ˏshí. Hiáng wáng shí; to go backwards, (localiter), 退後 t'úi' hau². T'úi hau; ditto in one's circumstances, 退財 t'úi' ˏts'oi. T'úi ts'ái, 做唔前 tsò' ˏm ˏts'ín, 褪翻轉頭 t'an' ˏfán chün' ˏt'au. T'un fán chuen t'au, 家運當衰 ˏká wan² ˏtong ˏshui. Kiá yun táng shwái; to decline, 衰 shui. Shwái; backwards and forwards, 進退 tsun' t'úi'. Tsun t'úi, 反覆 'fán fuk₂. Fán fuh, 駱驛 lok₂ yik₂. Loh yih, 往來 'wong ˏloi. Wáng lái; to be driven backwards, 打退 'tá t'úi'. Tá t'úi, 退敗 t'úi' pái². T'úi pái; to count backwards, 還原 ˏwán ˏün. Hwán yuen.

Backward, averse to, 唔愛 ˏm oi'. Wú ngái, 唔樂 ˏm lok₂. Wú loh, 唔喜歡 ˏm 'hí ˏfun. Wú hí hwán, 唔想 ˏm 'séung. Wú siáng, 不愛 pat₂ oi'. Puh ngái, 不樂 pat₂ lok₂. Puh loh, 不欲 pat₂ yuk₂. Puh yuh, 嫌 ˏím. Hien, 厭 ím'. Yen, 厭惡 ím' ú'. Yen wú, 憎惡 ˏtsang ú'. Tsang wú; hesitating, 嫌疑 ˏím ˏí. Hien í; slow, 柔懦 ˏyau no². Jau no, 收柔 ˏshau ˏyau. Shau jau, 遲慢 ˏch'í mán². Ch'í mán; late, behind in time, 遲慢 ˏch'í mán²; dull, 愚蠢 ˏü 'ch'un. Yú ch'un, 拙才 chüt₂ ˏts'oi. Chueh ts'ái.

Backwardly, unwillingly, 厭然 ím' ˏín. Yen jen, 唔中意 ˏm ˏchung í'. Wú chung í; perversely, 詭詐之樣 'kwai chá' ˏchí yéung². Kwei chá chí yáng.

Backwardness, reluctance, 厭惡 ím' ú'. Yen wú; dilatoriousness, 懶惰 'lán to². Lán to.

Bacon, the sides and belly of a swine, 鹹猪膽 ˏhám ˏchü 'lám. Hien chú lán, 臘猪膽 láp₂ ˏchü 'lám. Láh chú lán, 醃猪膽 ˏím ˏchü 'lám. Yen chú lán; a flitch of bacon, 一方臘猪膽 yat₂ ˏfong láp₂ ˏchü 'lám. Yih fáng láh chú lán; a gammon of bacon, 醃腿 ˏím 't'úi. Yen t'úi; a slice of bacon, 一片鹹猪膽 yat₂ p'ín' ˏhám ˏchü 'lám. Yih p'ien hien chú lán; to save one's bacon, 好彩甩身 'hò 'ts'oi lat₂ ˏshan. Háu ts'ái lih shin, 幸而得脫 hang' ˏí tak₂ t'üt₂. Hang rh teh t'oh, 得脫無害 tak₂ t'üt₂ ˏmò hoi². Teh t'oh wú hái.

Bad 惡 ok₂. Ngoh, 不善 pat₂ shín². Puh shen, 不好 pat₂ 'hò. Puh háu, 凶惡 ˏhung ok₂. Hiung ngoh, 刁惡 ˏtiú ok₂. Tiáu ngoh, 歹 'tái. Tái, 惡毒 ok₂ tuk₂. Ngoh tuh, 刁毒 ˏtiú tuk₂. Tiáu tuh, 刁頑 ˏtiú ˏwán. Tiáu hwán, 乖戾 ˏkwái lui². Kwái lí, 乖僻 ˏkwái p'ik₂. Kwái p'ih, 敝 pai². Pí, 弊 pai². Pí, 惡弊 ok₂ pai². Ngoh pí, 壞 wái². Hwái, 慳 ok₂. Ngoh, 孬 sam², 攏 'mí. Mí; to keep bad hours, 好行夜路 hò' ˏhang yé² lò². Háu hang yé lú; bad fortune, 不吉 pat₂ kat₂. Puh kih, 不祥 pat₂ ˏts'éung. Puh ts'iáng, 非福 ˏfí fuk₂. Fí fuh, 不幸 pat₂ hang². Puh hang, 不利 pat₂ lí². Puh lí, 凶命 ˏhung meng². Hiung ming, 苦命 'fú meng². K'ú ming, 死命 'sz meng². Sz ming, 薄命 pok₂ meng². Poh ming; reading is bad for the eyes, 讀壞眼 tuk₂ wái² 'ngán. Tuh hwái yen, 讀書壞眼 tuk₂ ˏshü wái² 'ngán. Tuh shú hwái yen; it is very bad with him, 其重病 ˏk'í chung² peng². K'í chung ping, 病重 peng² chung². Ping chung; a bad man, 惡人 ok₂ ˏyan. Ngoh jin, 歹人 'tái ˏyan. Tái jin, 惡爺 ok₂ ˏyé. Ngoh yé, 爛仔 lán² 'tsai. Lán tsz, 匪徒 'fí ˏt'ò, 匪類 'fí lui². Fí lui, 壞骨 wái² kwat₂. Hwái kuh, 臭虫 ch'au' ˏch'ung. Ch'au ch'ung, 赤臭 ch'ik₂ ch'au'. Ch'ih ch'au, 小人 'siú ˏyan. Siáu jin, 臭品 ch'au' 'pan. Ch'au pin; a bad name, 臭名 ch'au' ˏmeng. Ch'au ming, 汚名 ˏú ˏmeng. Wú ming, 穢名 wai' ˏmeng. Wei ming, 惡名 ok₂ ˏmeng. Ngoh ming; a bad omen, 凶兆 ˏhung chiú². Hiung cháu, 不祥之兆 pat₂ ˏts'éung ˏchí chiú². Puh ts'iáng chí cháu, 唔好勢頭 ˏm 'hò shai' ˏt'au. Puh háu shí t'au; a bad speculation, 拙計 chüt₂ kai'. Chueh kí, 唔好計 ˏm 'hò kai'. Puh háu kí, 呆計 ˏngoi kai'. Ngái kí, 笨計 pan² kai'. Pin kí, 唔好打算 ˏm 'hò 'tá sün'. Wú háu tá swán; bad clothes, 惡衣 ok₂ ˏí. Ngoh í, 破衣 p'o' ˏí. P'o í, 敝衣 pai' ˏí, 爛衫 lán² ˏshám. Lán sán, 粗衣 ˏts'ò ˏí. Ts'ú í; a bad heart, 惡心 ok₂ ˏsam. Ngoh sin, 毒心 tuk₂ ˏsam. Tuh sin, 狼心 ˏlong ˏsam. Láng sin, 邪心 ˏts'é ˏsam. Sié sin, 黑心 hak₂ ˏsam. Hih sin; bad behavior, 唔好行爲 ˏm 'hò ˏhang ˏwai. Puh háu hang wei, 乖行 ˏkwái hang². Kwái hing, 邪行 ˏts'é hang². Sié hing, 穢行 wai' hang². Wei hing, 短行 'tün hang², 妄作 'mong tsok₂. Wáng tsoh, 壞 wái². Hwái; a bad harvest, 歉收 híp₂ ˏshau. K'ieh shau, 荒 ˏsho. Sú, 失收 shat₂ ˏshau. Shih shau, 冇收成 'mò ˏshau ˏshing, 荒年 ˏfong ˏnín. Hwáng nien, 凶荒時歲 ˏhung ˏfong ˏshí sui'. Hiung hwáng shí sui, 唔好時年 ˏm 'hò ˏshí ˏnín, 饑荒 ˏkí ˏfong. Kí hwáng, 薄收 pok₂ ˏshau. Poh shau; bad effluvia, 穢氣 wai' hí'. Wei k'í, 臭氣 ch'au' hí'. Ch'au k'í; a bad business, 弊傢伙 pai² ˏká 'fo. Pí kiá ho, 撞板 chong² 'pán. Chwáng pán, 壞事 wái² sz². Hwái sz; bad times, 唔好世界 ˏm 'hò shai' kái'. Puh háu shí kiái, 時運滯 ˏshí wan² chai'. Shí yun chí, 滯運 chai' wan². Chí yun, 鬱滯之時 ai' chai² ˏchí ˏshí. Í chí chí shí, 時運不齊 ˏshí wan² pat₂ ˏts'ai. Shí yun puh ts'í, 時乖 ˏshí ˏkwái. Shí kwái, 時晦 ˏshí fúi². Shí hwui; bad or evil influences, 邪氣 ˏts'é hí'. Sié k'í; bad desease, 惡疾 ok₂ tsat₂. Ngoh tsih, 苛疾 ˏho tsat₂. Ho tsih; a bad appearence, as weather, 拂鬱 fat₂ wat₂. Fuh yuh; ditto, as a person suffering, 殉殊 kuk₂ ch'uk₂. Kuh ch'uh, 殉殊 p'ik₂ sik₂. P'ih sih; ditto, as something, mean, 醜陋 'ch'au lau². Ch'au lau;

bad government, 荒政 ˏfong ching'. Hwáng ching, 虐政 yéukˏ ching'. Yoh (nioh) ching, 苛政 ˏho ching'. Ho ching, 殘政 ˏts'án ching'. Ts'án ching; bad food, 唔好食物 ˏm 'hò shikˏ matˏ. Puh háu shih wuh, 唔好食 ˏm 'hò shikˏ. Puh háu shih, 惡食 okˏ shikˏ. Ngoh shih; a bad imitation (said of imitating each other), 效顰 háu' ˏp'an. Hiáu p'in, 學笑 hokˏ siú'. Hioh siáu, 學人笑 hokˏ ˏyan siú'. Hioh jin siáu; it is so bad that it must soon better, 否極泰來 'p'í kikˏ t'ái' ˏloi. P'í kih t'ái lái; to injure by bad examples, 跟壞品 ˏkan wái' 'pan. Kin hwái pin.

Badge, a mark, 號 hò'. Háu, 字號 tsz' hò'. Tsz háu, 記號 kí' hò'. Kí háu; a secret mark, 暗號 òm' hò'. Ngán háu; a badge of office, 手板 'shau 'pán. Shau pán, 牙簡 ˏngá 'kán. Yá kien, 笏 fatˏ. Hwuh, a badge of merit, 功牌 ˏkung ˏp'ái. Kung p'ái.

Badge, to mark, 畫號 wákˏ hò'. Hwáh háu, 押號 ápˏ hò'. Yáh háu.

Badger 土猪 't'ò ˏchü. T'ú chú, 豪子 ˏhò 'tsz. Háu tsz, 狐 ˏkí. Kí, 獞 ˏt'ung. T'ung; pirates, 水賊 'shui ts'ákˏ. Shwui ts'ih, 水老鼠 'shui 'lò 'shü. Shwui láu shú.

Badger, to pursue with eagerness, 專務 ˏchün mò'. Chuen wú, 專心做 ˏchün ˏsam tsò'. Chuen sin tso.

Badger-legged 攣脚喊 ˏlün kéukˏ ké', 攣脚的 ˏlün kéukˏ tikˏ. Liuen kioh tih, [pang' 'pí].

Badigeon, a cement used to fill up holes, 灰沙 ˏfúi ˏshá. Hwui shá, 油灰 ˏyau ˏfúi. Yú hwui; a mixture of putty and chalk, 桐油灰摳石灰 ˏt'ung ˏyau ˏfúi ˏk'au shekˏ ˏfúi. T'ung yú hwui k'ü shih hwui.

Badly, in a bad manner, 不好 patˏ 'hò. Puh háu, 唔好 ˏm 'hò, 唔着 ˏm chéukˏ; badly done, 做唔好 tsò' ˏm 'hò, 做不好 tsò' patˏ 'hò. Tsoh puh háu, 做唔着 tsò' ˏm chéukˏ; badly wounded, 重傷 chung' ˏshéung. Chung sháng.

Badness, the state of being bad, 壞 wái'. Hwái, 唔好 ˏm 'hò; evil, 惡 okˏ. Ngoh, 醜 'ch'au. Ch'au, 歹 'tái. Tái.

Baeckia fructescens, 榕篩花 ˏyung ˏshai ˏfá. Yung shái hwá.

Baffetas, } Indian cotton cloth, or plain muslin, 天
Baftas, } 竺國綿紗名 T'inchuk kwokˏ ˏmín ˏshá ˏmeng. T'ienchuh kwoh mien shá ming.

Baffle, to elude, 戲弄人 hí' lung' ˏyan. Hí lung jin, 打謔 'tá yéukˏ. Tá nioh; to elude by shifts and turns, 閃避 'shím pí'. Shen pí; to confound, 詭避 'kwai pí'. Kwei pí, 狡脫 'káu t'ütˏ. Kiáu t'oh, 擾亂 'iú lün'. Yáu lwán, 攪亂 'káu lün'. Kiáu lwán; to practice deceit, 哄騙 hung' p'ín'. Hung p'ien, 瞞騙 ˏmún p'ín'. Mun p'ien, 陋騙 ngak, p'ín'.

Baffle 輸 ˏshü. Shú; to come off with a baffle, 打輸 'tá ˏshü. Tá shú, 打枯數 'tá ˏfú shò'. Tá k'ú sú.

Baffled, eluded, 戲弄過 hí' lung' kwo'. Hí lung kwo, 打謔過 'tá yéukˏ kwo'. Tá nioh kwo; ditto by shifts and turns, 閃避過 'shím pí' kwo'. Shen pí kwo; confounded, 詭避過 'kwai pí' kwo'. Kwei pí kwo, 擾亂過 'iú lün' kwo'. Yáu lwán kwo; deceived, 哄騙過 hung' p'ín' kwo'. Hung p'ien kwo.

Baffler, one that eludes, 戲弄人者 hí' lung' ˏyan 'ché. Hí lung jin ché, 舞弄人者 'mò lung' ˏyan 'ché. Wú lung jin ché; ditto by shifts and turns, 閃避者 'shím pí' 'ché. Shen pí ché; one that confounds, 擾亂人者 'iú lün' ˏyan 'ché. Yáu lwán jin ché; one that deceives, 奸狡者 kán 'káu 'ché. Kien kiáu ché, 詭譎者 'kwai kwatˏ 'ché. Kwei kiueh ché, 詭譎喊人 'kwái kwatˏ ké' ˏyan, 扭計之人 'nau kai' ˏchí ˏyan. Niú kí chí jin.

Baffling, see Baffle; baffling wind, 周圍逆風 chau ˏwai ngákˏ ˏfung. Chau wei [逆] nih fung, 度度頂頭風 tò' tò' 'teng ˏt'au ˏfung. Tú tú ting t'au fung.

Bag, a sack, 袋 toi'. Tái, 囊 ˏnong. Náng, 布袋 pò' toi'. Pú tái, 褚 'chü. Chú, 褚 ch'ukˏ. Ch'uh, 孜 ˏkon. Kán; a bag without a bottom, 橐 t'okˏ. T'oh; a leather bag, 皮包 ˏp'í ˏpáu. P'í páu, 皮袋 ˏp'í toi'. P'í tái, 皮囊 ˏp'í ˏnong. P'í náng; a hand bag, 手包 'shau ˏpáu. Shau páu, 手袋 'shau toi'. Shau tái; a small bag, 小袋 'siú toi'. Siáu tái, 小包 'siú ˏpáu. Siáu páu, 帙 títˏ. Chih, 帶 toi'. Tái, 帶 kün'. Kiuen; a double bag, 連袋 ˏlín toi'. Lien tái, 搭袋 tápˏ toi'. Táh tái, 柁 ˏt'o. T'o; a hair-cloth bag (a not), 網巾 'mong ˏkan. Wáng kin, 帗 fatˏ. Fuh.; a silken bag, 縞包 'kò ˏpáu. Káu páu; a coarse bag, 蔴包 ˏmá ˏpáu. Má páu; a straw bag, 蓆包 tsikˏ ˏpáu. Tsih páu, 草包 'ts'ò ˏpáu. Ts'áu páu; a traveling bag, 行囊 ˏhang ˏnong. Hang náng; a bag to tie on a horse's head, 裮 ˏshan. Shin, 馬口袋 'má 'hau toi'. Má k'au tái; a hawking bag, 獵袋 lípˏ toi'. Lieh tái; a small money bag, 草袋 'ts'ò toi'. Ts'áu tái, 銀袋 ˏngan toi'. Yin tái; an empty bag (poor), 囊空 ˏnong ˏhung. Náng hung; you wine sack and rice bag (you lazy lubber), 酒囊飯袋 'tsau ˏnong fán' toi'. Tsiú náng fán tái; the Green Bag (a work on geomancy), 青囊 ˏts'eng ˏnong. Ts'ing náng; a bag of money containing 100 Tales is called 一揸袋 yatˏ ˏchá toi'. Yih chá tái; half a bag ditto, 半揸袋 pún' ˏchá toi'. Pwán chá tái; a bag of money (amount not defined), 一袋銀 yatˏ toi' ˏngan. Yih tái yin, 一袋銀子 yatˏ toi' ˏngan 'tsz. Yih tái yin tsz; a satchel, 繁囊 ˏp'ún ˏnong. Pw'án náng, 繁帙 ˏp'ún títˏ. Pw'án chih, 繁袠 ˏp'ún títˏ. Pw'án chih; an embroidered bag, 錦囊 'kam ˏnong. Kin náng, 繡囊 sau' ˏnong. Siú náng; a bag to hold perfumes, 幃 ˏwai. Wei, 香包 ˏhéung ˏpáu. Hiáng páu; a bag of rice, 一包米 yatˏ ˏpáu 'mai. Yih páu mí; a bag of sugar, 一包糖 yatˏ ˏpau ˏt'ong. Yih páu t'áng; the air bladder or sound of a fish, 鰾 'p'iú. P'iáu, 魚包

ü páu. Yú páu; bag around the heart, pericardium, 心胞絡 sam páu lok. Sin páu loh.

Bag, to put into a bag, 入落袋 yap, lok toi². Jil loh tái, 放落袋 fong' lok toi². Fáng loh tái, 丟落袋 tiú lok toi². Tiáu loh tái, 裝入袋 chong yap toi². Chwáng jih tái: to bag the hair, 括髮 kút fát. Kwoh fáh, 束髮 ch'uk fát. Ch'uh fáh; to give the bag to any one, 棄人 hi' yan. K'i jin, 欺人 hi yan. K'i jin; to bag clothes, 裝 ch'uk. Ch'uh; to truss bag and baggage, 起尾注 'hi 'mí chü². K'i wí chú.

Bagasse, the refuse stalks of the sugar-cane after they have been ground, 蔗渣 ché' chá. Ché chá, 蔗枯 ché' fú. Ché k'ú.

Bagatelle, a game played on a board having at the end nine holes, 波盆 po p'ún. Po pw'ún; a Chinese ditto, but different from the former, 投壺 t'au ú. T'au hú; a bagatelle 小事 'siú sz². Siáu sz.

Baggage, the tents, utensils &c. of an army, 行裝 hang chong. Hang chwáng, 輜重 tsz chung². Tsz chung; traveling baggage, 行李 hang 'lí. Hang lí; a baggage waggon, 乘車 shing kü. Ching kü; having baggage, 妻子 ts'ai 'tsz. Ts'i tsz; a low, worthless woman, a strumpet, 爛老舉 lán² 'lò 'kü. Lán láu kü, 爛猪 lán² chü. Lán chú, 污婦 ú 'fú. Wú fú; a playful female, 妾老舉 háu 'lò 'kü.

Bagging, the cloth or materials for bags, 做包布 tsò² páu pò². Tso páu pú.

Bagnio, a bathing-house, 浴堂 yuk t'ong. Yuh t'áng, 洗身房 'sai shan fong. Sí shin fáng: a brothel, 娼寮 ch'éung liú. Ch'áng liáu, 老舉寮 'lò 'kü liú. Láu kü liáu; in Turkey, an inclosure for slaves, 奴欄 nò lán. Nú lán.

Bagpipe, a musical instrument, used chiefly in Scotland and Ireland, 管風琴 'kún fung k'am. Kwán fung k'in, 管風攪琴 'kún fung 'káu k'am. Kwán fung kiáu k'in.

Bagruse, Silure, 鰱魚 kám' ü. Kien yú; ditto dusky green, 鰱魚 lím ü. Lien yú; ditto dark green, 牛魚 ngau ü. Niú yú; ditto, small silvery green, 芒仔 mong 'tsai. Máng tsz; ditto purplish black, 花鰱 fá kám'. Hwá kien.

Bahar, the native country of Budha, 梵 fán². Fán.

Bail, to liberate from arrest on security for a person's appearance in Court, 寫保領 'sé 'pò 'ling. Sié páu ling, 担保 tám 'pò. Tán páu, 代認 toi² yan². Tái jin; to bail out a prisoner, 保領釋放 'pò 'ling shik fong². Páu ling shih fáng; to bail out a woman, 保釋女人 'pò shik 'nü yan. Páu shih nü jin, 贖 kú. Kú; to bail out a boat, 厚水 fú 'shui. Hú shwui.

Bail, the person or persons who procure the release of a person from custody, by becoming security for his appearance in Court, 保家 'pò ká. Páu kiá.

Bailable, that may be admitted to bail, 可保得出 'ho 'pò tak ch'ut. K'o páu teh ch'uh, 可保放得 'ho 'pò fong' tak. K'o páu fáng teh.

Bail bond 保單 'pò tán. Páu tán.

Bailed, released from custody on bonds for appearance in Court, 担保過 tám 'pò kwo². Tán páu kwo, 保領釋放過 'pò 'ling shik fong' kwo². Páu ling shih fáng kwo; freed from water, 戽過水 fú' kwo' 'shui. Hú kwo shwui.

Bailer, } one who delivers goods to another in trust,
Bailor, } 付托者 fú² t'ok 'ché. Fú t'oh ché, 交托者 káu t'ok 'ché. Kiáu t'oh ché, 託托者 'múi t'ok 'ché. Mei t'oh ché, 將什物託托他人 séung shap mat 'múi t'ok t'á yan. Tsiáng shih wuh mei t'oh t'á jin.

Bailiff, an officer appointed by the sheriff for arresting persons, 捕廳 pò² t'eng. Pú t'ing, 衙堂 yau² t'ong. Yú t'áng, 把衙 'pá ngá. Pá yá; an agent of a manor, to direct its husbandry, collect dues &c., 當家 tong ká. Táng kiá.

Bailiwick, the precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction, 縣 ün². Yuen.

Bailment, a delivery of goods in trust upon a contract, either expressed or implied, that they shall be kept and delivered safe, 托交貨於人守 t'ok káu fo² ü yan 'shau. T'oh kiáu ho yú jin shau.

Bairam, the name of two Mahommedan festivals, 回教節期名 úi úi káu² tsit k'i meng. Hwui hwui kiáu tsich k'i ming.

Bait, any substance for food, used to catch fish, or other animals, 餌 ní². Rh; a portion of food and drink, or a refreshment taken on a journey, 乾糧 kon léung. Kán liáng, 餱糧 hau léung. Hau liáng, 點心 chéung' wong. Cháng hwáng, 點心 'tím sam. Tien sin, 餌食 'i eng shik. P'ing shih; an allurement, 餌 ní². Rh, 誘頭 t'im t'au. T'ien t'au, 誘人之物 'yau yan chí mat. Yú jin chí wuh, 誘人嘗野 'yau yan ké' 'yé.

Bait, to angle, 以餌釣魚 'i ní² tiú ü. I rh tiáu yú, 啗 tám². Tán; to give a portion of food and drink to a beast upon the road, 途中餌畜類 t'ò chung hi' ch'uk lui². T'ú chung k'i ch'uh lui; to bait on a journey, 途中食野 t'ò chung shik 'yé. T'ú chung shih yé, 打中火 'tá chung fo. Tá chung ho: to stop and bait, 歇脚 hit kéuk. Hieh kioh, 抖脚 't'au kéuk. T'au kioh, 駐足 chü' tsuk. Chú tsuh: to bait one's horses, 駐馬 chü' 'má. Chú má; to harass by dogs, 叫狗傷人 kiú' 'kau shéung yan. Kiáu kau sháng jin, 呼犬難人 fú 'hün nán yan. Fú k'iuen nán jin, 叫狗難人 kiú' 'kau nán yan. Kiáu kau nán jin.

Baited, furnished with bait, 有餌 'yau ní². Yú rh; allured, 誘過 'yau kwo². Yú kwo, 誘惑過 'yau wá' kwo². Yú hwoh kwo, 以餌引過 'i ní² 'yan kwo². I rh yin kwo; fed, 餵過 hi' kwo². K'i kwo; refreshed, 食過 shik kwo². Shih kwo, 打過中火 'tá kwo' chung 'fo. Tá kwo chung ho; harassed by dogs, 被狗難爲 pí² 'kau nán wai. Pi kau nán wei, 受犬難爲 shau² 'hün nán wai. Shau k'iuen nán wei, 被狗驚嚇 pí² 'kau keng hák. Pi kau king hih.

Baiting, angling, 釣魚 tiú' ,ü. Tiáu yú; feeding, 餵 hí'. K'í; refreshing, 食乾糧 shik, ,kon ,léung. Shih kán liáng, 食餅 shik, 'peng. Shih ping; stopping on a journey, 歇脚 hít, kéuk,. Hieh kioh, 打中火 'tá ,chung 'fo. Tá chung ho; baiting place, 歇店 hít, tím'. Hieh tien, 駐蹕 chü' pat,. Chú pih.

Baize, a coarse woolen stuff, 粗呢 ,ts'ò 'ní. Ts'ú ní.

Bake, to, as a pig, 局 kuk,. Kiuh; ditto, as bread, 炕 hong'. Háng; ditto in the ashes, 炮 p'áu'. P'áu, 燒 yau. Yú; to bake before the fire, 炙 chek,. Chih; ditto as tiles &c., 燒 ,shiú. Sháu.

Bake-house 局房 kuk, ,fong. Kiuh fáng, 燒房 ,shiú ,fong. Sháu fáng; a bake-pan, 局爐 kuk, ,lò. Kiuh lú.

Baked 局過 kuk, kwo'. Kiuh kwo, 炕過 hong' kwo'. Háng kwo, 燒過 ,shiú kwo'. Sháu kwo.

Baken, see Baked.

Baker, of bread, 饅頭師傅 ,mán ,t'au ,sz fú'. Mwán t'au sz fú, 造麵飽者 tsò' mín' ,páu 'ché. Tsáu mien páu ché, 炕造麵飽者 hong' tsò' mín' ,páu 'ché. Háng tsáu mien páu ché, 炕麵餅者 hong' mín' ,t'au 'ché. Háng mien t'au ché; a small tin oven, in which baking is performed, 局爐 kuk, ,lò. Kiuh lú; the baker of spice-bread, 局麵餅者 kuk, mín' 'peng 'ché. Kiuh mien ping ché; a baker's shop, 麵飽舖 mín' ,páu p'ò'. Mien páu p'ú.

Baker-legged, having legs that bend inwards at the knees, 反脚 'fán kéuk,. Fán kioh, 八字脚 pát, tsz' kéuk,. Páh tsz kioh.

Bakery, a place occupied with the business of baking bread, cakes &c., 麵飽舖 mín' ,páu p'ò'. Mien páu p'ú, 麵食舖 mín' shik, p'ò'. Mien shih p'ú.

Baking 局 kuk,. Kiuh, 炕 hong'. Háng, 燒 ,shiú. Sháu, 炙 chek,. Chih.

Balance *, a pair of scales, for weighing commodities, 天平 ,t'ín ,p'ing. T'ien p'ing, 衡 ,hang. Hang, 衡平 ,hang ,p'ing. Hang p'ing; standard balances, 司碼平 ,sz 'má ,p'ing. Sz má p'ing; foreign balances, 洋平 ,yéung ,p'ing. Yáng p'ing; the balance of an account, 數尾 shò' 'mí. Sú wí, 長錢 ,ch'éung ,ts'ín. Ch'áng ts'ien; to make up the balance, 補水 'pò 'shui. Pú shwui, 加水 ,ká 'shui. Kiá shwui; the surplus balance, 長水 ,ch'éung 'shui. Ch'áng shwui; the balance due to, 應找銀兩 ,ying 'cháu ,ngan 'léung. Ying cháu yin liáng; he paid the balance, 清數 ,ts'ing shò'. Ts'ing sú, 結清數 kít, ,ts'ing shò'. Kieh ts'ing sú; equal weight, 均重 ,kwan chung'. Kiun chung; balance of power, 均權 ,kwan ,k'ün. Kiun k'iuen; balance of trade, 出入口貨之別 ch'ut, yap, 'hau fo' ,chí pít,. Ch'uh jih k'au ho chí pieh; balance wheel in a clock, 鋼擺 kong' 'pái. Káng pái.

Balance, to weigh goods, 權 ,k'ün. K'iuen, 秤貨 ching' fo'. Ching ho; to balance reasons, 評理 ,p'ing 'lí. P'ing lí, 評論道理 ,p'ing lun' tò' 'lí; to balance an account, 對數 túi' shò'. Túi sú, 抵數 'tai shò'. Tí sú, 數目相抵 shò' muk, ,séung 'tai. Sú muh siáng tí; to balance merits and short-comings, 相平功過 ,séung ,p'ing ,kung kwo'. Siáng p'ing kung kwo, 功過相平 ,kung kwo' ,séung ,p'ing. Kung kwo siáng p'ing.

Balance, to have on each side equal weight, 兩便均重 'léung pín' ,kwan chung'. Liáng pien kiun chung, 兩者均重 'léung 'ché ,kwan chung'. Liáng ché kiun chung, 兩頭係一樣重 'léung ,t'au hai' yat, yéung' chung'. Liáng t'au hí yih yáng chung; to preserve the equipoise of the body, 正直而行 ching' chik, ,í ,hang. Ching chih rh hang; to move towards a person and then back, 遷退 ,ts'ín t'úi'. Ts'ien t'úi; to fluctuate between motives which appear of equal force, 心不定 ,sam pat, teng'. Sin puh ting, 兩便思疑 'léung pín' ,sz ,í. Liáng pien sz í.

Balanced, charged with equal weights, 均平 ,kwan ,p'ing. Kiun p'ing, 整過均重 'ching kwo' ,kwan chung'. Ching kwo kiun chung; regulated, so as to be equal, 兩者均平 'léung 'ché ,kwan ,p'ing. Liáng ché kiun p'ing, 使過均平 'sz kwo' ,kwan ,p'ing. Shí kwo kiun p'ing, 均平無偏 ,kwan ,p'ing ,mò ,p'ín. Kiun p'ing wú p'ien.

Balancer, the person who weighs, 秤手 ch'ing' 'shau. Ch'ing shau, 秤物者 ch'ing' mat, 'ché. Ch'ing wuh ché, 秤物概 ch'ing' mat, ké'.

Balance fish, hammer-headed shark, Zygaena, 公子帽鯊 ,kung 'tsz mò' ,shá. Kung tsz máu shá.

Balance knife 安柄之刀仔 ,on peng' ,chí ,tò 'tsai. Ngán ping chí táu tsz.

Balancing, charging with equal weights, 整兩者均重 'ching 'léung 'ché ,kwan chung'. Ching liáng ché kiun chung; settling, as an account, 清數 ,ts'ing shò'. Ts'ing sú; hesitating, 懷疑 ,wái ,í. Hwái í.

Balaustine, the wild pomegranate-tree, 野石榴樹名 'yé shek, ,lau shü' ,meng. Yé shih liú shú ming.

Balbucinate, } to stammer in speaking, 訥 nut,.
Balbutinate, } Nuh, 口訥 'hau nut,. K'au nuh, 舌頭重 shít, ,t'au chung'. Sheh t'au chung, 嘍口 ,lau 'hau. Lau k'au, 謹言 chat, ,in. Chih yen, 期期艾艾 ,k'í ,k'í ngái' ngái'. K'í k'í í í, 口吃 'hau hat,. K'au k'ih.

Balcony 天臺 ,t'ín ,t'oi. T'ien t'ái.

Bald, a bald head, 光頭 ,kwong ,t'au. Kwáng t'au, 禿 ,t'úi. T'úi, 禿頭 t'uk, ,t'au. T'uh t'au, 頏 hat,. K'ih, 顢 kw'an'. Kw'an, 和尚頭 ,wo shéung' ,t'au. Ho sháng t'au; without hair, 禿 t'uk,. T'uh, 禿楬 t'uk, k'ít,. T'uh kieh, 突 tat,. Tuh, 頏 hat,. K'ih, 頏頟 ,t'ün wan'. T'un hwan, 髦 hot,. Hoh; a bald forehead, 頂 ,kon. Kán; partially bald, 鬠 'chan. Chin, 頭髮疏 ,t'au fát, ,sho. T'au fáh sú; a bald pate, 禿子 t'uk, 'tsz. T'uh tsz, 禿翁 t'uk, yung. T'uh ung; a bald pated priest, 禿奴子 t'uk, ,nò 'tsz. T'uh nú tsz; a bald headed crane, 鵜 t'uk,. T'uh. 鵜鶘 t'uk,

* See Scales.

ts'au. T'uh ts'iú; naked, 裸 'lo. Lo, 裸赤 'lo ch'ik. Lo ch'ih, 裸體 'lo 't'ai. Lo t'í, 脫赤肋 t'üt ch'ik lák. T'oh ch'ih leh, 赤身 ch'ik shan. Ch'ih shin; audacious, 敢 'kòm. Kán, 胆敢 'tám 'kòm. Tán kán; without ear or awn, 無鬚無鎗 mò sò mò ts'éung. Wú sü wú ts'iáng.

Baldachin, a structure in the form of a canopy, supported by columns, 亭 t'ing. T'ing; canopy (in China), 錦亭 'kam t'ing. Kin t'ing.

Balderdash, mean, senseless prate, 亂咁吸 lün² kòm' ngap, 吸三吸四 ngap sám ngap sz', 發吸風 fát ngap fung.

Balderdash, to mix or adulterate liquors with water, 以水摳酒 'í 'shui k'au 'tsau. Í shwui k'ü tsiú.

Baldhead, a man bald on the head, 光頭 kwong t'au. Kwáng t'au, 禿頭 t'uk t'au. T'uh t'au.

Baldmony, gentian, 龍胆草 lung 'tám 'ts'ò. Lung tán ts'áu.

Baldness, loss of hair through disease, 爛可瘍 lán² t'au yéung. Lán t'au yáng, 疕 'pí. Pí, 疴 kú. Kú, 瘰 'fo. K'o, 疤 ngá. Yá; loss of hair, 光頭髮 kwong t'au fát. Kwáng t'au fáh; meanness or inelegance of writing, 拙作 chüt tsok. Chueh tsoh, 劣文 lüt man. Liueh wan.

Bald pated, see Bald.

Baldrick, a richly ornamented belt, 英雄帶 ying hung tái'. Ying hiung tái.

Bale, a package, 包仔 páu 'tsai. Páu tsz; a bale of goods, 一包貨 yat páu fo'. Yih páu ho; a bale of cotton, 一包棉花 yat páu mín fá. Yih páu mien hwá; a bundle tied together with ropes, 一綑 yat 'kw'an. Yih kw'an.

Bale, to make up in a bale, 打包 'tá páu. Tá páu.

Baleful, producing mischief or misery, 生災 shang tsoi. Sang tsái, 致災 chí' tsoi. Chí tsái, 凶 hung. Hiung, 殃 yéung. Yáng; pernicious, 損害的 'sün hoi² tik. Sun hái tih, 毒的 tuk tik. Tuh tih; baleful influence, 凶交 hung káu. Hiung kiáu, 唔好羣伴 m 'hò kw'an pún², 傷風俗嘅 shéung fung tsuk ké', 敗風俗的 pái² fung tsuk tik. Pái fung suh tih; a baleful star, 煞星 shát sing. Sháh sing, 凶星 hung sing. Hiung sing.

Balefully, sorrofully, 憂然 yau ín. Yú jen; perniciously, 損害的 'sün hoi² tik. Sun hái tih; in a calamitous manner, 凶然 hung ín. Hiung jen.

Balefulness, destructiveness, 傷害者 shéung hoi² 'ché. Sháng hái 'ché, 災害 tsoi hoi². Tsái hái, 災禍 tsoi wo². Tsái ho.

Baling 打包 'tá páu. Tá páu, 打包者 'tá páu 'ché. Tá páu ché.

Balister, a crossbow, 弩 'nò. Nú; to shoot a balister, 放弩 fong' 'nò. Fáng nú.

Balistes, file-fish, 剝皮洋 mok p'í yéung. Moh p'í yáng.

Balistic platform 弩臺 'nò t'oi. Nú t'ái.

Balize, a sea-mark, 引船號 'yan shün hò². Yin ch'uen háu, 淺水號 'ts'ín 'shui hò². Ts'ien shwui háu, 石排號 shék p'ái hò². Shih p'ái háu.

Balk, a great beam, 棟梁 tung léung. Tung liáng; a frustration, 阻滯 'cho chai². Tsú chí; disappointment, 滅望 mít mong². Mieh wáng, 絕望 tsüt mong². Tsiueh wáng, 打唔中 'tá m chung', 謀唔成 mau m shing. Mau [不] puh ching; a thing left untouched, like a ridge in ploughing, 實地 shat tí². Shih tí, 未沾手之物 mí² chím 'shau chí mat. Wí chen shau chí wuh.

Balk, to disappoint, 徒然盼望 t'o ín p'án' mong². T'ú jen p'an wáng, 噤人 t'am' yan; to frustrate, 担擱 tám kok. Tán koh; to miss or omit, 嚥 lái. Lái; to pile up, as in a heap, 堆積 túi tsik. Túi tsih; to turn aside, 行埋 hang mái. Hang mái; death balks no creature, 死不間名 'sz pat man² meng. Sz puh wan ming, 死不視人 'sz pat shí' yan. Sz puh shí jin, 死不偏於人 'sz pat p'ín ü yan. Sz puh p'ien yú jin.

Balked, disappointed, 敗過望 pái² kwo' mong². Pái kwo wáng; frustrated, 担擱過 tám kok kwo'; omitted, 嚥過 lái kwo', 忘記過 mong kí' kwo'.

Ball, a round body, 毬子 k'au 'tsz. K'iú tsz, 鞠 kuk. Kuh, 毬 kuk. Kuh, 鞠丸 kuk ün. Kuh yuen, 毬 k'au. K'iú, 皮毬 p'í k'au. P'í k'iú; a silk or cotton ball, 綿紗毬 mín shá k'au. Mien shá k'iú; an India rubber ball, 樹汁毬 shü' chap k'au. Shú chih k'iú; a ball made of thread, 線毬 sín' k'au. Sien k'iú; a foot ball, 踢毬 t'ek k'au. T'ih k'iú; to play at ball, 打毬 'tá k'au. Tá k'iú; to kick a ball, 踢毬 t'ek k'au. T'ih k'iú, 蹴鞠 tsuk kuk, 蹋鞠 t'áp kuk. T'áh kuh; to throw the embroidered ball (to choose a husband), 拋繡毬 p'áu sau' k'au. P'áu siú k'iú; the globe or earth, 地毬 tí² k'au. Tí k'iú; the eye ball, 眼球 'ngán k'au. Yen k'iú; a cannon ball, 砲碼 p'áu' 'má. P'áu má; a musket ball, 彈子 tán² 'tsz. Tán tsz, 鉛碼 ün 'má. Yuen má, 鉛彈 ün tán²; an iron ball or bullet, 鐵彈 t'ít tán². T'ieh tán; the ball of the hand, 鷄脾槌 kai 'pí ch'ui. Kí pí ch'ui; to roll into a ball, 團 t'ün. T'un; do not roll your rice into a ball, 無團飯 mò t'ün fán². Wú t'un fán.

Ball, an entertainment of dancing, 跳咁舞 t'iú' 'tá shan, 跳躍 t'iú' yéuk. T'iáu yoh, 仙仙 sín sín. Sien sien.

Ballad, a song, 曲 huk. K'iuh, 歌 ko. Ko, 歌詩 ko shí. Ko shí, 歌謠 ko iú. Ko yáu, 囉嗊 lo kung'; juvenile ditties, 童謠 t'ung iú. T'ung yáu; satirical ballads, 諷刺 fung' ts'z'. Fung ts'z; strange ballads, 怪謠 kwái' iú. Kwái yáu; a little ballad, 遣弄 ts'ò' lung². Ts'áu lung, 小曲 'siú huk. Siáu k'iuh; a cheerful ballad, 解心 'kái sam. Kiái sin; to sing ditties and ballads, 唱木魚 ch'éung' muk ü. Ch'áng muh yú.

Ballad-maker, a composer of ballads, 作歌者 tsok ko 'ché. Tsoh ko ché, 做歌之人 tsò² ko chí yan. Tso ko chí jin.

Ballad-singer, a female whose employment it is to sing ballads, 歌女 ko ⁴nü. Ko nü, 歌婦 ko ⁴fú. Ko fú; a prostitute songstress, 歌妓 ko kí'; a male ballad-singer, 歌子 ko ⁴tsz. Ko tsz; juvenile ditto, 歌童 ko ₄t'ung. Ko t'ung; a band of female ballad-singers, -- 班歌女 yat, ₄pán ko ⁴nü. Yih pán ko nü.

Ballast 壓艙石 át, ₄ts'ong shek₂. Yá'i ts'áng shih, 船隊 ₄shün chui'. Ch'uen chui, 艙底石 ₄ts'ong ⁴tai shek₂. Ts'áng tí shih, 沙重 ₄shá chung². Shá chung, 矶 teng'. Ting, 碇 teng'. Ting, 船碇 ₄shün teng'. Ch'uen ting, 艌 * ₄lai. Lí.

Ballast, to place heavy substances in the hold of a ship to keep it from oversetting, 碇船 teng' ₄shün. Ting ch'uen, 磴船 tang' ₄shün. Tang ch'uen; to steady or keep a thing steady, 定住 teng' chü'. Ting chú; ditto a ship, 碇住船 teng' chü' ₄shün. Ting chú ch'uen.

Ballasted, furnished with ballast, 碇過船 teng' kwo' ₄shün. Ting kwo ch'uen, 磴過船 tang' kwo' ₄shün. Tang kwo ch'uen.

Ballasting, furnishing with ballast, 碇船 teng' ₄shün. Ting ch'uen.

Ballatoon, a heavy luggage boat employed on the rivers about the Caspian sea, 裏海河之蝦筍艇名 Líhoi ₄ho ₄chí ₄há ⁴kau ⁵t'eng ₄meng, 行李艇 ₄hang ⁴lí ⁵t'eng. Hang lí t'ing.

Ball-cartridge, a cartridge furnished with a ball, 粉彈包 ⁴fan tán² ₄páu. Fan tán páu.

Ball-cock 毬枳 ₄k'au chat₂, 圓枳 ₄ün chat₂. Yuen chih, 塞水口毬 sak₂ ⁴shui ⁴hau ₄k'au. Seh shwui k'au k'iú, 浮龍頭 ₄fau ₄lung ₄t'au. Fau lung t'au.

Ballet, a dance, 跳舞臣 t'iú' ⁴tá ₄shan.

Ballistic †, pertaining to the balista, or the art of shooting darts, 放弩之法 fong' ⁵nò ₄chí fát₂. Fáng nú chí fáh.

Balloon, any spherical, hollow body, 空毬 ₄hung ₄k'au. Hung k'iú; a glass receiver, of a spherical form, 圓甑 ₄ün tsang'. Yuen tsang; a game, 打毬戲 ⁴tá ₄k'au hí'. Tá k'iú hí; an air-balloon, 氣毬 kí' ₄k'au. K'í k'iú; a balloon filled with hydrogen gas, 輕氣球 ₄heng kí' ₄k'au. K'ing k'i k'iú.

Balloon, } a state barge of Siam, 暹羅國御船名
Balloon, } Ts'imlo kwok₂ ü² ₄shün ₄meng. Sienlo kwoh yú ch'uen ming.

Balloonist, see Aeronaut.

Ballot, a ball used in voting, 毬子 ₄k'au ⁴tsz. K'iú tsz; a ticket, 票 p'iú'. P'iáu.

Ballot, to vote by ballot ‡, 投毬子 ₄t'au ₄k'au ⁴tsz. T'au k'iú tsz; ditto by tickets, 投票 ₄t'au p'iú'. T'au p'iáu.

Ballot-box, a box for receiving ballots, 毬子盒 ₄k'au ⁴tsz hòp₂. K'iú tsz hoh, 票筒 p'iú' ₄t'ung. P'iáu t'ung, 受票筒 shau' p'iú' ₄t'ung. Shau p'iáu t'ung.

Balloting, voting by ballot, 投毬子 ₄t'au ₄k'au ⁴tsz. T'au k'iú tsz; ditto by ticket, 投票 ₄t'au p'iú'. T'au p'iáu.

Balm, the juice of shrubs or trees remarkably odoriferous, 香料 ₄héung liú'. Hiáng liáu, 薺苧 (?) ₄tsai ₄ning. Tsz ning; balm of Gilead, a plant of the genus amyris §, 香藥 ₄héung yéuk₂. Hiáng yoh, 香油 ₄héung ₄yau. Hiáng yú; any thing which soothes pain, 撫痛藥 ⁴fú t'ung' yéuk₂. Fú t'ung yoh; anything which mitigates sorrow, 撫慰之事 ⁴fú wai' ₄chí sz'. Fú wei chí sz.

Balm, to anoint with balm, 以香油傅人 ⁴í ₄héung ₄yau fú' ₄yan. Í hiáng yú fú jin; to soothe, 撫慰 ⁴fú wai'. Fú wei, 安慰 ₄on wai'. Ngán wei, 撫痛 ⁴fú t'ung'. Fú t'ung, 撫綏 ⁴fú ₄sui. Fú sui.

Balmy, aromatic, 香 ₄héung. Hiáng, 香嘅 ₄héung ké', 香的 ₄héung tik₂. Hiáng tih, 有香 ⁴yau ₄héung. Yú hiáng; soothing, 撫綏的 ⁴fú ₄sui tik₂. Fú sui tih, 撫慰的 ⁴fú wai' tik₂. Fú wei tih, 安慰嘅 ₄on wai' ké'; a balmy breeze, 香風 ₄héung ₄fung. Hiáng fung, 風送花香 ₄fung sung' ₄fá ₄héung. Fung sung hwá hiáng.

Balneary, a bathing room, 浴堂 yuk₂ ₄t'ong. Yuh t'áng, 浴室 yuk₂ shat₂. Yuh shih, 洗身房 ⁴sai ₄shan ₄fong. Sí shin fáng.

Balneation, the act of bathing, 沐浴 muk₂ yuk₂. Muh yuh.

Balsam, an oily, aromatic, resinous substance, flowing spontaneously from certain plants, 香油 ₄héung ₄yau. Hiáng yú; balsam, a shrub, 過塘蛇 kwo' ₄t'ong ₄shé. Kwo t'áng shié.

Balsam of Peru (balsamum peruvianum), 哔路國之藥油 *, Pílò kwok₂ ₄chí yéuk₂ ₄yau. Pílú kwoh chí yoh yú.

Balsam of Tolu (balsamum tolutanum vel de Tolu), 唎路之香油 † Tòlò ₄chí ₄héung ₄yau. Túlú chí hiáng yú.

Balsamic, a warm, stimulating, demulcent medicine, of a smooth and oily consistence, 補火 ⁴pò ⁴fo. Pú ho, 潤腸胃之藥 yun' ₄ch'éung wai' ₄chí yéuk₂. Yun ch'áng wei chí yoh.

Balsamine 鳳仙花 fung² ₄sín ₄fá. Fung sien hwá, 燈蓋花 ₄tang ⁴chán ₄fá. Tang chán hwá, 指甲花 ‖ ⁴chí káp₂ ₄fá. Chí kiáh hwá.

Baltic ‡ 東海 ₄tung ⁴hoi. Tung hái, 波羅的海 Polotik ⁴hoi. Polotih hái.

Balustrade 欄杆 ₄lán kon. Lán kán, 檻 hám². Lán.

Bamboo, a plant of the reed kind, or genus arundo, 竹 chuk₂. Chuh, 竹樹 chuk₂ shü². Chuh shú;

* The latter four expressions are in the south seldom used for ballast.

† Some write this word with only one l.

‡ 選人則以黑白毬子定取舍.

§ Exodus 30, 34, Ezek. 16,9. Ps. 133,3.

* 醫瘡及刀傷.

† 止咳及喉傷風等症.

‖ Flowers used by the Chinese to stain the nails of their fingers with, bear all this name, though belonging to different species.

‡ 日耳曼之北瑞典東邊之海.

jointless ditto, 無節竹 ˌmò tsítˌ chukˌ. Wú tsieh chuh, 光棍竹 ˌkwong kwan' chukˌ. Kwáng kwan chuh, 光身竹 ˌkwong ˌshan chukˌ. Kwáng shin chuh, 虎邱竹 'fú ˌyau chukˌ. Hú k'iú chuh: empress [spotted] ditto, 斑竹 ˌpán chukˌ. Pán chuh, 湘妃竹 ˌséung ˌfí chukˌ. Siáng fí chuh; black ditto, 紫竹 'tsz chukˌ. Tsz chuh; yellow ditto, 金竹 ˌkam chukˌ. Kin chuh; Whanghi ditto, 佛肚竹 fat, 't'ò chukˌ. Fuh t'ú chuh; pencil-tube ditto, 茅竹 ˌmáu chukˌ. Máu chuh; bamboo ware, 竹器 chuk, hí'. Chuh k'í; bamboo shoots, 竹笋 chuk, 'sun. Chuh siun, 筍 'sun. Siun, 簸 ˌpún. Pwán, 冬笋 ˌtung 'sun. Tung siun, 冬箬 ˌtung ˌkwan; bamboo screens, 竹簾 chuk, ˌlím. Chuh lien; seeds of the bamboo, 竹實 chuk, shat₂. Chuh shih, 竹花米 chuk, ˌfá 'mai. Chuh hwá mí; bamboo splints, 竹蔑 chuk, mít₂. Chuh mieh; bamboo poles, 竹竿 chuk, ˌkon. Chuh kán; a bamboo chair, 竹轎 chuk, 'kiú. Chuh kiáu, 竹輿 chuk, ˌü. Chuh yú; a bamboo mountain chair, 竹篼 chuk, ˌtau. Chuh tau, 篼子 ˌtau 'tsz. Tau tsz, 過山篼 kwo' ˌshán ˌtau; bamboo [ancient] books, 竹簡 chuk, 'kán. Chuh kien, 竹策 chuk, ch'ák₂. Chuh ch'áh; bamboo slips for writing, 竹牘 chuk, tuk₂. Chuh tuh, 簡牘 'kán tuk₂. Kien tuh, fine bamboo mats, 竹簟 chuk, tín². Chuh tien, 竹席 chuk, tsek₂. Chuh tsih; outer rind of the bamboo, 竹膚 chuk, ˌfú. Chuh fú; internal coat of ditto, 竿 ˌfú. Fú; a bamboo plantation, 竹田 chuk, ˌt'ín. Chuh t'ien; a bamboo garden, 竹園 chuk, ˌün. Chuh yuen; a bamboo forest, 竹林 chuk, ˌlam. Chuh lin: bamboo arrows, 竹箭 chuk, tsín'. Chuh tsien, 竹矢 chuk, 'ch'í. Chuh shí; tabasheer, 竹黃 chuk, ˌwong. Chuh hwáng; bamboo shoots preserved in sugar, 笋脯 'sun 'fú. Siun fú, 蜜餞笋 mat₂ tsín' 'sun. Mih tsien siun; slips of bamboo sprouts ready for cooking, 明笋 ˌming 'sun. Ming siun; split bamboo sprouts dried for keeping, 火笋 'fo 'sun. Ho siun, 笋乾 'sun ˌkon. Siun kán; fermented (acidulated) sprouts, 酸笋 'sün 'sun. Swán siun; the sheath of the bamboo which covers the joints of the plant, 籜 t'ok₂. T'oh; the green tough skin of the bamboo, which contains silex, 筠 ˌkwan. Kiun.

Bamboo, to, to punish with the bamboo, 打板子 'tá 'pán 'tsz. Tá pán tsz, 竹板 chuk, 'pán. Chuh pán, 棰朴 ˌch'ui p'ok₂. Ch'ui p'oh.

Bamboo-rat 竹鼠 chuk, 'shü. Chuh shú.

Bamboozle, to deceive, 瞞騙 ˌmún p'ín'. Mwán p'ien, 哄騙 hung' p'ín'. Hung p'ien.

Bamboozler, a cheat, 阨人嘅 ngák, ˌyan ké', 騙人者 p'ín' ˌyan 'ché. P'ien jin ché.

Ban, a public proclamation or edict, 告示 kò' shí². Káu shí, 上諭 shéung' ü². Sháng yú; an edict of interdiction or proscription, 禁諭 kam' ü². Kin yú, 禁詔 kam' chiú'. Kin cháu; curse, 咒詛 chau' cho'. Chau tsú; excommunication, 逐出公會 chuk, ch'ut, ˌkung úi'. Chuh ch'uh kung hwui; a fine muslin, imported from the East Indies, 棉紗 ˌmín ˌshá. Mien shá.

Banana 芭 ˌpá. Pá, 芭蕉 ˌpá ˌtsiú. Pá tsiáu.

Banco, a court sitting in banco, 審司齊會 'sham ˌsz ˌts'ai úi². Shin sz ts'í hwui; a bank, 匯理銀行 úi² 'lí ˌngan ˌhong. Hwui lí yin háng.

Banco, a term denoting the bank money of Hamburg, 喊朴城匯理銀行所出之銀稱爲某銀 banco, Hámp'ok úi² 'lí ˌngan ˌhong 'sho ch'ut, ˌchí ˌngan ˌch'ing ˌwai 'mau ˌngan banco. Hienp'oh hwui lí yin háng so ch'uh chí yin ch'ing wei mau yin banco.

Band 帶 tái'. Tái, 繒 tái'. Tái, 組 'tsò. Tsú; a rope used by the ancients to secure criminals, 縲絏 ˌlui sítˌ. Lui sieh; a chain, 鐵鏈 t'ít, ˌlín. T'ieh lien; a band of musicians, 一副鼓樂 yat, fú' 'kú ngok₂. Yih fú kú ngoh, 一副吹手 yat, fú' ˌch'ui 'shau. Yih fú ch'ui shau, 一班樂人 yat, ˌpán ngok₂ ˌyan. Yih pán ngoh jin, 一副八音 yat, fú' pát, ˌyam. Yih fú páh yin, 佾 yat₂. Yih, 溢 yat₂. Yih, 殷 ˌyan. Yin; a band of actors, 一班戲子 yat, ˌpán hí' 'tsz. Yih pán hí tsz, 一班戲 yat, ˌpán hí'. Yih pán hí; a band of a wheel, 拖線 ˌt'o sín'. T'o sien; a band of robbers, 一夥盜賊 yat, 'fo tò² ts'ák₂. Yih ho táu ts'ih, 一幫賊 yat, ˌpong ts'ák₂. Yih páng ts'ih, 黨 'fí 'tong. Fí táng; a company of men, 一羣 yat, ˌkw'an. Yih k'iun, 夥黨 'fo 'tong. Ho táng, 一隊 yat, túi². Yih túi; a band of soldiers, 一隊兵馬 yat, túi² ˌping 'má. Yih túi ping má; a faggot band, 箍 ˌfú. Hú; a gold head band, 金箍 ˌkam ˌfú. Kin hú; an iron band, 鐵箍 t'ít, ˌfú. T'ieh hú; a hat-band, 帽帶 mò² tái'. Máu tái; a little band, 小帶 'siú tái'. Siáu tái, 一條帶仔 yat, ˌt'iú tái' 'tsai. Yih t'iáu tái tsz; a wrist band, 袪 ˌk'ü. K'ü.

Band, to bind together, 扎箍 'tá ˌfú. Tá hú; to unite in a troop, 羣 ˌkw'an. K'iun, 勾串 ˌkau ch'ün'. Kau ch'uen, 串埋 ch'ün' ˌmái. Ch'uen mái, 串合 ch'ün' hòp₂. Ch'uen hoh, 聚會 tsü² úi². Tsü hwui, 成夥 ˌshing 'fo. Ching ho, 成羣 ˌshing ˌkw'an. Ching k'iun; to unite in a confederacy, 結盟 kít, ˌmang. Kieh mang.

Band, to associate, 聚集 tsü² tsáp₂. Tsü tsih, 會合 úi² hòp₂. Hwui hoh, 會埋 úi² ˌmái. Hwui mái.

Bandage, a roller, 布帶 pò' tái'. Pú tái, 帶 tái'. Tái; bandages for small feet, 脚帶 kéuk, tái'. Kioh tái, 足衣 tsuk, ˌí. Tsuh í, 脚帛 kéuk, pák₂. Kioh páh; bandages for wounds, 裹帘 'kwo ˌlím. Ko lien; bandage for the head, 勒頭 lák₂ ˌt'au. Leh t'au, 纏 lai². Lí; bandages for the protection of the arm, 臂捍 pí' hon². Pí hán, 韝 kau². Kau; bandages (wrappings against cold *), 縷縷 ˌlín lü². Lien lü; bandages for the legs, 幭 'kiú. Kiáu, 繳 'kiú. Kiáu, 行縢 ˌhang ˌt'ang. Hang t'ang, 脚繃 kéuk, pang². Kioh pang, 截 ˌsan. Sin.

* Many of these terms are not understood by the people of southern latitudes, and those who have seen men from the north, generally call the bandages for the legs 脚繃.

Bandage, to bandage the feet, 纏脚 ˏch'ín kéukˎ. Ch'en kioh, 包脚 ˏpáu kéukˎ. Páu kioh, 裹脚 'kwo kéukˎ. Ko kioh, 裹足 'kwo tsukˎ. Ko tsuh.

Bandana, } handkerchiefs, 鶴絨巾 hokˏ ˏyung
Bandanna, } ˏkan. Hoh jung kin.

Banda-soap 苕蔻油 tau² k'au² ˏyau. Tau k'au yú.

Bandbox, a slight paper box, 紙盒 'chí hòpˏ. Chí hoh; a hat or bonnet box, 帽盒 mò² hòpˏ. Máu hoh.

Banded, bound with a band, 綁過 'pong kwo'. Páng kwo, 纏過 ˏch'ín kwo'. Ch'en kwo, 箍過 ˏfú kwo'. Hú kwo, 綢過 'kw'an kwo'. Kw'an kwo, 打過箍 'tá kwo' ˏfú. Tá kwo hú; united in a band, 聚埋一夥 tsü² ˏmái yatˎ 'fo. Tsü mái yih ho, 成埋一黨 ˏshing ˏmái yatˎ 'tong. Ching mái yih táng, 勾串過 ˏkau ch'ün' kwo'. Kau ch'uen kwo.

Banding, binding with a band, 以帶綁住 'í tái' 'pong chü'. Í tái páng chú; uniting in a band or company, 聚埋一夥 tsü² ˏmái yatˎ 'fo. Tsü mái yih ho, 聚埋一會 tsü² ˏmái yatˎ úi². Tsü mái yih hwui.

Bandit (plural, Bandits, Banditti), a robber, 匪類 'fí lui². Fí lui, 賊匪 ts'ákˏ 'fí. Ts'ih fí, 匪徒 'fí ˏt'ò. Fí t'ú, 盜賊 tò' ts'ákˏ. Táu ts'ih, 寇賊 k'au' ts'ákˏ. K'au ts'ih, 匪黨 'fí 'tong. Fí táng, 會匪 úi² 'fí. Hwui fí, 山賊 ˏshán ts'ákˏ. Shán ts'ih, 夜摩 yé² ˏmo. Yé mo, 鼠摩 'shü ˏmo. Shú mo, 鼠竊 'shü sítˎ. Shú tsieh, 狗偷 'kau ˏt'au. Kau t'au, 狗盜 'kau tò². Kau táu, 白撞 pákˏ chong². Peh chwáng, 流匪 ˏlau 'fí. Liú fí; a highway man, 路賊 lò² ts'ákˏ. Lú ts'ih, 打脚骨嘅 'tá kéukˎ kwatˎ ké', 打巡嘅 'tá kang' ké', 打脛嘅 'tá kang' ké', 截路嘅 tsítˏ lò² ké', 土匪 't'ò 'fí. T'ú fí, 本地惡爺 'pún tí² ok, ˏyé. Pún tí ngoh yé; a burglar, 打明火嘅 'tá ˏming 'fo ké'; a pirate, 海賊 'hoi ts'ákˏ. Hái ts'ih, 水寇 'shui k'au'. Shwui k'au, 海寇 'hoi k'au'. Hái k'au; a marauder, 强盜 ˏk'éung tò². K'iáng táu, 大盜 tái² tò². Tá táu, 草寇 'ts'ò k'au'. Ts'áu k'au, 鉅匪 kü² 'fí. Kü fí, 積匪 tsikˎ 'fí. Tsih fí; an old robber, 老賊 'lò ts'ákˏ. Láu ts'ih, 賊公 ts'ákˏ ˏkung. Ts'ih kung; one who enters a house by getting over a wall, 登天賊 ˏtang ˏt'ín ts'ákˏ. Tang t'ien ts'ih; house-breakers, 開竈賊 ˏhoi ˏlung ts'ákˏ. K'ái lung ts'ih; a rascal, 賊仔 ts'ákˏ 'tsai. Ts'ih tsz; to turn bandit, 做賊 tsò² ts'ákˏ. Tso ts'ih.

Bandlet, } any little band or flat molding, 圓月花
Bandelet, } ˏün üt ˏfá. Yuen yueh hwá.

Bandog, a large, fierce kind of dog, 大猛狗 tái² 'mang 'kau. Tá mang kau, 大猛犬 tái² 'mang 'hün. Tá mang k'iuen, 大惡狗 tái² ok 'kau. Tá ngoh kau.

Bandoleer 行軍帶 ˏhang ˏkwan tái'. Hang kiun tái.

Bandrol, a little flag or streamer, 飄帶 ˏp'iú tái'. P'iáu tái, 旗帶 ˏk'í tái'. K'í tái.

Bandy, a club bent at the lower part for striking a ball, 打波棍 'tá ˏpo kwan'. Tá po kwan, 打毬棍 'tá ˏk'au kwan'. Tá k'iú kwan; a bandylegs, 掤脾 pang² 'pí. Pang pí, 尤 ˏwong. Wáng, 尪 ˏwong. Wáng, 膕腕 kwok watˎ. Kwoh k'iuh, 跛 'fong. Fáng, 跛 kwai'. Kwei.

Bandy, to beat to and fro, as a ball, 兩頭打 'léung ˏt'au 'tá. Liáng t'au tá, 打來打去 'tá ˏloi 'tá hü'. Tá lái tá k'ü.

Bandy, to contend, as at a game, in which each strives to drive the ball his own way, 鬥毬 tau' ˏk'au. Tau k'iú; to agitate, 辯駁 pín² pokˎ. Pien poh.

Bandying, beating from one to another, 打來打去 'tá ˏloi 'tá hü'. Tá lái tá k'ü; agitating in controversy without ceremony, 辯論 pín² lun². Pien lun.

Bane, poison of a deadly quality, 毒 tukˎ. Tuh; a fatal cause or mischief, 害 hoi². Hái; the bane of of one generation became a blessing to ten thousand, 一世之害萬世之利 * yatˎ shai' ˏchí hoi² mán² shai' ˏchí lí². Yih shí chí hái wán shí chí lí; gaming is the bane of all youth, 後生之害者賭博也 hau² ˏshang ˏchí hoi² 'ché 'tò pokˎ 'yá. Hau sang chí hái ché tú poh yé; extravagance is the bane of evil society, 奢侈者敗俗之患也 ˏch'é 'ch'í 'ché pái² tsukˎ ˏchí wán² 'yá. Ch'é ch'í ché pái suh chí hwán yé.

Baneful, poisonous, 毒 tukˎ. Tuh, 毒嘅 tukˎ ké'; destructive, 害 hoi². Hái; a pernicious fellow, 心毒嘅人 ˏsam tukˎ ké' ˏyan. Sin tuh tih jin; baneful influence, 毒人嘅 tukˎ ˏyan ké', 流毒 ˏlau tukˎ. Liú tuh; a baneful star, 凶星 ˏhung ˏsing. Hiung sing, 煞星 shát ˏsing. Sháh sing.

Banefulness, poisonousness, 毒 tukˎ. Tuh, 害 hoi². Hái, 傷害 ˏshéung hoi². Sháng hái.

Bang, to beat, as with a club or cudgel, 斫 'hòm. Hán, 砍 'hòm. Hán, 打 'tá. Tá, 擣 'tò. Táu, 泰 'tam, 砭礴 ˏkwang k'oi'. Kwang k'ái; to thump, 搥着 p'ung' chéukˎ. P'ung choh, 碰着 p'ung' chéukˎ. P'ung choh; to beat or handle roughly, 泰身 'tam ˏshan, 泰骨 'tam kwatˎ; to treat with violence, 槌頭泰腦 ˏch'ui ˏt'au 'tam 'nò; bang up, 學時興妝扮 hokˎ ˏshí ˏhing ˏchong pán². Hioh shí hing chwáng pán, 趨時 ˏts'ü ˏshí. Ts'ü shí.

Bang, a blow with a club, 打一槌 'tá yatˎ ˏch'ui. Tá yih ch'ui, 打一槍 'tá yatˎ ˏch'ui. Tá yih ch'ui; sound of the discharge of a cannon, 轟 ˏkwang. Kwang, 轟轟聲 ˏkwang ˏkwang ˏshing. Kwang kwang shing.

Banging 大 tái². Tá, 粗俗 ˏts'ò tsukˎ. Ts'ú suh.

Bangle, to waste by little and little, to squander carelessly, 揮霍 ˏfai fokˎ. Hwui hoh, 花費 ˏfá fai'. Hwá fei, 浪費 long² fai'. Láng fei, 浪用 long² yung². Láng yung.

Bangle, an ornament worn upon the arms and ankles, 鈺 ákˎ. Ngeh.

* Said of the Great Wall, whose construction nearly ruined a generation, but became a blessing to many future generations.

Bangue, } the leaf of a kind of hemp, used for its
Bang, } narcotic qualities, 麻葉 ˏmá íp. Má yeh.

Banian, a class of Hindoo traders, 天竺國商客 T'ínchuk kwok ˏshéung hák. T'ienchuh kwoh sháng k'eh.

Banian (banyan) tree, 榕樹 ˏyung shü². Yung shú; a banian with long rootlets, 榕樹公 ˏyung shü² ˏkung. Yung shú kung; banian days, days on which seamen are allowed no meat, 齋期 ˏchái ˏk'í. Chái k'í.

Banish, to condemn to exile, 定遣罪 teng² 'hín tsúi². Ting k'ien tsúi, 定軍罪 teng² ˏkwan tsúi². Ting kiun tsúi, 定流罪 teng² ˏlau tsúi². Ting liú tsúi, 遣放 'hín fong'. K'ien fáng, 定徒罪 teng² ˏt'ò tsúi². Ting t'ú tsúi; to banish to the military colonies or colonial garrisons, 問遣 man² 'hín. Wan k'ien, 問軍 man² ˏkwan. Wan kiun, 充軍 ˏch'ung ˏkwan. Ch'ung kiun, 發極邊 fát ˏkik ˏpín. Fáh kih pien, 口外充軍 'hau ngoi² ˏch'ung ˏkwan. K'au wái ch'ung kiun; to banish to another province, 問流 man² ˏlau. Wan liú; to banish to a neighbouring district, 問徒 man² ˏt'ò. Wan t'ú; to banish the devil, 逐鬼 chuk ˏ'kwai. Chuh kwei, 趕鬼 'kon 'kwai. Kán kwei; ditto malign spirits, 送小星神 sung' 'siú ˏsing ˏshan. Sung siáu sing shin, 燒門口紙 shiú ˏmún 'hau 'chí. Sháu mun k'au chí, 解洗 'kái 'sai. Kiái sí; to expel one from one's own country, 逐出本境 chuk ˏch'ut 'pún 'king. Chuh ch'uh pún king; to banish (as bad men from one's society), 放流 fong' ˏlau. Fáng liú; to banish virtue, 擢德 chák ˏtak. Tseh teh; to banish one's self, 離本境 ˏlí 'pún 'king. Lí pún king, 拋離家鄉 ˏp'áu ˏlí ˏká ˏhéung. P'áu lí kiá hiáng.

Banished, compelled to leave one's country, 問過軍 man² kwo' ˏkwan. Wan kwo kiun, 問過流 man² kwo' ˏlau. Wan kwo liú, 問過徒 man² kwo' ˏt'ò. Wan kwo t'ú; driven away, 逐過出本境 chuk kwo' ch'ut 'pún 'king. Chuh kwo ch'uh pún king.

Banishment, the act of compelling one's citizen to leave one's country, 問遣 man² 'hín. Wan k'ien, 問遣者 man² 'hín 'ché. Wan k'ien ché, 問軍 man² ˏkwan. Wan kiun, 問軍者 man² ˏkwan 'ché. Wan kiun ché, 充軍 ˏch'ung ˏkwan. Ch'ung kiun, 問流 man² ˏlau. Wan liú, 問徒 man² ˏt'ò. Wan t'ú; the banishment of danger from fire, 送火災 sung' 'fo ˏtsoi. Sung ho tsái; the banishment of devils, 逐鬼 chuk ˏ'kwai. Chuh kwei; expulsion from one's own country, 逐出本境 chuk ˏch'ut ˏpún 'king. Chuh ch'uh pún king.

Bank, of a river, 岸 ngon². Ngán, 河岸 ˏho ngon². Ho ngán, 涯 ˏngái. Yái, 河干 ˏho ˏkon. Ho kán, 江干 ˏkong ˏkon. Kiáng kán, 河旁 ˏho ˏp'ong. Ho p'áng; a high bank, 厓 ˏngái. Yái; a steep ditto, 厓岸 ˏngái ngon². Yái ngán, 涴隩 ˏngai yuk. Í yuh; general designation for ditto, 濱 ˏpan. Pin, 瀕 ˏp'an. P'in, 濆 ˏfan. Fan, 墳 ˏfan. Fan, 滸 'ú. Hú, 江皋 ˏkong ˏkò. Kiáng káu, 垓 ˏkoi. Kái, 峽 káp. Kiáh, 堧 ˏün. Yuen; elevated banks of a stream, 沇 'kwai. Kwei 沇 p'ún'. Pw'án, 陴泮 ˏp'í ˏmau. P'í mau, 涘 yat. Yih, 浪 ˏngan. Yin; low ditto, 渟 ˏt'ing. T'ing, 汀 ˏting. Ting, 涘 tsz². Tsz, 滹 ˏfú. Fú, 淙 ˏts'ung. Ts'ung, 湄 浮 ˏmí lüt. Mei liueh; to accompany one to the bank of a river, 送到江干 sung' tò' ˏkong ˏkon. Sung táu kiáng kán, 遠送江干 'ün sung' ˏkong ˏkon. Yuen sung kiáng kan, 送至岸邊 sung' chí' ngon² ˏpín. Sung chí ngán pien, 送到河邊 sung' tò' ˏho ˏpín. Sung táu ho pien; bank of the ocean, 海傍 'hoi ˏp'ong. Hái p'áng; a sand-bank, 沙灘 ˏshá ˏt'án. Shá t'án, 沙線 ˏshá sín'. Shá sien, 滄 ˏshun. Shun; a dam for water, 壩 pok. Kioh, 基 ˏkí. Kí, 防 ˏfong. Fáng, 坂 'fán. Fán, 堰 'ín. Yen, 阪 'fán. Fán, 坻 'chí. Chí, 坡坂 ˏpo 'fán. Po fán, 堤 ˏt'ai. T'í, 堤岸 ˏt'ai ngon². T'í ngán, 堤防 ˏt'ai ˏfong. T'í fáng, 基圍 ˏkí ˏwai. Kí wei, 碕 ˏk'í. K'í, 隴 'lung. Lung, 圩岸 ˏü ngon². Yú ngán, 坽 ˏling. Ling, 埂 púi'. Pei, 田基路 ˏt'ín ˏkí lò². T'ien kí lú, 町 ˏting. Ting, 瀝 lik. Lih; a company of persons concerned in a bank, 匯理銀行 úi² 'lí ˏngan ˏhong. Hwui lí yin háng; the place where the collection of money is deposited, 銀行 ˏngan ˏhong. Yin háng, 銀舖 ˏngan p'ò'. Yin p'ú, 銀號 ˏngan hò². Yin háu, 錢舖 ˏts'ín p'ò'. Ts'ien p'ú, 錢庄 ˏts'ín ˏchong. Ts'ien chwáng, 銀店 ˏngan tím'. Yin tien; the Bank of England, 大英國銀行 Tái² ˏYing kwok ˏngan ˏhong. Tá Ying kwoh yin háng; bank for loans, 借銀行 tsé' ˏngan ˏhong. Tsié yin háng, 揭銀行 k'ít ˏngan ˏhong. Kieh yin háng, 賣銀舖 mái² ˏngan p'ò'. Mái yin p'ú, 揭銀舖 k'ít ˏngan p'ò'. Kieh yin p'ú; a stand on which paper is laid in the process of being printed 紙架 'chí ká'. Chí kiá.

Bank, to raise a dike, 築基壩 chuk ˏkí pok. Chuh kí kioh, 拾 hap. Hiáh.

Bank-bill, bank-note, 銀紙 ˏngan 'chí. Yin chí; a bill of exchange, 會單 úi² ˏtán. Hwui tán, 銀單 ˏngan ˏtán. Yin tán, 匯單 úi² ˏtán. Hwui tán; notes issued by native bankers, 銀票 ˏngan p'iú' Yin p'iáu, 錢票 ˏts'ín p'iu'. Ts'ien p'iáu; notes issued by imperial authority, 錢鈔 ˏts'ín ch'áu'. Ts'ien ch'áu, 鈔紙 ch'áu' 'chí. Ch'áu chí; those used during former dynasties, 楮幣 'ch'ü pai². Ch'ú pí.

Bank-book, a book in which the officers of a bank enter the debit and credit of a customer, 登記銀薄 ˏtang kí' ˏngan pò². Tang kí yin pú, 憑薄 ˏp'ang pò². P'ang pú.

Banker, one who keeps a bank, 銀行公司 † ˏngan ˏhong ˏkung ˏsz. Yin háng hung sz, 銀行事頭 ˏngan hong² sz² ˏt'au. Yin háng sz t'au, 銀行東家 ˏngan ˏhong ˏtung ˏká. Yin háng tung kiá; native ditto, 銀舖東家 ˏngan pò' ˏtung ˏká. Yin

† The two charaters 公司 are at present applied to both a company, a hong, or the proprietor of such an establishment.

p'ú tung kiá, 銀舖事頭 ngan p'ò' sz² t'au. Yin p'ú sz t'au, 銀舖東主 ngan p'ò' tung 'chü. Yin p'ú tung chú, 財東 ts'oi tung. Ts'ái tung.

Bank-note, a promisory note, payable on demand, issued by a banking company, 銀紙 ngan 'chí. Yin chí; (see Bank-bill).

Bankrupt, an insolvent debtor, 倒行者 'tò hong 'ché. Táu háng ché, 折本慨行 chít 'pún ké hong. Cheh pún tih háng, 倒盆慨* 'tò p'ún ké', 倒竈慨 'tò tsò' ké', 敗盆者 pái² p'ún 'ché. Pái pw'án ché, 虧空慨 fai hung ké', 退脚 t'úi² kéuk. T'úi kioh; to be bankrupt, 倒行慨 'tò hong ké', 折本的 chít 'pún tik. Cheh pún tih, 倒灶的 'tò tsò' tik. Táu tsáu tih.

Bankruptcy, the act of becoming a bankrupt, 倒行 'tò hong. Táu háng, 倒灶 'tò tsò'. Táu tsáu, 敗盆 pái' p'ún. Pái pw'án; he has failed, 佢倒灶 'k'ü 'tò tsò'. K'ü táu tsáu.

Bankrupt-law, 折本律例 chít 'pún lut lai². Cheh pún liuh lí.

Bankrupt-system, a system of laws and legal proceedings in regart to bankrupts, 折本之規例 chít 'pún chí kw'ai lai². Cheh pún chí kw'ei lí, 定折本慨規例 teng² chít 'pún ké' kw'ai lai². Ting cheh pún tik kw'ei lí.

Bank-stock, a share or shares in the capital stock of a bank, 銀行股分 ngan hong 'kú fan². Yin háng kú fan, 經理銀行之股份 úi² 'lí ngan hong chí 'kú fan².

Banner 旗 k'í. K'í, 旌旗 tsing k'í. Tsing k'í; a superstitious banner with dragons and tortoises on it, 旐 chiú². Cháu; banners carried by a son at his father's funeral, 旐旛 chiú² fán. Cháu fán, 旛竿 fán kon. Fán kán, 招魂旛 chiú wan fán. Cháu hwan fán, 靈旛 ling fán. Ling fán, 青旛 ts'eng fán. Ts'ing fán, 幡竿 fán kon. Fán kán; a banner used when calling statesmen, 旜 chín. Chen, 旄 mò. Máu, 旃 chín. Chen; a Tá fú is ordered by a plain banner, 旜以朝大夫 chín 'í ch'iú tái² fú. Chen í ch'áu tá fú; a banner used in hunting, 旄 fai. Hwui; when hunting in the fields is to commence the tái² fai is raised, 建大旄以田 kín' tái² fai í t'ín. Kien tá hwui í t'ien; the great banner of an army, 纛 tuk. Tuh, 旞 tuk. Tuh, 大旗 tái² k'í. Tá k'í, 大纛旗 tái² tuk k'í. Tá tuh k'í; a banner used by the literati upon their appointment to an office, 旗† tsü². Tsü; a banner with bells attached to it, and used by officers of high rank, 旂 k'í. K'í; a banner having plumes and used when raising an army or for encouraging the troops, 旌 tsing. Tsing, 旋 sui². Sui; banners and streamers floating in the wind, 旖旎 k'í ní. K'í ní, 旗擺擺下 k'í 'pái 'pái 'há. K'í pái pái hiá; a banner unfurled, 旆 shí. Shí, 展開之旗 'chín hoi chí k'í. Chen k'ai chí k'í; a banner signalizing a victory, 露布 lò' pò'. Lú pú; bannermen, 旗下 k'í há'. K'í hiá; to belong to a certain banner, 麾 fai. Hwui; a streamer borne at the end of a lance or elsewhere, 旝 'k'ai. K'í, 旆 p'úi'. P'ei; a pennon at the top of the mast of a Chinese boat, 定風旗 teng' fung k'í. Ting fung k'í, prize banners, 錦標 'kam piú. Kin pián, 赤幟 ch'ik ch'í'. Ch'ih ch'í; variegated banners, used at weddings, 彩旗 'ts'oi k'í. Ts'ái k'í.

Bannered, furnished with banners, 有旗 'yau k'í. Yú k'í.

Bannian, dress worn for absorbing perspiration, 貼肉衫 t'íp yuk shám. T'ieh juh sán, 汗衫 hon² shám. Hán sán, 隔汗衫 kák hon² shám. Keh hán sán, 汗襦 hon² ü. Hán jú, 裌襦 ts'ám' ü. Sán jú, 甲襦 káp ü. Kiáh jú, 鄙袒 'p'í 't'án. P'í t'án, 內衣 noi² í. Nui í, 褻衣 sít í. Sieh í, 短衫 'tün shám. Twán sán, 襠 lám². Lán.

Banquet 燕饗 ín' 'héung. Yen hiáng, 燕飲 ín' yam. Yen yin, 擺酒 'pái 'tsau. Pái tsiú, 酒宴 'tsau ín'. Tsiú yen, 筵 ín. Yen, 酒席 'tsau tsik. Tsiú tsih, 筵席 ín tsik. Yen tsih; an imperial banquet, 御宴 ü' ín'. Yú yen; to confer one (as H-I. M.), 賜席 ts'z' tsik. Ts'z tsih; a banquet given by the emperor to the tsin sz graduates, 琼林宴 k'ing lam ín'. K'ing lin yen; a feast given to the military kü jin graduates, 鷹揚宴 ying yéung ín'. Ying yáng yen; ditto one given to the literary kü jin graduates, 鹿鳴宴 luk ming ín'. Luh ming yen; to give a banquet, 賜宴 ts'z' ín'. Ts'z yen; to go to a banquet, 赴宴 fú' ín'. Fú yen, 領宴 'leng ín'. Ling yen: to sit at a banquet, 坐席 tso' tsik. Tso tsih. 登席 tang tsik. Tang tsih; to invite to a banquet, 請酒 'ts'eng 'tsau. Ts'ing tsiú, 請飲 'ts'eng 'yam. Ts'ing yin.

Banquet, to feast, 飲酒 'yam 'tsau. Yin tsiú, 飲 ch'éung' 'yam. Ch'áng yin, 饗酒 'héung 'tsau. Hiáng tsiú, 食宴 shik ín'. Shih yen.

Banqueter, a feaster, 好飲食慨人 hò' 'yam shik ké' yan. Háu yin shih tih jin, 耽於酒食 tám ü 'tsau shik. Tán yú tsiú shih.

Banqueting, a feast, 擺酒 'pái 'tsau. Pái tsiú, 燕飲 ín' 'yam. Yen yin, 酒宴 'tsau ín'. Tsiú yen; principal director of the Banqueting House, 光祿寺卿 kwong luk tsz² hing. Kwáng luh tsz k'ing; vice director of ditto, 光祿寺少卿 kwong luk tsz' shiú' hing. Kwáng luh tsz sháu k'ing; principal overseer of the Banqueting House, 光祿寺署正 kwong luk tsz² 'shü ching'. Kwáng luh tsz shú ching; assistant ditto, 光祿寺署丞 kwong luk tsz' 'shü shing. Kwáng luh tsz shú ching.

Banqueting-house or hall, 酒廳 'tsau t'eng. Tsiú t'ing. 酒所 'tsau 'sho. Tsiú so. 酒樓 'tsau lau. Tsiú liú, 宴寮 ín' shat. Yen shih.

Banquette, a little raised way running along the inside of a parapet, on which musketeers stand to fire upon the enemy, 城基 shing kí. Ching kí.

* In books 舊 should be substituted for 慨.

† Birds &c. are painted on it.

Bans, notice of an intention of marriage, given in a church &c., 告嫁娶者 kò' ká' ts'ü' 'ché. Káu kiá ts'ü ché.

Bantam, a (short-legged) cock, 矮雞 'ai ,kai. Yái kí.

Banter, to sport or play, 戲弄 hí' lung². Hí lung. 諢譁 fúi wan². Hwui hwan, 笑話 siú' wá'. Siáu hwá, 則劇 tsak, k'ek,. Tseh k'ih.

Banterer, one who laughs at with pleasantry, 戲笑者 hí' siú' 'ché. Hí siáu ché. 則劇人 嘅 tsak, k'ek, ,yan ké', 嬉笑人 ,hí siú' ,yan. Hí siáu jin.

Bantering, laughing at with a good humor, 諢諧 ,fúi ,hái. Kwei hiái.

Bantling, an infant, 乸 鯀 á' ,sú. Á sú, 鯀仔 ,sú 'tsai. Sú tsz, 小兒 'siú ,í. Siáu rh, 小孩 'siú ,hoi. Siáu hiái.

Banyan, see Banian.

Baptism, the sacrament of immersion, 浸禮 tsam' 'lai. Tsin lí, 揾禮 'wan 'lai. Wan lí, 聖浸之禮 shing' tsam' ,chí 'lai. Shing tsin chí lí; sprinkling, 洗禮 'sai 'lai. Sí lí, 聖洗 shing' 'sai. Shing sí, 洒水之禮 'shá 'shui ,chí 'lai. Shá shwui chí lí.

Baptist, a, one who denies the doctrine of infant baptism, 獨浸大人者 tuk, tsam' tái' ,yan 'ché. Tuh tsin tá jin ché, 獨施浸於大人者 tuk, ,shí tsam' ,ü tái' ,yan 'ché. Tuh shí tsin yú tá jin ché.

Baptistical 浸禮的 tsam' 'lai tik,. Tsin lí tih, 洗禮的 'sai 'lai tik,. Sí lí tih, 洗禮嘅 'sai 'lai ké'.

Baptize, to administer the sacrament of baptism, 施浸禮 ,shí tsam' 'lai. Shí tsin lí, 施揾禮於人 ,shí 'wan 'lai ,ü ,yan. Shí wan lí yú jin; ditto by sprinkling, 施洗禮 ,shí 'sai 'lai. Shí sí lí, 施聖洗禮 ,shí shing' 'sai 'lai. Shí shing sí lí, 傳聖洗 fú' shing' 'sai. Fú shing sí, 付洗 fú' 'sai. Fú sí; to be baptized, 領洗 'ling 'sai. Ling sí, 受洗禮 shau' 'sai 'lai. Shau sí lí.

Baptizer, one who baptizes, 施洗者 ,shí 'sai 'ché. Shí sí ché.

Baptizing, christening, 施浸者 ,shí tsam' 'ché. Shí tsin ché, 施洗者 ,shí 'sai 'ché. Shí sí ché.

Bar, a cross-piece of wood, 橫木 ,wáng muk,. Hung muh, 柤 chá'. Chá; the bar of a door, 閑 ,hán. Hien, 門閂 ,mún ,shán. Mun swán, 門壓 ,mún át,. Mun yáh, 門關 ,mún ,kwán. Mun kwán, 扆扆 'im ,í. Yen í, 門楗 ,mún kín'. Mun kien, 門限 ,mún hán². Mun hien, 扆 ,shán. Swán, 閂 ,shán. Swán, 閂 't'án. T'án. 闌 ,kwong. Kwáng; the crossbar of a cart, 輢 ,ngai. Í, 輕 ,í. Í 梶 ,í. Í, 軛 ,fán. Fán: ditto of a carriage, 觸 ts'uk,. Ts'uh; a crosspiece of wood on the horns of cattle to prevent them goring 福衡 fuk, ,hang. Fuh hang; typhoon bars 窗壓 ,ch'éung át,. Ch'áng yáh, 颶風壓 kü ,fung át,. Kü fung yáh; bars for closing the entrance to a door or window, 欞子 ,lung 'tsz Lung tsz, 企棟 'k'i tung². K'i tung; to confine behind bars, 防欞 ,fong ,lung. Fáng lung; bar of a prison, 閘子 cháp, 'tsz. Cháh tsz, 企棟 'k'i tung². K'i tung; to put in the bars, 上閘 'shéung cháp,. Sháng cháh; lock the bars, 鎖閘 'so cháp,. So cháh; shut the bars, 閂閘 ,shán cháp,. Swán cháh: a row of bars below a window, 檻 lám'. Lán, 戶檻 ú² lám². Hú lán; bar of a grate, 鐵柱 t'it, 'ch'ü. T'ieh ch'ú; a bar or sand bank, 沙灘 ,shá ,t'án. Shá t'án; a rock in the sea, 暗碑 òm' ,p'ái. Ngán p'ái; bar-boats, 篤水船 tuk, 'shui ,shün. Tuh shwui ch'uen; bars in music, 仝 'k'i. K'i; a bar of gold, 金條 ,kam ,t'iú. Kin t'iáu, 金軸 ,kam ,chün. Kin chuen; a bar of silver, 銀條 ,ngan ,t'iú. Yin t'iáu: a bar of iron, 鐵條 t'it, ,t'iú. T'ieh t'iáu, 鐵枝 t'it, ,chí. T'ieh chí; to practice at the bar, 做狀師 tsò' chong² ,sz. Tso chwáng sz; the inclosed place of an inn, 酒欄 'tsau ,lán. Tsiú lán, 酒店 'tsau tím'. Tsiú tien; the bar-maid, 酒家女 'tsau ,ká 'nü. Tsiú kiá nü, 酒店女 'tsau tím' 'nü. Tsiú tien nü, 酒家娘 'tsau ,ká ,néung. Tsiú kiá néang; the court of justice, 衙門 ,ngá ,mún. Yá mun, 大葛 tái² kot, [court]. Tá koh; the body of lawyers licensed in a court, 明狀師 ,ming chong² ,sz. Ming chwáng sz; an obstacle, 阻滯 'cho chai². Tsú chí; a hindrance, 担擱之事 ,tám kok, ,chí sz². Tán koh chí sz, 阻礙之事 'cho ngoi² ,chí sz². Tsú ngái chí sz, 阻礙 'cho ngoi². Tsú ngái; a limit, 限處 hán² ch'ü'. Hien ch'ú. 關 kwán. Kwán.

Bar, to fasten with a bar, 閂埋 ,shán ,mái. Swán mái, 關埋 ,kwán ,mái. Kwán mái: bar the door, 閂埋門 ,shán ,mái ,mún. Swán mái mun; to bar the way, 寨路 sak, lò². Seh lú, 擁路 'yung lò². Yung lú, 攔路 ,lán lò². Lán lú, 攔住路 ,lán chü' lò². Lán chú lú; to hinder or prevent, 阻住 'cho chü². Tsú chú, 阻滯 'cho chai². Tsú chí, 阻礙 'cho ngoi². Tsú ngái, 担擱 ,tám kok,. Tán koh; to prohibit, 禁制 kam' chai². Kin chí, 限禁 hán² kam². Hien kin, 防閑 ,fong ,hán. Fáng hien.

Barb 鈎 ,kau. Kau, 倒鬚 'tò kwáng' ,sò. Táu kwáng sü, 倒鈎 'tò ,kau. Táu kau, 犂 ,kí. Kí; the barb on a plough, 鈀 ,p'á. P'á, 無鬚之鈎 ,mò ,sò ,chí ,kau. Wú sü chí kau.

Barb, to shave, 剃 t'ai². T'i, 刮 kwát,. Kwáh, 剃刮 t'ai' kwát,. T'i kwáh; to furnish with barbs, 加鬚 ,ká ,sò. Kiá sü, 打鬚 'tá ,sò. Tá sü.

Barbadian, an inhabitant of Barbadoes, 巴耳巴都十島人 Páipátòs 'tò ,yan. Párhpátúsz táu jin.

Barbadoes millet, Holcus, 粱 ,léung. Liáng, 高粱 ,kò ,léung. Káu liáng; Barbadoes aloes, 黃啞羅 ,wong 'á ,lo. Hwáng yá lo; Barbadoes nut, 致嘔栗 chí' 'au lut,. Chí ngau lih; Barbadoes tar, a mineral fluid, 土油 't'ò ,yau. T'ú yú.

Barbarian, a man in his rude, savage state, 蠻夷 ,mán ,í. Mán í, 夷人 ,í ,yan. Í jin 化外之人 fa' ngoi² ,chí ,yan. Hwá wái chí jin; the four barbarian tribes who formerly surrounded the "Middle Kingdom," 夷蠻戎狄,[貊] ,í, ,mán, ,yung, tik,, [mak,]. Í, mán, jung, tih, [meh]; the barbarians (mán and mak) do not know their country, 蠻貊唔知邦 ,mán mak, ,m ,chí ,pong. Mán meh

wú chí páng; the barbarians (aborigines) of China, 苗子 * ˏmiú ʻtsz. Miáu tsz; a raw savage, 生番 ˏshang ˏfán. Sang fán; a foreigner, 番人 ˏfán ˏyan. Fán jin, 老番 ʻlò ˏfán. Láu fán, 夷人 ˏí ˏyan. Í jin.

Barbaric, foreign, 夷 ˏí. Í, 番 ˏfán. Fán; imported from foreign countries, 來路嘅 ˏloi lò² ké', 洋 ˏyéung. Yáng; rude, 鄙 ʻp'í. P'í.

Barbarism, a form of speech contrary to the pure idioms of any language, 夾雜 káp, tsáp,. Kiáh tsáh, 謬說 mau² shüt,. Miú shwoh; vulgar expressions, 俚語 ʻlí ʻü. Lí yú, 俚言 ʻlí ˏín. Lí yen, 鄉談 ˏhéung ˏt'ám. Hiáng t'án, 土音 ʻt'ò ˏyam. T'ú yin, 土談 ʻt'ò ˏt'ám. T'ú t'án; rudeness of manners, 鄉俗 ˏhéung tsuk,. Hiáng suh; ignorance of civilized life, 不識禮義 pat, shik, ʻlai í². Puh shih lí í, 不曉禮法 pat, ʻhiú ʻlai fát,. Puh hiáu lí fáh, 未識禮義 mí² shik, ʻlai í². Wí shih lí í, 一脚牛屎 yat, kéuk, ˏngau ʻshí. Yih kioh niú shí, 一梆掘出嚟 yat, ˏpong kwat, ch'ut, ˏlai. Yih páng kiueh ch'uh lái; ignorance of letters, 草野嘅 ʻts'ò ʻyé ké', 生番嘅 ˏshang ˏfán ké', 寫白字的 ʻsé pák, tsz² tik,. Sié peh tsz tih.

Barbarity, savageness, 殘害之事 ˏts'án hoi² ˏchí sz². Ts'án hái chí sz, 暴虐 pò² yéuk,. Páu yoh (nioh), 兇猛 ˏhung ʻmang. Hiung mang, 兇殘 ˏhung ˏts'án. Hiung ts'án.

Barbarous, uncivilized, 無禮義 ˏmò ʻlai í². Wú lí í, 蠻 ˏmán. Mán, 嚚 ˏngan. Yin, 山佬的 ˏshán ʻlò tik,. Shán láu tih, 村夫嘅 ˏts'ün ˏfú ké', 鄙夫嘅 ʻp'í ˏfú ké', 庸夫嘅 ˏyung ˏfú ké'; cruel, 兇惡 ˏhung ok,. Hiung ngoh, 兇猛 ˏhung ʻmang. Hiung mang, 殘忍嘅 ˏts'án ʻyan ké', 暴虐嘅 pò² yéuk, ké', 刁蠻 ˏtiú ˏmán. Tiáu mán, 狠藉 ˏlong tsik,. Láng tsih, 狠毒 ˏlong tuk,. Láng tuh, 慘酷 ʻts'ám huk,. Ts'án k'uh, 慘虐 ʻts'ám yéuk,. Ts'án nioh; savage, 野人的 ʻyé ˏyan tik,. Yé jin tih, 蠻夷嘅 ˏmán ˏí ké'; brutal, 刻薄 hák, pok,. K'eh poh, 薄性嘅 pok, sing' ké', 苛刻 ˏho hák,. Ho k'eh; ignorant, 愚蠢 ˏü ʻch'un. Yú ch'un, 愚拙 ˏü chüt,. Yú chueh, 愚昧 ˏü múi². Yú mei; a barbarous disposition, 蠻性 ˏmán sing². Mán sing, 狠心 ˏlong ˏsam. Láng sin; a barbarous wife, a xanthippe, 惡婦 ok, ʻfú. Ngoh fú, 惡妻 ok, ˏts'ai. Ngoh ts'í, 刁婦 ˏtiú ʻfú. Tiáu fú, 蠻妻 ˏmán ˏts'ai. Mán ts'í, 惡婆 ok, ˏp'o. Ngoh p'o; unlettered, 無文 ˏmò ˏman. Wú wan, 耕田佬 ˏkang ˏt'ín ʻlò. Kang t'ien láu, 唔識字嘅 ˏm shik, tsz² ké', 村夫不識一丁 ˏts'ün ˏfú pat, shik, yat, ˏting. Ts'un fú puh shih yih ting, 盲字唔識 ˏmáng tsz² ˏm shik,, 倒釣冇滴墨水 ʻtò tiú ʻmò tik, mak, ʻshui, 冇子墨 ʻmò tsz' mak,. 嚚 ˏngan. Yin.

Barbarously, in the manner of a barbarian, 如蠻夷嘅樣 ˏü ˏmán ˏí ʻkòm yéung'. Jú mán í kán yáng, 似蠻子一般 ʻts'z ˏmán ʻtsz yat, ˏpún. Sz mán tsz yih pwán, 蠻夷嘅 ˏmán ˏí ké'; cruelly, 殘忍 ˏts'án ʻyan. Ts'án jin, 殘忍嘅 ˏts'án ʻyan ké', 殘忍嘅樣 ˏts'án ʻyan ʻkòm yéung²; to act barbarously, 慘害之行爲 ʻts'ám hoi² ˏchí ˏhang ˏwai. Ts'án hái chí hang wei, 慘酷之行爲 ʻts'ám huk, ˏchí ˏhang ˏwai. Ts'án k'uh chí hang wei; to beat one barbarously, 打佢好凄凉 ʻtá ʻk'ü ʻhò ˏts'ai ˏléung. Tá [他] t'á háu ts'í liáng; to treat one barbarously, 待佢好凄慘 toi² ʻk'ü ʻhò ˏts'ai ʻts'ám. Tái [之] chí háu ts'í ts'án; barbarously written, 寫得鄙俗 ʻsé tak, ʻp'í tsuk,. Sié teh p'í suh, 書不通文理 ˏshü pat, ˏt'ung ˏman ʻlí. Shú puh t'ung wan lí.

Barbarousness, rudeness or incivility of manners, 無禮數 ˏmò ʻlai shò². Wú lí sú, 無禮法 ˏmò ʻlai fát,. Wú lí fáh, 無禮儀 ˏmò ʻlai ˏí. Wú lí í, 無禮體 ˏmò ʻlai ʻt'ai. Wú lí t'í; impurity of language, 粗話 ˏts'ò wá². Ts'ú hwá, 粗俗嘅話 ˏts'ò tsuk, ké' wá²; cruelty, 殘忍 ˏts'án ʻyan. Ts'án jin, 慘害 ʻts'ám hoi². Ts'án hái.

Barbe, armor of leather, for a horse, 馬之皮甲 ʻmá ˏchí ˏp'í káp,. Má chí p'í kiáh.

Barbecue, a hog roasted whole, 金猪 ˏkam ˏchü. Kin chú; an ox dressed in like manner, 金牛 ˏkam ˏngau. Kin niú, 燒牛 ˏshiú ˏngau. Sháu niú; a large social entertainment in the open air, 郊宴 ˏkáu ín². Kiáu yen.

Barbed, furnished with armor, 過甲 kwo' káp,. Kwo kiáh; bearded, 有鬚 ʻyau ˏsò. Yú sü.

Barbel, a fish of the genus cyprinus, 嘉魚 ˏká ˏü. Kiá yú.

Barber 剃頭師傅 t'ai' ˏt'au ˏsz fú². T'í t'au sz fú. 剃頭客 t'ai' ˏt'au hák,. T'í t'au k'eh, 剃頭佬 t'ai' ˏt'au ʻlò. T'í t'au láu; a barber's call, 鑼引 ˏlo ʻyan. Lo yin, 路引 lò² ʻyan. Lú yin; a barber's basin, 面盆 mín² ˏp'ún. Mien pw'án; a barber's shop, 剃頭舖 t'ai' ˏt'au p'ò². T'í t'au p'ú; a barber's apparatus, inclusive of seat, basin, &c., 剃頭担 t'ai' ˏt'au tám². T'í t'au tán; one who shaves the beard only, 剃面佬 t'ai' mín² ʻlò. T'í mien láu, 剃鬚佬 t'ai' ˏsò ʻlò. T'í sü láu.

Bard, a poet, 詩翁 ˏshí ˏyung. Shí ung. 騷人 ˏsò ˏyan. Sáu jin, 吟詩者 ˏyam ˏshí ʻché. Yin shí ché, 詩伯 ˏshí pák,. Shí peh, 騷客 ˏsò hák,. Sáu k'eh, 詩仙 ˏshí ˏsin. Shí sien; a bard of high renown, 騷人墨客 ˏsò ˏyan mak, hák,. Sáu jin meh k'eh.

Bardana, major, 牛房 ˏngau ˏfong. Niú fáng.

Bardash, a boy kept for unnatural purposes, 契弟 k'ai' tai². K'í tí, 失魂魚 shat, ˏwan ˏü. Shih hwan yú.

Barded, caparisoned, 掛過馬鞍 kwá' kwo' ʻmá ˏon. Kwá kwo má ngán, 配過馬 p'úi' kwo' ʻmá. P'ei kwo má.

Bare, naked, 裸 ʻlo. Lo, 赤 ch'ik,. Ch'ih, 羅 ʻlo. Lo, 倮 ʻlo. Lo, 裸體 ʻlo ʻt'ai. Lo t'í, 裸裎 ʻlo ˏch'ing. Lo ch'ing, 赤身 ch'ik, ˏshan. Ch'ih shin, 光身棍 ˏkwong ˏshan kwan'. Kwáng shin kwan, 光身 ˏkwong ˏshan. Kwáng shin, 光身嚟

* The aborigines of China are said to belong to the canine tribe, some having tails and some not; about 80 tribes of them have been described by the Drs. Neumann and Bridgman.

,kwong ,shan ,lai; bare-backed, 脫赤肋 t'üt, ch'ik, lák,. T'oh ch'ih leh, 打赤肋 'tá ch'ik, lák,. Tá ch'ih leh; the head uncovered, 光頭 ,kwong ,t'au. Kwáng t'au, 科頭 ,fo ,t'au. K'o t'au, 免冠 'mín ,kún. Mien kwán; simple, 純直 ,shun chik,. Shun chih, 純厚 ,shun hau². Shun hau, 直白 chik, pák,. Chih peh; without the polish of refined manners, 純鈍 * ,shun tun². Shun tun; laid open to view, 顯然 'hín ,ín. Hien jen, 明然 ,ming ,ín. Ming jen; detected or divulged, 露出過 lò² ch'ut, kwo². Lú ch'uh kwo, 洩露 sít, lò². Sieh lú; bare of money, 無錢 ,mò ,ts'ín. Wú ts'ien, 棍咁光 kwan² kòm' ,kwong. Kwan kán kwáng, 周身無文 ,chau ,shan ,mò ,man. Chau shin wú wan, 一貧如洗 yat, ,p'an ,ü 'sai. Yih p'in jú sí, 家徒壁立 ,ká ,t'ò pik, lap,. Kiá t'ú pih lih, 貧無立錐 ,p'an ,mò lap, ,chui. P'in wú lih chui; bare arms, 袒裼 't'án t'ik,. T'án t'ih, 露臂 lò² pí². Lú pí; a naked breast, 肉袒 yuk, 't'án. Juh t'án; upon your bare word, 依你嗰講 ,í 'ní 'kòm 'kong, 依你嗰話 ,í 'ní 'kòm wá², 遽信人言 kü² sun² ,yan ,ín. Kü sin jin yen; to strip bare, 剝清光 mok, ,ts'ing ,kwong, 打赤剝 † 'tá ch'ik, mok,. Tá ch'ih moh, 一的剝完 ,yat ,tí mok, ,ün. Yih tí moh yuen, 一絲不掛 yát, ,sz pat, kwá². Yih sz puh kwá, 一條紗線冇身嚟 yat, ,t'iú ,shá sín² 'mò ,shan ,lai; bare feet, 赤脚 ch'ik, kéuk,. Ch'ih kioh; thread-bare, 著到見底 chéuk, tò² kín² 'tai, 衣至敝壞 ,í chí² pai² wái². Í chí pí hwái, 着到起露 chéuk, tò² 'hí lò²; bare of leaves, 毗劉 ,p'í ,lau. P'í liú, 疏疏落落 ,sho ,sho lok, lok,. Sú sú loh loh.

Bare, to strip off the covering, 脫赤剝 t'üt, ch'ik, mok,. T'oh ch'ih moh, 打赤剝 'tá ch'ik, mok,. Tá ch'ih moh; to make bare, 袒 't'án. T'án, 裼 t'ik,. T'ih; to expose the bosom, 袒裼 't'án t'ik,. T'án t'ih.

Bare-bone, a very lean person, 瘦骨仙 shau² kwat, ,sín. Sau kuh sien, 瘦佬 shau² 'lò. Sau láu, 骨瘦如柴 kwat, shau² ,ü ,ch'ái. Kuh sau jú ch'ái.

Barefaced, shameless, impudent, 無廉恥 ,mò ,lím 'ch'í. Wú lien ch'í, 厚面皮 hau² mín² ,p'í. Hau mien p'í, 厚顏 hau² ,ngán. Hau yen, 不知羞愧 pat, ,chí ,sau kw'ai². Puh chí siú kw'ei, 唔識醜 ,m shik, 'ch'au.

Barefacedly, impudently, 突兀 tat, ngat,. Tuh wuh, 唐突 ,t'ong tat,. T'áng tuh.

Barefacedness, effrontery, 冲撞 ,ch'ung chong². Ch'ung chwáng, 無廉恥 ,mò ,lím 'ch'í. Wú lien ch'í.

Barefoot, without shoes and stockings, 赤足 ch'ik, tsuk,. Ch'ih tsuh, 赤脚 ch'ik, kéuk,. Ch'ih kioh, 光脚 ,kwong kéuk,. Kwáng kioh, 跣脚 'sín kéuk,. Sien kioh, 跣足 'sín tsuk,. Sien tsuh, 不履 pat, 'lí. Puh lí, 踪 ,t'ò. T'ú, 跎 tok,. Toh, 蹕 tok,. Toh, 跣踈 'sín ,t'ò. Sien t'ú; barefoot and bareheaded, 踈跢科頭 ,t'ò kü² ,fo ,t'au. T'ú kü k'o t'au.

Barefoot, to come barefoot, 赤脚來 ch'ik, kéuk, ,loi. Ch'ih kioh lái, 脫脚來 t'üt, kéuk, ,loi. T'oh kioh lái, 唔着鞋來 ,m chéuk, ,hái ,loi.

Barefooted, having the feet bare, 赤脚 ch'ik, kéuk,. Ch'ih kioh.

Baregnawn, eaten bare, 打花 'tá ,fá. Tá hwá, 咬花 'ngáu ,fá. Yáu hwá.

Bareground 平地 ,p'ing tí². P'ing tí.

Bareheaded, having the head uncovered, 免冠 'mín ,kún. Mien kwán, 光頭 ,kwong ,t'au. Kwáng t'au, 科頭 ,fo ,t'au. K'o t'au.

Barelegged, having the legs bare, 光脚 ,kwong kéuk,. Kwáng kioh.

Barely, nakedly, 赤 ch'ik,. Ch'ih, 光 ,kwong. Kwáng, 赤身 ch'ik, ,shan. Ch'ih shin; without decoration, 平空 ,p'ing ,hung. P'ing hung, 光身 ,kwong ,shan. Kwáng shin, 素淨 sò² tsing². Sú tsing; scantily, 僅 'kan. Kin, 堇 'kan. Kin, 僅係 'kan hai². Kin hí, 僅可 'kan 'ho. Kin k'o; scantily supplied with the necessaries of life (barely enough), 僅够使 'kan kau² 'shai. Kin kau shí, 僅僅敷用 'kan 'kan ,fú yung². Kin kin fú yung, 僅够 'kan kau². Kin kau, 僅有 'kan 'yau. Kin yú, 僅可 'kan 'ho. Kin k'o, 僅僅可可 'kan 'kan 'ho 'ho. Kin kin k'o k'o, 喏喏够 ,ngám ,ngám kau², 劣 lüt,. Liueh; merely, only, 獨係 tuk, hai². Tuh hí, 但係 tán² hai². Tán hí, 止係 'chí hai². Chí hí, 徒然 ,t'ò ,ín. T'ú jen, 祇是 'chí shí². Chí shí.

Bareness, nakedness, 赤身 ch'ik, ,shan. Ch'ih shin, 光身 ,kwong ,shan. Kwáng shin; poverty, 貧窮 ,p'an ,k'ung. P'in k'ung.

Barepicked, picked to the bone, 啃淨骨頭 ,lun tsing² kwat, ,t'au, 啃淨嘅骨頭 ,lun tsing² ké² kwat, ,t'au.

Baret, a cardinal's cap, [天主教] 君牧師之冠 [,t'ín 'chü káu²] ,kwan muk, ,sz ,chí ,kún. [T'ien chú kiáu] kiun muh sz chí kwán.

Barewalls 家徒壁立 ,ká ,t'ò pik, lap,. Kiá t'ú pih lih, 環堵蕭然 ,wán 'tò ,siú ,ín. Hwán tú siáu jen.

Bargain, an agreement between parties concerning the sale of property, 定實價錢 teng² shat, ká² ,ts'ín. Ting shih kiá ts'ien, 訂實貨價 ting² shat, fo² ká². Ting shih ho kiá, 講價錢 'kong ká² ,ts'ín. Kiáng kiá ts'ien, 議定價錢 'í teng² ká² ,ts'ín. Í ting kiá ts'ien, 酌貨價 chéuk, shat, ká². Choh shih kiá, 買賣定單 'mái mái² teng² ,tán. Mái mái ting tán, 定約 teng² yéuk,. Ting yoh, 貿易之約 mau² yik, ,chí yéuk,. Mau yih chí yoh; an excellent bargain, 發財 fát, ,ts'oi. Fáh ts'ái, 中手 chung² 'shau. Chung shau; to make the best of a bad bargain, 徼倖用身 ,hiú hang² lat, ,shan. Kiáu hing lih shin; to sell one a bargain, 阨人 ngák, ,yan, 阨騙 ngák, p'ín²; to strike a bargain, 酌定貨價 chéuk, teng² fo² ká². Choh ting ho kiá, 議價錢 'í ká² ,ts'in. Í kiá ts'ien, 講實貨價 'kong shat, fo² ká². Kiáng shih ho kiá; a bad bargain, 上當 'shéung tong². Sháng táng;

* Also pronounced tün. † Also pronounced pok. Poh.

bargain money, 定銀 teng² ngan. Ting yin, 信定* sun' teng². Sin ting; to sell one a good bargain, 買平 'mái p'ing. Mái p'ing; a dead bargain, 賣得太平 mái² tak, t'ái² p'ing. Mái teh t'ái p'ing, 賣得平過頭 mái² tak, p'ing kwo' t'au. Mái teh p'ing kwo t'au; by bargain, 如約 ü yéuk. Jú yoh, 依約 í yéuk. Í yoh, 照約 chiú² yéuk. Cháu yoh.

Bargain, to sell, 賣 mái². Mái, 賣去 mái² hü². Mái k'u; to trade, 貿 mau². Mau, 貿易 mau² yik. Mau yih, 做生意 tsò² shang í². Tso sang í; to make a contract, 立訂單 lap, ting² tán. Lih ting tán; to negotiate about the price, 商量價錢 shéung léung ká² ts'ín. Sháng liáng kiá ts'ien; to fix a bargain, 落定 lok, teng². Loh ting, 下定 'há teng². Hiá ting, 收定 shau teng². Shau ting, 接定 tsip, teng². Tsieh ting; to bargain for, 斟酌 cham chéuk. Chin choh, 商量 shéung léung. Sháng liáng, 酌量 chéuk, léung. Choh liáng; will you bargain with me? 與我貿易否 'ü 'ngo mau² yik, 'fau. Yú wo mau yih fau, 同我買賣有呢 t'ung 'ngo 'mái mái² 'mò ní.

Bargained 定過 teng² kwo². Ting kwo; goods contracted for, 割貨 cháp, fo². Cháh ho, 搶割嘅貨 chá cháp, ke² fo², 定妥之貨 teng² 't'o chí fo². Ting t'o chí ho: fixed the purchase money, 定過價錢 teng² kwo² ká² ts'ín. Ting kwo kiá ts'ien, 商議妥當 shéung 'í 't'o tong². Sháng í t'o táng, 已經講過價錢 'í king 'kong kwo² ká² ts'ín. Í king kiáng kwo kiá ts'ien.

Bargainee, the purchaser, 買者 'mái 'ché. Mái ché, 買嘅 'mái ké², 買貨之人 'mái fo² chí yan. Mái ho chí jin.

Bargainer, the seller, 賣者 mái² 'ché. Mái ché, 賣貨嘅人 mái² fo² ké² yan, 賣手 mái² 'shau. Mái shau.

Barge, a pleasure boat, 花艇 fá 't'eng. Hwá t'ing, 畫舫 wá² 'fong. Hwá fáng, 花舫 fá 'fong. Hwá fáng, 沙艄 shá o. Shá ko, 青樓† ts'eng lau. Ts'ing lau; a cargo boat, 盤艇 p'ún 't'eng. Pw'án t'ing, 盤貨艇 p'ún fo² 't'eng. Pw'án ho t'ing, 奇艄 ho shün. Ho ch'uen, 艚船 ts'ò shün. Ts'áu ch'uen; a barge for conveying grain to the capital, 運糧之船 wan² léung chí shün. Yun liáng chí ch'uen.

Barge-couples, two beams mortised the one into the other to strengthen the building, 頂梁柱 'ting léung 'ch'ü. Ting liáng ch'ú.

Bargeman, the man who manages the barge, 艇主 't'eng 'chü. T'ing chú.

Bargemaster, the proprietor of a barge, conveying goods for hire, 艇家 't'eng ká. T'ing kiá, 艇主 't'eng 'chü. T'ing chú, 船主佬 shün 'chü 'lò. Ch'uen chú láu.

Barilla ‡, 鹼蓬 'kán p'ung. Kien p'ung, 鹼 'kán. Kien, 鹼 'kán. Kien, 鹼沙 'kán shá. Kien shá; fine barilla soap, 香鹼 héung 'kán. Hiáng kien, 浣鹼 'ún 'kán. Hwán kien; sweet barilla, 上亞利緊嘛打 shéung² Álikan so 'tá. Sháng Álikin so tá.

Bark, the exterior covering of a tree, 樹皮 shü² p'í. Shú p'í, 朴 p'ok. Poh, 殼 hok. Koh, 苦 kuk. Kuh, 殼 kuk. Kuh; the bark of the mulberry tree, 皮 tò². Tú, 莞 ü². Yú; the rough outer bark of a tree, 皮青 p'í ts'eng. P'í ts'ing, 裙 sik. Sih, 蹴 tséuk. Tsioh; the middle ditto, 皮囊 p'í nong. P'í náng; the inner ditto, 肚 't'ò. T'ú, 枏 út. Hwoh; Peruvian bark (Quinine), 金醌哪 kam kai nat. Kin kí nuh, 鵝哪 kai nat. Kí nuh; tanner's bark, 橡樹皮 tséung² shü² p'í. Tsiáng shú p'í, 櫟樹皮 lik, shü² p'í. Lih shú p'í.

Bark, to peel, 去樹皮 hü² shü² p'í. K'ü shú p'í, 剝皮 mok, p'í. Moh p'í, 批皮 p'ai p'í. P'í p'i, 梳 p'ái². P'ái, 刮皮 kwát, p'í. Kwáh p'í, 削皮 séuk, p'í. Sioh p'i.

Bark, } 兩枝半邊船 'léung chí pún² wai shün.
Barque, } Liáng chí pwán wei ch'uen, 兩桅半船 'léung wai pún² shün. Liáng wei pwán ch'uen.

Bark, the peculiar noise of dogs, 吠 fai². Fei, 狺 ngan. Yin, 嗃嗃聲 háu háu shing. Hiáu hiáu shing, 吠 yau. Yú, 猶 hòm². Hien, 狎 ú. Hú, 吠跡 iú chá². Yáu tsá, 嚶 ying. Ying, 猩 hiú. Hiáu, 猶 yam. Yin, 猩猩 sing sing. Sing sing, 犬猥 'hün wai². K'iuen wei; incessant barking, 狺嗃 lám² ts'ám. Lán ts'án.

Barked, stripped of the bark, 去過皮 hü² kwo² p'í. K'ü kwo p'í, 剝過皮 mok, kwo² p'í. Moh kwo p'í.

Barker, one who strips trees of their bark, 去樹皮者 hü² shü² p'í 'ché. K'ü shú p'í ché, 剝樹皮者 mok, shü² p'í 'ché. Moh shú p'í ché.

Barking, stripping off bark, 去樹皮 hü² shü² p'í. K'ü shú p'í, 剝樹皮 mok, shü² p'í. Moh shú p'í; making the noise of dogs, 吠 fai². Fei, 狺狺聲 háu háu shing. Hiáu hiáu shing.

Barking-irons, instruments used in taking off the bark of trees, 去樹皮鏟 hü² shü² p'í 'ch'án. K'ú shú p'í ch'án.

Barley 大麥 tái² mák. Tá meh, 麰麥 mau mák. Mau meh; pearl-barley, 苡米 'í 'mai. Í mí, 苡仁米 'í 'í yan. Í í jin, 薏仁米 í² yan. Í jin, 薏米 í² 'mai. Í mi, 草珠鬼 'ts'ò chü 'kwai. Ts'áu chú kwei, 囤囤米 úi úi 'mai. Hwui hwui mi, 篘珠 kon² chü. Kán chú, 西番蜀林 sai fán shuk lam. Sí fán shuh lin; barley bread, 大麥麵包 tái² mák, mín² páu. Tá meh mien páu; barley broth, 嚼酒 pé 'tsau. Pé tsiú.

Barley-sugar 大麥糖 tái² mák, t'ong. Tá meh t'áng.

Barley-water, a decoction of barley, 大麥煮水 tái² mák, 'chü 'shui. Tá meh chú shwui.

Barm, yeast, 酵 káu². Kiáu; barm cakes, 酒酵 'tsau káu². Tsiú kiáu, 酒酵餅 'tsau káu² 'peng. Tsiú kiáu ping.

Barmy, containing barm or yeast, 酵嘅 káu² ké². Kiáu [的] tih, 酒酵嘅 'tsau káu² ké².

* The latter expression is then used when only one copper cash is given as earnest money.

† These latter three names are chiefly used in connection with boats of bad reputation.

‡ 西班牙草名，由此草之灰整得至精之鹼沙.

Barn, storehouse for grain, 穀倉 kuk, ,ts'ong. Kuh ts'ong, 米廩 'mai 'lam. Mí lin; a stable, 馬房 'má ,fong. Má fáng, 廐 k'au'. K'iú; a cowhouse, 牛欄 ,ngau ,lán. Niú lán.

Barnacle, a shell-fish, which is often found on the bottom of ships, 螺 ,lo. Lo; a species of goose, 鵝名 ,ngo ,meng. Ngo ming.

Barometer, an instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, 風雨針 ,fung 'ü ,cham. Fung yú chin, 占天氣壓力之針 ,chím ,t'ín hí' át, lik, ,chí ,cham. Chen t'ien k'í yáh lih chí chin, 量天氣輕重針 ,léung ,t'ín hí' ,heng chung' ,cham. Liáng t'ien k'í k'ing chung chin.

Barometrical, pertaining to the barometer, 風雨針嘅 ,fung 'ü ,cham ké', 風雨針的 ,fung 'ü ,cham tik,. Fung yú chin tih.

Baron, a title of nobility, 男 ,nám. Nán, 男爵之稱 ,nám tséuk, ,chí ,ch'ing. Nán tsioh chí ch'ing; a husband, 丈夫 chéung' ,fú. Cháng fú.

Baronage, the whole body of barons, 男爵之通稱 ,nám tséuk, ,chí ,t'ung ,ch'ing. Nán tsioh chí t'ung ch'ing; the whole body of peers, 諸侯 ,chü ,hau. Chú hau.

Baroness, a baron's wife or lady, 夫人 ,fú ,yan. Fú jin.

Baronet, a degree of honor next below a baron, 從男 tsung' ,nám. Tsung nán, 此爵是亞於男爵 'ts'z tséuk, shí' á' ,ü ,nám tséuk,. Ts'z tsioh shí yá yú nán tsioh.

Baronetcy, the rank of a baronet, 從男爵 tsung' ,nám tséuk,. Tsung nán tsioh.

Baronial, pertaining to a baron, 男爵的 ,nám tséuk, tik,. Nán tsioh tih, 男爵嘅 ,nám tséuk, ké'.

Barony, the lordship, honor or fee of a baron, 男爵位 ,nám tséuk, wai'. Nán tsioh wei, 男爵之俸祿 ,nám tséuk, ,chí 'fung luk,. Nán tsioh chí fung luh.

Baroscope, an instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere, 量天氣輕重之器 ,léung ,t'ín hí' ,heng chung' ,chí hí'. Liáng t'ien k'í k'ing chung chí k'í.

Barouche, a four-wheeled carriage, 雙車 ,shéung ,ch'é. Shwáng ch'é, 雙馬車 ,shéung 'má ,ch'é. Shwáng má ch'é.

Barra, in Portugal and Spain, a long measure for cloths, 大西洋及西班牙量度之稱 Tái Sai-yéung k'ap, Saipánngá ,léung tok, ,chí ,ch'ing. Tá Síyáng kih Sípányá liáng toh chí ch'ing.

Barracada 魚名 ,ü ,meng. Yú ming.

Barracan, a thick, strong stuff, something like camlet, 羽緞 'ü tün'. Yú twán, 粗羽緞 ,ts'ò 'ü tün'. Ts'ú yú twán.

Barrack, a hut for soldiers, 兵舍 ,ping shé'. Ping shié; a house ditto, 兵房 ,ping ,fong. Ping fáng, 兵廠 ,ping 'ch'ong. Ping ch'áng, 營房 ,ying ,fong. Ying fáng, 塢 'ú. Wú, 堆卡 ,túi cháp,. Túi tsáh; ditto for officers, 官堆 ,kún ,túi. Kwán túi.

Barrack-master, the officer who superintends the barracks of soldiers, 管兵房之官 'kún ,ping ,fong ,chí ,kún. Kwán ping fáng chí kwán, 理兵房之官 'lí ,ping ,fong ,chí ,kún. Lí ping fáng chí kwán.

Barracoon, in Africa, a fort, 砲台 p'áu' ,t'oi. P'áu t'ái; a place where slaves are kept, 奴館 ,nò 'kún. Nú kwán; in China, the place where the deluded or kidnapped men are kept until they are shipped for Cuba, Peru &c., 猪仔館 ,chü 'tsai 'kún. Chú tsz kwán.

Barras, the resin which exudes from wounds made in the bark of fir trees, 松香 ,ts'ung ,héung. Sung hiáng, 樹膠 shü' ,káu. Shú kiáu.

Barrator, one who frequently excites suits at law, 唆擺 ,so 'pái. So pái.

Barred, fastened with a bar, 閂住 ,shán chü'. Swán chú; hindred, 担擱 tám kok,. Tán koh, 阻滯 'cho chái'. Tsú chí; forbidden, 禁嘅 kam' ké', 禁的 kam' tik,. Kin tih.

Barrel, a cask, 琵琶桶 ,p'í ,p'á 't'ung. P'í p'á t'ung, 大桶 tái' 't'ung. Tá t'ung; the quantity which a barrel contains, 一桶咁多 yat, 't'ung kòm' ,to. Yih t'ung kán to, --桶 yat, 't'ung. Yih t'ung; a barrel of flower, 麵花一桶 mín' ,fá yat, 't'ung. Mien hwá yih t'ung; the barrel of a quill, 毛管 ,mò 'kún. Máu kwán; the barrel of a gun, 鎗肉 ,ts'éung yuk,. Tsiáng juh, 鎗身 ,ts'éung ,shan. Ts'iáng shin, 口 'hau. K'au, 坎 'hòm. Kán; a wine barrel, 酒桶 'tsau 't'ung. Tsiú t'ung; a water barrel, 水桶 'shui 't'ung. Shwui t'ung; a cavity behind the tympanum of the ear, 耳內竅 'í noi' k'iú'. Ih nui kiáu; a tube, 筒 ,t'ung. T'ung; an iron cylinder, 鐵筒 t'ít, ,t'ung. T'ieh t'ung.

Barrel, to put in a barrel, as powder, 入藥 yap, yéuk,. Jih yoh.

Barrel-bellied, 大腹 tái' fuk,. Tá fuh, 腹便便 fuk, ,p'ín ,p'ín. Fuh p'ien p'ien.

Barreled, a six-barreled pistol, 六口炮 luk, 'hau p'áu'. Luh k'au p'áu, 六坎炮 luk, 'hòm p'áu'. Luh kán p'áu; a two-barreled ditto, 雙口炮 ,shéung 'hau p'áu'. Shwáng k'au p'áu, 兩坎炮 'léung 'hòm p'áu'. Liáng kán p'áu; a two-barreled gun, 兩坎鎗 'léung 'hòm ,ts'éung. Liáng kán ts'iáng, 雙坎鎗 ,shéung 'hòm ,ts'éung. Shwáng kán ts'iáng; to put in a barrel, 入落桶 yap, lok, 't'ung. Jih loh t'ung, 放落桶 fong' lok, 't'ung. Fáng loh t'ung, 放在桶內 fong' tsoi' 't'ung noi'. F'áng tsái t'ung nui.

Barren, not producing offsprings (applied to beasts), 犢 't'ò. T'áu, 不生子的牲口 pat, ,shang 'tsz tik, ,shang 'hau. Puh sang tsz tih sang k'au, 無仔生嘅 ,mò 'tsai ,shang ké'; a barren mare, 不下駒的 pat, 'há ,k'ü tik,. Puh hiá k'ü tih; a barren cow, 無犢之牛 ,mò tuk, ,chí ,ngau. Wú tuh chí niú; a barren womb, 石胎 shek, ,t'oi. Shih t'ái; a barren woman, 新抱公 ,san 'p'ò ,kung. Sin p'áu kung, 新婦公 ,san 'fú ,kung. Sin fú kung, 石女 shek, 'nü. Shih nü, 尼姑婆 ,ní

,kú ,p'o. Ní kú p'o, 無生產之婦 ,mò ,shang 'ch'án ,chí 'fú. Wú sang ch'án chí fú, 不育之婦 pat, yuk, ,chí 'fú. Puh yuh chí fú, 不妊之婦 pat, 'yam ,chí 'fú. Puh jin chí fu; not fertile, as land, 磽埆 ,háu kok,. Kiáu koh, 墽地 ,háu tí². Kiáu tí, 瘦地 shau' tí². Sau tí, 瘠地 tsik, tí². Tsih tí, 瘠土 tsik, 't'ò. Tsih t'ú, 磽地 ,háu tí². Kiáu tí; waste, 荒 ,fong. Hwáng, 欒欒 ,lün ,lün. Lwán lwán, 芒 ,mong. Máng; a barren mountain, 禿山 t'uk, ,shán. T'uh shán, 峞 ,úi. Hwui; a barren year, 荒年 ,fong ,nín. Hwáng nien, 凶年 ,hung ,nín. Hiung nien, 饑年 ,kí ,nín. Kí nien, 歉年 híp, ,nín. Hieh nien; barren, uncultivated land, 不毛之地 pat, ,mò ,chí tí². Puh máu chí tí, 荒野之地 ,fong 'yé ,chí tí². Hwáng yé chí tí; barren of interest, 無意味 ,mò í' mí². Wú í wí, 淡而無味 tám² ,í ,mò mí². Tán rh wú wí; barren matter, 無益之事 ,mò yik, ,chí sz². Wú yih chí sz; barren of news, 無乜新聞 ,mò mat, ,san ,man, 荒聞 ,fong ,man. Hwáng wan.

Barrenness, applied to women, 石胎 shek, ,t'oi. Shih t'ái; infertility, 度地 shau' tí². Sau tí; want of the power of producing anything new, 鈍 tun². Tun; barrenness of spiritual feelings, 無情緒 ,mò ,ts'ing 'sü. Wú ts'ing sü.

Barricade, a fortification made in haste, 障 chéung'. Cháng, 保障 'pò chéung'. Páu cháng, 防堵 ,fong 'tò. Fáng tú, 碣 'ú. Wú, 柵欄 ch'ák, ,lán. Ch'áh lán, 防壁 ,fong pik,. Fáng pih, 捍垣 hon² ,ún. Hán hiuen; to set up a barricade, 築捍垣 chuk, hon² ,ún. Chuh hán hiuen, 築防障 chuk, ,fong chéung'. Chuh fáng cháng, 設版 ch'ít, 'pán. Sheh pán.

Barricade, to stop up a passage, 起閘 'hí cháp,. K'í cháh, 起障 'hí chéung'. K'í cháng; to barricade a street, 防塞 ,fong sak,. Fáng seh, 塞住街 sak, chü² ,kái. Seh chú kiái.

Barrier, a kind of fence made in a passage, 關閘 ,kwán cháp,. Kwán cháh; a wall for defense, 堤 ,t'i. T'í, 坊 ,fan. Fan, 防壁 ,fong pik,. Fáng pih, 障塞 chéung' sak,. Cháng seh; a fortress on the frontier of a country, 鎮境砲台 chan' 'king p'áu' ,t'oi. Chin king p'áu t'ái, 守險砲台 'shau 'hím p'áu' ,t'oi. Shau hien p'áu t'ái, 守隘砲台 'shau ai' p'áu' ,t'oi. Shau yái p'áu t'ái; a fort on a pass, 關隘砲台 ,kwán ai' p'áu' ,t'oi. Kwán yái p'áu t'ái; natural barriers of a country, 天陿 ,t'in ,í. T'ien í; an obstruction in a road, 路關 lò² ,kwán. Lú kwán, 路閘 lò² cháp,. Lú cháh; an obstruction made of wood, 榎 'ín. Yen; any obstruction, 屏障 ,p'ing chéung'. P'ing cháng, 阻礙 'cho ngoi². Tsú ngái.

Barring, making fast with a bar, 閂住 ,shán chü². Swán chú, 關住 ,kwán chü². Kwán chú; obstructing, 上閘 'shéung cháp,. Sháng cháh; obstructing, 阻滯 'cho chai². Tsú chí; preventing, 担擱 ,tám kok,. Tán koh.

Barring-out, exclusion of a person from a place, 閂門唔俾入 ,shán ,mún ,m 'pí yap,. Swán mun wú pí jih.

Barrister, a counselor, learned in the laws, qualified and admitted at the bar, 狀師 chong² ,sz. Chwáng sz, 明狀師 ,ming chong² ,sz. Ming chwáng sz; native ditto, 師爺 ,sz ,yé. Sz yé; pettifogger, 狀棍 chong' kwan². Chwáng kwan, 訟棍 tsung' kwan². Sung kwan, 包訟 ,páu tsung'. Páu sung. 訟師 tsung' ,sz. Sung sz, 包狀師爺 ,páu chong² ,sz ,yé. Páu chwáng sz yé.

Barrow, a wheel-barrow, 轆 luk,. Luh; a light small carriage, 轆頭 luk, ,t'au. Luh t'au, 手車 'shau ,ch'é. Shau ch'é, 晚車 'wán ,ch'é. Wán ch'é; a hod, 梩 'lí. Lí.

Barrow, a male hog, castrated, 閹猪公 ,ím ,chü ,kung. Yen chú kung, 肉猪 yuk, ,chü. Juh chú, 猪 ,chü. Chú, 瀋豕 ,fan 'ch'í. Fan ch'í; barrow grease, 猪油 ,chü ,yau. Chú yú.

Barrow, a hillock or mound of earth, intended as a repository of the dead, 墳 ,yam. Yin.

Barshot, double-headed shot, 雙頭炮碼 ,shéung ,t'au p'áu' 'má. Shwáng t'au p'áu má, 兩頭炮碼 'léung ,t'au p'áu' 'má. Liáng t'au p'áu má.

Barter, to traffic by exchanging one commodity for another, 貿 mau². Mau, 交易 ,káu yik,. Kiáu yih, 貿易 mau² yik,. Mau yih, 以貨易貨 'í fo' yik, fo'. Í ho yih ho, 以貨換貨 'í fo' ún² fo'. I ho hwán ho, 兌換 túi' ún². Túi hwán, 換易 ún² yik,. Hwán yih, 準折 'chun chít,. Chun cheh; to take cloth and barter it for silk, 抱布貿絲 'p'ò pò' mau² ,sz. P'áu pú mau sz.

Bartered, given in exchange, 易過 yik, kwo'. Yih kwo, 兌換過 túi' ún² kwo'. Túi hwán kwo.

Barterer, one who traffics by exchange of commodities, 貿易者 mau² yik, 'ché. Mau yih ché, 交易者 ,káu yik, 'ché.

Bartering 貿易 mau² yik,. Mau yih, 交易 ,káu yik,. Kiáu yih.

Bartholomew-day 英八月二十四日 Ying pát, üt, í² shap, sz' yat,. Ying páh yueh rh shih sz jih, 處暑 ch'ü' 'shü. Ch'ú shú.

Baryta, the heaviest of the earths, 至重之土 chí' chung² ,chí 't'ò. Chí chung chí t'ú.

Barytone, a grave, deep sound, 沉音 ,ch'am ,yam. Ch'in yin.

Barytum, a metal, the basis of baryta, 金類 ,kam lui². Kin lui, 至重土之本質 chí' chung² 't'ò ,chí 'pún chat,. Chí chung t'ú chí pún chih.

Basalt, a rock of igneous origin, 以火鎔成之石 'í 'fo ,yung ,shing ,chí shek,. Í ho yung ching chí shih.

Basanite, Lydian stone, or black jasper, 黑玉石 hak, yuk, shek,. Heh yuh shih.

Basbleue, a blue stocking, 女史 'nü 'sz. Nü shí.

Base, mean, 卑賤 ,pí tsín². Pí tsien, 鄙賤 'p'í tsín². P'í tsien, 下賤 há² tsín². Hiá tsien, 鄙陋 'p'í lau². P'í lau, 底賤 'tai tsín². Tí tsien, 低賤 ,tai tsín². Tí tsien, 下流 há² ,lau. Hia liú, 下作 há² tsok,. Hiá tsoh, 闒茸 t'áp, ,yung.

T'áh jung, 邋遢 t'áp, ˏyung, 弊斯 pai² ˏsz. Pí sz, 下等嘅 há² 'tang ké². Hiá tang [的] tih; base actions, 鄙陋之行爲 'p'í lau² ˏchí ˏhang ˏwai. P'í lau chí hang wei, 卑賤嘅行爲 ˏpí tsín² ké² ˏhang ˏwai, 下賤之行爲 há² tsín² ˏchí ˏhang ˏwai. Hiá tsien chí hang wei, 下陋之行爲 há² lau² ˏchí ˏhang ˏwai. Hiá lau chí hang wei, 壞陋之行爲 wái² lau² ˏchí ˏhang ˏwai. Hwái lau chí hang wei; very base actions, 賤過狗 tsín² kwo' 'kau. Tsien kwo kau, 卑汚狗賤 ˏpí ˏú 'kau tsín². Pí wú kau tsien; a base fellow, 庸夫俗子 ˏyung ˏfú tsuk, 'tsz. Yung fú suh tsz, 一匹村夫 yat, p'at, ˏts'ün ˏfú. Yih p'ih ts'un fú, 鄙陋匹夫 'p'í lau² p'at, ˏfú. P'í lau p'ih fú; base in the extreme, 好下賤 'hò há² tsín². Háu hiá tsien, 下賤之至 há² tsín² ˏchí chí². Hiá tsien chí chí, 最鄙賤 tsui' 'p'í tsín². Tsui p'í tsien, 卑賤到極 ˏpí tsín² tò' kik, Pí tsien táu kih, 極賤嘅 kik, tsín² ké²; base metal, 低金 ˏtai ˏkam. Tí kin, 雜金 tsáp, ˏkam. Tsáh kin; infamous, 無面皮 ˏmò mín² ˏp'í. Wú mien p'í, 沒臉的 mut, 'lím tik, Muh lien tih, 唔好聲名 ˏm 'hò ˏshing ˏmeng. Wú háu shing ming, 名聲敗壞 ˏmeng ˏshing pái² wái². Ming shing pái hwái, 壞了聲名 wái² 'liú ˏshing ˏming. Hwái liáu shing meng, 聲名狼藉 ˏshing ˏmeng ˏlong tsik, Shing ming láng tsih; very common, 碌碌庸流 luk, luk, ˏyung ˏlau. Luh luh yung liú, 庸碌嘅 ˏyung luk, ké², 凡夫 ˏfán ˏfú. Fán fú, 凡庸 ˏfán ˏyung. Fán yung; born out of wedlock, 野子 'yé 'tsz. Yé tsz, 雜種仔 tsáp, 'chung 'tsai. Tsáh chung [子] tsz; the child of a concubine, 亞奶仔 á' 'nái 'tsai, 妾氏仔 ts'íp, shí² 'tsai. Ts'ieh shí tsz, 庶出嘅 shü' ch'ut, ké²; born of a prostitute, 老舉仔 'lò 'kü 'tsai. Láu kü tsz, 娼子 ˏch'éung 'tsz. Ch'áng tsz, 妓婦子 kí² 'fú 'tsz. Kí fú tsz, 十種子 shap, 'chung 'tsz. Shih chung tsz; the base (in music), 沉音 ˏch'am ˏyam. Ch'in yin.

Base, the bottom of anything, 底 'tai. Tí; foundation, 基址 ˏkí 'chí. Kí chí, 地脚 tí² kéuk, Tí kioh, 地基 tí² ˏkí. Tí kí, 地址 tí² 'chí. Tí chí; the base of a pillar, 柱脚 'ch'ü kéuk, Ch'ú kioh, 柱底 'ch'ü 'tai. Ch'ú tí, 柱墩 'ch'ü ˏtun. Ch'ú tun, 碪 ˏchan. Chin, 磉 ˏsong. Sáng, 礎 'ch'o. Ts'ú, 柱砥 'ch'ü 'tai. Ch'ú chí, 碣 ˏk'ín. K'ien, 碣 sik, Sih, 礸 tsán'. Tsán; the base of a plough, 犂底 ˏlai 'tai. Lí tí; the base of a triangle, 三角形之低線 ˏsám kok, ˏying ˏchí ˏtai sín'. Sán koh hing chí tí sien, 勾 ˏkau. Kau.

Base, to reduce the value by the admixture of meaner metals, 做僞金 tsò² ngai² ˏkam. Tso wei kin, 摳低金 ˏk'au ˏtai ˏkam. K'ü tí kin.

Base-born, you base-born runt, 賤骨頭 tsín² kwat, ˏt'au. Tsien kuh t'au; see under Base.

Based, reduced in value, 做過平 tsò² kwo' ˏp'ing. Tso kwo p'ing, 造低銀 tsò² ˏtai ˏngan. Tsáu tí yin; founded, 立過基址 lap, kwo' ˏkí 'chí. Lih kwo kí chí.

Base-hearted, vile in heart, 乖僻 ˏkwái p'ik, Kwái p'ih, 偏僻 ˏp'ín p'ik, P'ien p'ih.

Baseless, without a base, 無基址 ˏmò ˏkí 'chí. Wú kí chí, 無地脚 ˏmò tí² kéuk, Wú tí kioh, 無根本 ˏmò ˏkan 'pún. Wú kin pún.

Basely, in a base manner, 好鄙陋 'hò 'p'í lau². Háu p'í lau, 鄙僻的 'p'í p'ik, tik, P'í p'ih tih, 乖僻嗷樣 ˏkwái p'ik, 'kòm yéung². Kwái p'ih kán yáng; dishonorably, 鄙然 'p'í ˏín. P'í jen, 僻然 p'ik, ˏín. P'ih jen.

Basement, the ground floor of a building, 基址 ˏkí 'chí. Kí chí, 地脚 tí² kéuk, Tí kioh; basement room, 地下嘅房 tí² há² ké² ˏfong.

Baseminded, mean, 鄙僻 'p'í p'ik, P'í p'ih.

Baseness, meanness, 卑賤 ˏpí tsín². Pí tsien, 卑汚 ˏpí ˏú. Pí wú; baseness of metal, 僞銀 ngai² ˏngan. Wei yin, 銅銀 ˏt'ung ˏngan. T'ung yin.

Basenet, a helmet, 盔 ˏkw'ai. Kwei.

Base-string, the string of an instrument, which produces the lowest note, 沉音線 ˏch'am ˏyam sín'. Ch'in yin sien, 低聲線 ˏtai ˏshing sín'. Tí shing sien, 低絃 ˏtai ˏín. Tí hien.

Bashaw, the title of the prime vizier of Turkey, 拜相 pái' séung². Pái siáng; the title of viceroys, or governors of provinces, 總督 'tsung tuk, Tsung tuk; 大臣 'fú ˏt'oi. Fú t'ái; a proud, tyrannical, overbearing man, 殘虐嘅人 ˏts'án yéuk, ké² ˏyan, 暴虐之人 pò² yéuk, ˏchí ˏyan. Páu nioh chí jin.

Bashful, as Chinese women, 怕醜 p'á' 'ch'au. P'á ch'au, 怕羞 p'á' ˏsau. P'á siú, 含羞 ˏhòm ˏsau. Hán siú, 帶愧 tái' kw'ai². Tái kw'ei, 抱慚 'p'ò ˏts'ám. P'áu ts'án, 抱愧 'p'ò kw'ai². P'áu kw'ei, 知羞 ˏchí ˏsau. Chí siú, 知恥 ˏchí 'ch'í. Chí ch'í, 懷羞 ˏwái ˏsau. Hwái siú, 畏羞 wai' ˏsau. Wei siú, 有廉恥的 'yau ˏlím 'ch'í tik, Yú lien ch'í tih, 識醜 shik, 'ch'au. Shih ch'au, 怯志 híp, chí². Hieh chí, 赧顏 'nán ˏngán. Nán yen, 歉 híp, Hieh, 沿嗟 ˏí ˏts'z. Í ts'z, 面皮薄 mín² ˏp'í pok, Mien p'í poh, 赤面 ch'ik, mín². Ch'ih mien, 面都紅 mín² ˏtò ˏhung. Mien tú hung, 花咁紅係面 ˏfá kòm' ˏhung ˏt'iú mín². Hwá kán hung t'iáu mien, 媿 kw'ai². Kw'ei, 畏葸 wai' 'sái. Wei sí, 酌 'chan. Chin, 愧 'tín. Tien.

Basil, fragrant, 紫蘇 'tsz ˏsú. Tsz sú, 薴薈 ˏning hoi². Ning hái, 蘇 'shü. Shú, 蒙 kü². Kü; basil royal, 蘿勒 (?) ˏlo ˏk'an. Lo k'in.

Basil, the shop or angle of a tool or instrument, as of a chisel, 企口 'k'í 'hau. K'í k'au, 欹 (?) ˏk'í. K'í.

Basilar process of the temporal bone, 完骨 ˏün kwat, Yuen kuh.

Basilica, the middle vein of the arm, 手臂中廻血管 'shau pí' ˏchung ˏúi hüt, 'kún. Shau pí chung hwui hiueh kwán.

Basilicon, ointment, 松香膏藥 ˏts'ung héung ˏkò yéuk, Sung hiáng káu yoh, [用松香一斤,黃臘一斤,橄欖油二十兩,煮鎔而後隔渣.]

Basilisk 謊說爲毒蛇 ˏfong shüt, ˏwai tuk, ˏshé. Hwáng shwoh wei tuh shié.

Basin, a deep, 甌 ˏau. Ngau; a flat ditto, 碗 'ún,

Wán; wash hand ditto, 面盤 mín² ,p'ún. Mien pw'án, 洗面盆 'sai mín² ,p'ún. Sí mien pw'án, 洗臉盤 'sai 'lím ,p'ún. Sí lien pw'án; a basin to hold water 瓦甌 'ngá ,au. Yá ngau; a rice basin, 飯碗 fán² 'ún. Fán wán; a large ditto, 飯盂 fán² ,ü. Fán yú, 飯 ,k'iú. K'iáu, 大碗 tái² 'ún. Tá wán; a middling ditto, 中碗 ,chung 'ún. Chung wán; a small one ditto, 小碗 'siú 'ún. Siáu wán, 細碗 sai² 'ún. Sí wán, 盆 ,hai. Hí, 盆 ,chiú. Cháu; a (Chinese) soup basin, 大湯碗 tái² ,t'ong 'ún. Tá t'áng wán; basins or dishes for Chinese vegetables, 菜盆 ts'oi² ,p'ún. Ts'ái pw'án; a wooden basin, 盤 ,p'ún. Pw'án, 椀 'ún. Wán; a vessel used in sacrificing, 銅羹 ,ying ,kang. Hing kang, 銅鼎 ,ying 'ting. Hing ting, 鑵碗 'kwai 'ún. Kwei wán; a brass basin, 銅盆 ,t'ung ,p'ún. T'ung pw'án; a circular valley, 圜山谷 ,wán ,shán kuk,. Hwán shán kuh; the tract of a valley, drained by some river, 江谷 ,kong kuk,. Kiáng kuh; the scale of a balance, 天平盤 ,t'ín ,p'ing ,p'ún. T'ien p'ing pw'án.

Basined, inclosed in a basin, 載落盤內 tsoi² lok, ,p'ún noi⁴. Tsái loh pw'án nui, 裝在盤內 ,chong tsoi² ,p'ún noi⁴. Chwáng tsái pw'án nui.

Basin-shaped, having the shape or form of a basin, 似盤之式 'ts'z ,p'ún ,chí shik,. Sz pw'án chí sih, 如盤嗽樣 ,ü ,p'ún 'kòm yéung². Jú pw'án kán yáng.

Basis, the foundation of anything, 基址 ,kí 'chí. Kí chí, 地脚 tí² kéuk,. Tí kioh, 基脚 ,kí kéuk,. Kí kioh, 基地 ,kí tí². Kí tí; the foundation stone, 地脚石 tí² kéuk, shek,. Tí kioh shih, 地牛* 石 tí² ,ngau shek,. Tí niú shih, 礎石 'ch'o shek,. Ts'ú shih.

Bask, to be exposed to genial heat, 曬熱頭 shái² ít, ,t'au. Shái jeh t'au, 晒日 shái² yat,. Shái jih, 曝日 puk, yat,. Puh jih, 曬曝 shái² puk,. Shái puh; to be at ease and thriving under benign influences, 沾雨露之恩 ,chím 'ü lò² ,chí ,yan. Chen yú lú chí ngan, 沾日照之恩 ,chím yat, chiú² ,chí ,yan. Chen jih cháu chí ngan.

Basket, a basket with square sides, 筐 ,hong (,kw'áng). Kw'áng, 傾筐 ,k'ing ,hong. King kw'áng, 參 ,ts'ám; a round ditto, 篚 'fí. Fí, 筥 'kü. Kü; basket for sending presents in, 筐篚 ,hong 'fí. Kw'áng fí; general term for a basket, 籃 ,lám. Lán, 籃筐 ,lám ,kwáng. Lán kw'áng 籃笠 ,lám lap,. Lán lih; a basket with a wide mouth and narrow bottom, 籌答 'kau [kau'?] ,ling. Kau ling; a basket used for putting the sacrificial rice into, 簠簋 'fú 'kwai. Fú kwei; a basket for rearing silk worms, 簃 ,au. Ngau; a covered basket. 盒籮 hòp, ,lo. Hoh lo. 竹盒 chuk, hòp,. Chuh hoh; an eared basket, 鑪籮 ,ts'o ,lo. Ts'o lo; a fish basket, 魚笈 ,ü kap,. Yú kih; a globular basket, 种簠 'chung 't'ím. Chung t'ien; a market basket, 弓籃 ,kung ,lám. Kung lán; a money basket, 籌仔 ,lo 'tsai; a partition basket, 隔籃 kík, ,lám. Keh lán; a pedding basket, 担籮 tím² ,lo. Tán lo; a rattan basket, 籐籃 ,t'ang ,lám. T'ang lán; a refuse paper basket, 紙笠 'chí lap,. Chí lih; a round osier basket, 笸 ,t'ün. Tw'án, 篇 ,chün. Chuen, 籧 ch'ü². Ch'ú, a sprout basket, 篠 t'iú². T'iáu; a tall ditto, 賢 kwai². Kwei; a sunning basket, 曬簽 shái² ,p'ún. Shái pw'án; a tary basket, 簡 ,lí. Lí; a wheat basket, 麥籠 mák, ,lung. Meh lung; a basket scuttle, 拂簽 fat, 'ts'ám. Fuh ts'án, 籐桿 ,lui 'lí. Lui lí; a dirt basket, 撒擡簽 láp, sáp, 'ts'ám. Lieh sáh ts'án, 箒箕 ,pún ,kí. Pwán kí, 畚 'chü. Chú, 拂坭簽 fat, ,nai 'ts'ám. Fuh ní ts'án, 土簀 't'ò kwai². T'ú kwei, 菓 'lui. Lui, 桴 ,fú. Fú; a basket for taking fish, 魚笱 ,ü 'kau. Yú kau, 籠罩 ,lung chau². Lung chau, 笞 'kú. Kú; a basket for containing sacrificial fruits, 籩豆 ,pín tau². Pien tau; a basket used in sacrifice, 簝 ,liú. Liáu; a basket for rice, 斗筲 'tau ,shau. Tau shau, 筲箕 ,shau ,kí. Shau kí, 簞 ,tán. Tán, 篤 kák,. Keh; a basket for washing rice, 簸 ,yéung. Jáng, 洗米簸 'sai 'mai ,lo; a scholar's basket, 箧笥 háp, tsz². Kieh sz; a wicker basket, 箒箬 'háu 'lò. K'áu láu; a grain basket, 米囤 'mai ,t'ün. Mí tw'án; a basket for chopsticks, 箸筒 chü² ,t'ung. Ch'ú t'ung, 簽籤 ,ts'ím ,ying. Ts'ien ying; a fruit basket, 竹笠仔 chuk, lap, 'tsai; a basket for poultry, 鷄鴨籠 ,kai áp, ,lung. Kí yáh lung; baskets made of flowers 花籃 ,fá ,lám. Hwá lán; a basket to carry pigs in, 猪苴 ,chü lap,. Chú lih, 猪仔笠 ,chü 'tsai lap,. Chú tsz lih, 猪籠 ,chü ,lung. Chú lung; each basket of coal, 炭一笠笠 t'án² yat, lap, lap,. T'án yih lih lih.

Basket-maker 竹器師傅 chuk, hí² ,sz fú². Chuh k'í sz fú, 織籮師傅 chik, ,lo ,sz fú². Chih lo sz fú.

Basket-hilt, a hilt of a sword which covers the hand with a kind of basket work, 劍頭籠 kím² ,t'au ,lung. Kien t'au lung.

Basking, exposing or lying exposed to the continued action of the sun or heat, 曬 shái². Shái.

Bas-Relief, see Bass-Relief.

Bass, in music, the base, 低音 ,tai ,yam. Tí yin, 低聲 ,tai ,shing. Tí shing, 低韻 ,tai wan². Tí yun, 沉音 ,ch'am ,yam. Ch'in yin.

Bass-relief, sulpture, whose figures do not stand out far from the ground, 彫現之花 ,tiú ín² ,chí ,fá. Tiáu hien chí hwá, 浮花 ,fau ,fá. Fau hwá, 浮凸嘅花 ,fau tat, ké² ,fá, 陽浮的花 ,yéung ,fau tik, ,fá. Yáng fau tih hwá, 深地的花 ,sham tí² tik, ,fá. Shin tí tih hwá, 淺地的花 'ts'in tí² tik, ,fá. Ts'ien tí tih hwá, 彫浮凸花 ,tiú ,fau tat, ,fá. Tiáu fau tuh hwá.

Bass-viol, a musical instrument, used for playing the bass or gravest part, 沉音四絃 ,ch'am ,yam sz² ,ín. Ch'in yin sz hien.

Basset-horn, a musical instrument resembling a

* The Chinese bury a number of small figures of cattle underneath the foundation, from which the first stone devives its name.

clarinet, but of much greater compass, 大筒 tái² ,t'ung. Tá t'ung.

Bassetto, a, 四絃 sz' ,ín. Sz hien.

Bassinet, a wicker basket, with a hood over one end, in which infants are placed, 眠籃 ,mín ,lám. Mien lán, 睡籃 shui' ,lám. Shwui lán, 推籃 ,t'úi ,lám.

Bass-mat, matting made of the inner bark of trees, 樹皮席 shü² ,p'i tsik,. Shú p'i tsih.

Bassoon, a musical wind instrument, 大横笛 tái² ,wáng tek,. Tá hung tih; [pá há.]

Basso-relievo, see Bass-Relief.

Basso-repieno, the base of a grand chorus, 樂之沉音 ngok, ,chí ,ch'am ,yam. Ngoh chí ch'in yin, 樂之低音 ngok, ,chí ,tai ,yam. Ngoh chí tí yin.

Bast, the inner bark of a tree, 樹皮囊 shü' ,p'i ,nong. Shú p'i náng; a hassock, which see.

Bastard, a natural child, born of a concubine, 細婆仔 sai' ,p'o 'tsai, 亞奶仔 á' 'nái 'tsai, 庶子 shü' 'tsz. Shú tsz, 妾氏子 ts'íp, shí' 'tsz. Ts'ieh shí tsz, 側室子 chak, shat, 'tsz. Tseh shih tsz, 偏房子 ,p'ín ,fong 'tsz. P'ien fáng tsz, 庶出 shü' ch'ut,. Shú ch'uh, 側出 chak, ch'ut,. Tseh ch'uh; an illegitimate child, 野子 'yé 'tsz. Yé tsz, 野仔 'yé 'tsai; the child of a prostitute, 老舉仔 'lò 'kü 'tsai, 娼子 ,ch'éung 'tsz, 娼妓子 ,ch'éung kí' 'tsz. Ch'áng kí tsz, 妓婦子 kí' 'fú 'tsz. Kí fú tsz, 雜種仔 tsáp, 'chung 'tsai, 龜子 ,kwai 'tsz. Kwei tsz, 龜蛋 ,kwai tán². Kwei tán, 龜精 ,kwai ,tseng. Kwei tsing, * 孽子 ít, 'tsz, 王八蛋 † ,wong pát, tán². Wáng páh tán, 王八孽子 ,wong pát, ít, 'tsz. Wáng páh jeh tsz, 野生 'yé ,shang. Yé sang, 私子 ,sz 'tsz. Sz tsz; bastard animals, 雜種獸 tsáp, 'chung shau². Tsáh chung shau; false, not genuine, 僞 ngai². Wei, 假僞 'ká ngai². Kiá wei.

Bastardism, the state of a bastard, 庶子之事 shü' 'tsz ,chí sz². Shú tsz chí sz, 野子之地位 'yé 'tsz ,chí tí² wai'. Yé tsz chí tí wei.

Bastardize, to prove to be a bastard, 立側出之據 lap, chak, ch'ut, ,chí kü'. Lih tseh ch'uh chí kü, 表明庶出慨 'piú ,ming shü' ch'ut, ké'; to beget a bastard, 生私子 ,shang ,sz 'tsz. Sang sz tsz, 生野仔 ,shang 'yé 'tsai. Sang yé tsz.

Bastardly, spuriously, 側生慨 chak, ,shang ké'.

Bastard-parsley 莓 ,hü. Hü.

Baste, to beat with a stick, 棍打 kwan' 'tá. Kwan tá, 以杖打人 'i chéung² 'tá ,yan. Í cháng tá jin, 朴責 p'ok, chák,. P'oh tseh; to moisten with fat or other liquid, 燒肉搽油 ,shiú yuk, ,ch'á ,yau. Sháu juh ch'a yú, 炙肉灌油 chek, yuk, kún' ,yau. Chih juh kwán yú.

Baste, to sew with long stitches, 聯 ,lün. Liuen, 疎縫 ,sho ,fung. Sú fung, 大步咁聯 tái² pò' kòm' ,lün. Tá pú kán liuen, 疎疎聯 ,sho ,sho ,lün; to baste clothes, 聯衣服 ,lán ,í fuk,. Liuen í fuh.

* This is also used for a child of a concubine.

† This and the following are also applied to children born out of wedlock.

Basted, beat with a stick, 棍打過 kwan' 'tá kwo'. Kwan tá kwo; moistened with fat or other matter in roasting, 灌過油 kún' kwo' ,yau. Kwán kwo yú, 搽過油 ,ch'á kwo' ,yau. Ch'á kwo yú; sewed together with long stitches, 大步聯過 tái² pò² ,lün kwo'. Tá pú liuen kwo.

Bastinade, } a sound beating with a stick or cudgel,
Bastinado, } 杖人 chéung' ,yan. Cháng jin, 打板子 'tá 'pán 'tsz. Tá pán tsz, 杖責 chéung' chák,. Cháng tseh, 板責 'pán chák,. Pán tseh, 笞責 ,ch'í chák,. Ch'í tseh, 打屁股 'tá p'i' 'kú. Tá p'i kú, 打屎窟 'tá 'shí fat,. Tá shí kuh, 榜笞 'pong ,ch'í. Páng ch'í, 笞臀 ,ch'i ,t'ün. Ch'i t'un, 棒笞 'páng ,ch'í. Páng ch'i; a beating an offender on the soles of his feet, 打脚板 'tá kéuk, 'pán. Tá kioh pán, 笞脚 ,ch'i kéuk,. Ch'i kioh, 拷脚板 ,háu kéuk, 'pán. K'áu kioh pán.

Bastinade, } to beat with a stick or cudgel, 棍打
Bastinado, } kwan' 'tá. Kwan tá, 杖打 chéung' 'tá. Cháng tá.

Basting, beating with a stick, 棍打 kwan' 'tá. Kwan tá; moistening with dripping, 灌 kún'. Kwán; sewing together with long stitches, 大步聯 tái² pò² ,lün. Tá pú liuen.

Bastion 瞅 ,tsau. Tsau, 城堡 ,shing 'pò. Ching páu, 城隅堡 ,shing ,ü 'pò. Ching yú páu, 護城堤 ú² ,shing ,t'ai. Hú ching t'i.

Baston, } a round moulding in the base of a co-
Batoon, } lumn, 圓墩 ,ün ,tun. Yuen tun.

Basyle, any electro-positive ingredient of a compound, performing the functions of an element, 電氣陽行 tín² hi' ,yéung ,hang. Tien k'i yáng hang. See Radical.

Bat, a heavy stick, broad at the lower end, and used to strike the ball in game of cricket, 打毬板 'tá ,k'au 'pán. Tá k'iú pán.

Bat, a mammiferous animal, having a body resembling that of a mouse, 飛鼠 ,fí 'shü. Fí shú, 蝠鼠 fuk, 'shü. Fuh shú, 蝙蝠 ,p'ín fuk,. P'ien fuh, 服鼠 fuk, 'shü. Fuh shú, 飛蝠 ,fí fuk,. Fí fuh *, 飛牛 ,fí shang. Fí sang, 蝠翼 fuk, yik,. Fuh yih, 鼠 'lui 'shü. Lui shú, 蟙蝠 chik, mak,. Chih meh, 仙鼠 ,sín 'shü. Sien shú, 毛鼠 ,mò 'shü. Máu shú, 燕蝙蝠 ín' ,p'ín ,ú. Yen p'ien hú, 鷄蝙 ,lau chung². Liú chung.

Batardeau, a coffer-dam, which see.

Batavia, the capital of Java, 咖喇吧 Kálápá. Kiálápá, 吧啦非啞 Pátáfiá. Pátáfiá.

Batavian, pertaining to Holland, 荷蘭國慨 Holán kwok, ké', 荷蘭國的 Holán kwok, tik,. Holán kwoh tih.

Batavian, a native of Betaw, or Holland, 荷蘭國人 Holán kwok, ,yan. Holán kwoh jin.

Bat-fowling, a mode of catching birds at night, by holding a torch and beating the perch where they roost, 夜間捉鳥 yé' ,kán chuk, 'niú. Yé kien chuh niáu.

* The ,fí ,shang and ,fí 'shü are said to be the "flying squirrel" though Kang Hi makes no such distinction.

Batch, a quantity of bread baked at one time, 一局餅 yat, kuk, 'peng. Yih kiuh ping, 一局麵包 yat, kuk, mín² ,páu. Yih kiuh mien páu; the same batch, 同類 ,t'ung lui². T'ung lui, 一樣概 yat, yéung² ké². Yih yáng [的] tih.

Bate, strife, 嗌交 ái² ,káu, 爭交 ,cháng ,káu. Tsang kiáu, 鬧交 náu² ,káu. Náu kiáu; a make bate, 架梁 ká² ,léung. Kiá liáng.

Bate, to lessen, see Abate.

Bateau, a light boat, 飛龍艇 ,fí ,lung 't'eng. Fí lung t'ing.

Bateful, contentious, 百家憎 pák, ,ká ,tsang. Peh kiá tsang, 好氣 'hò hí². Háu k'í, 好嗌 hò² ái². Batenites, Batenists, Batenians, a sect of apostates from Mohammedism, 背回回教者 pui² ,Ui ,ui káu² 'ché. Pei Hwui hwui kiáu ché.

Bath, a place for bathing, 洗身房 'sai ,shan ,fong. Sí shin fáng, 浴堂 yuk, ,t'ong. Yuh t'áng, 浴室 yuk, shat,. Yuh shih, 浴房 yuk, ,fong. Yuh fáng, 浴所 yuk, 'sho. Yuh so; a vessel for bathing, 洗身盤 'sai ,shan ,p'ún. Sí shin pw'án, 浴盤 yuk, ,p'ún. Yuh pw'án; ditto one for cold bathing, 洗涼盆 'sai ,léung ,p'ún. Sí liáng pw'án; a little bathing pond, 洗澡湯池 'sai 'tsò ,t'ong ,ch'í. Sí tsáu t'áng ch'í, 浴池 yuk, ,ch'í. Yuh ch'í; to take a bath, 沐浴 muk, yuk,. Muh yuh, 洗身 'sai ,shan. Sí shin, 抖† 涼 't'au ,léung. T'au liáng, 抹涼 mát, ,léung. Moh liáng. [† 投 is used by the Hakká.]

Bath, Order of the, a high order of British knighthood *, 男爵 ,nám tséuk. Nán tsioh; the first class of the Order is: Knight Grand Cross, 第一等男爵 tai² yat, 'tang ,nám tséuk,. Tí yih tang nán tsioh; the second class of the Order is: Knight Commander, 第二等男爵 tai² í² 'tang ,nám tséuk,. Tí rh tang nán tsioh; the third class of the Order is: Knight Companion, 第三等男爵 tai² ,sám 'tang ,nám tséuk,. Tí sán tang nán tsioh.

Bath-brick, a preparation of calcareous earth in the form of a brick, used for cleansing knives, 灰石粉 ,fúi shek, 'fan. Hwui shih fan, 火石粉 'fo shek, 'fan. Ho shih fan; cakes ditto, 火石餅 'fo shek, 'peng. Ho shih ping.

Bathe, to wash the body, 洗身 'sai ,shan. Sí shin, 沐浴 muk, yuk,. Muh yuh, 洗浴 'sai yuk,. Sí yuh, 盥沃 'fún yuk,. Kwán yuh, 盥洗 'fún 'sai. Kwán sí, 洗濯 'sai tik,. Sí tih, 洗濯 'sai chok,. Sí choh, 盥濯 'fún chok,. Kwán choh, 洗澡 'sai 'tsò. Sí tsáu, 抖涼 't'au ,léung; to bathe a corpse, 浴尸 yuk, ,shí. Yuh shí. 濔 ,ní (mí). Mí; to bathe a wound, 洽水 áp, 'shui. Hiáh shwui, 洽瘡 áp, ,ch'ong. Hiáh chw'áng.

Bathed, washed, as in a bath, 洗過 'sai kwo². Sí kwo, 沐浴過 muk, yuk, kwo². Muh yuh kwo; moistened, 洽過水 áp, kwo² 'shui. Hiáh kwo shwui, 灌過 kún² kwo². Kwán kwo; her whole body was bathed in tears, 淚流滿身 lui² ,lau 'mún ,shan. Lí liú mwán shin; tears bathed his cheeks, 淚盈腮 lui² ,ying ,soi. Lí ying sái.

Bathing, washing by immersion, 沐浴 muk, yuk,. Muh yuh, 洗身 'sai ,shan. Sí shin; bathing-room, 洗身房 'sai ,shan ,fong. Sí shin fáng, 浴室 yuk, shat,. Yuh shih, 湢浴 pik, yuk,. Pih yuh; men and women should not bathe in the same bathing-room, 男女不共湢浴 ,nám 'nü pat, kung² pik, yuk,. Nán nü puh kung pih yuh; bathing-tub, 洗身盤 'sai ,shan ,p'ún. Sí shin pw'án, 浴盆 yuk, ,p'ún. Yuh pw'án, 澡盆 'tsò ,p'ún. Tsáu pw'án, 杅 ,ü. Yú, 檻 lám². Lán; it was engraved on his bathing-tub, 盤銘 ,p'ún ,ming. Pw'án ming; the festival of bathing Budha *, 浴佛節 yuk, fat, tsít,. Yuh fuh tsieh, 浴佛誕 yuk, fat, tán². Yuh fuh tán; bathing-dress or gown, 洗身衫 'sai ,shan ,shám. Sí shin sán, 浴衣 ,shan ,í. Chin í; water for bathing, 洗身概水 'sai ,shan ké² 'shui; water for bathing the head, 洗頭水 'sai ,t'au 'shui. Sí t'au shwui, 漣水 ,lín 'shui. Lien shwui.

Bathracites 蟾諸石 ,shím ,ch'ü shek,. Chen ch'ú shih.

Bath-room, an appartment for bathing, 洗身房 'sai ,shan ,fong. Sí shin fáng.

Bating, excepting, 除了 ,ch'ü 'liú. Ch'ú liáu, 除此之外 ,ch'ü 'ts'z ,chí ngoi². Ch'ú ts'z chí wái; see Abating.

Batist, a fine linen cloth, 幼夏布 yau² há² pò². Yú hiá pú.

Batlet, a square piece of wood for beating linen, 砧衫槌 'tam ,shám ,ch'ui, 擣衣之槌 'tò ,í ,chí ,ch'ui. Táu í chí ch'ui, 搗衣椎 'tò ,í ,ch'ui. Táu í ch'ui, 木槌 muk, ,ch'ui. Muh ch'ui; a batlet for beating silk, 砧絲槌 'tam ,sz ,ch'ui, 譚 ,t'ám. T'án.

Batman, one who has charge of the cooking utensils, 守軍廚器者 'shau ,kwan ,ch'ü hí² 'ché. Shau kiun ch'ú k'í ché, 執拾軍廚器者 chap, shap, ,kwan ,ch'ü hí² 'ché. Chih shih kiun ch'ú k'í ché.

Baton, Batoon, a staff, 杖 chéung². Cháng; a marshal's staff, † 元帥之柄 ,ün shui² ,chi peng². Yuen shwai chí ping, 元帥指揮兵之杖 ,ün shui² 'chí ,fai ,ping ,chí chéung². Yuen shwai chí hwui ping chí cháng; "a batoon held in the hands of ancient states-men, 笏 fat,. Hwuh; the batoon of a king, 鎮圭 chan² ,kwai. Chin kwei; ditto of a duke, 桓圭 ,ún ,kwai. Hwán kwei; ditto of a marquis, 信圭 sun² ,kwai. Sin kwei; ditto of an earl, 躬圭 ,kung ,kwai. Kung kwei;" to hold the battoon, 執圭 chap, ,kwai. Chih kwei; a mark denoting illegitimate birth, 私出之號 ,sz ch'ut, ,chí hò². Sz ch'uh chí háu.

Batrachia, animals of the frog &c. kind, 蟾蜍蛤蟆

* Knight Grand Cross of the Bath (K. G. C. B.); Knight Commander of the Bath (K. C. B.); Companion of the Bath (C. B. or K. B.)

* This festival is celebrated on the 8th day of the fourth Chinese moon.

† A marshal's staff is a badge of the highest military honor, 元帥之柄者, 是至大兵權之號也.

等類 ˌk'am ˌk'ü kòp, kái' 'tang lui². K'in k'ü koh kiái tang lui.

Batrachian, pertaining to frogs, 蟾蜍類 ˌk'am ˌk'ü lui² ké'. K'in k'ü lui [的] tih.

Batrachoid, having the form of a frog, 蟾蜍之樣子 ˌk'am ˌk'ü ˌchí yéung' 'tsz. K'in k'ü chí yáng tsz, 象似蟾蜍 tséung' 'ts'z ˌk'am ˌk'ü. Siáng sz k'in k'ü.

Batsman, in the cricket game, the one who wields the bat, 執毬板之人 chap, ˌk'au 'pán ˌchí ˌyan. Chih k'iú pán chí jin.

Battalia, the order of battle, 戰陣 chín' chan². Chen chin.

Battalion, a division of troops of 500 men, 旅 'lü. Lü.

Battalioned, formed into battalions, 擺旅 'pái 'lü. Pái lü, 振旅 chan' 'lü. Chin lü.

Battel, to grow fat, see Batten.

Batten, to fatten, 養肥 'yéung ˌfí. Yáng fí, 養育肥腯 'yéung yukₒ ˌfí 't'un. Yáng yuh fí t'un.

Batten, a piece of board a few inches breadth, 窄板 chákₒ 'pán. Tseh pán, 一條薄板 yat, ˌt'iú pokₒ 'pán.

Batten, to fasten or nail down with battens, 釘實封口板 ˌteng shatₒ ˌfung 'hau 'pán. Ting shih fung k'au pán.

Battened, fastened with battens, 用過條薄板釘實 yung² kwo' ˌt'iú pokₒ 'pán ˌteng shatₒ. Yung kwo t'iáu poh pán ting shih; become fat, 生過肥腯 ˌshang kwo' ˌfí 't'un. Sang kwo fí t'un, 長足肉 'chéung tsukₒ yukₒ. Cháng tsuh juh.

Battening, the act of attaching battens to walls for nailing up laths, 釘長條板 ˌteng ˌch'éung ˌt'iú 'pán. Ting ch'áng t'iáu pán; the battens thus attached, 間板牆 kán' 'pán ˌts'éung. Kien pán ts'iáng.

Batter, to beat with successive blows, 密打 matₒ 'tá. Mih tá, 密㮇 matₒ 'tam, 密槌 matₒ ˌch'ui. Mih ch'ui, 累打 'lui 'tá. Lui tá; to attack with engines of war, 攻打 ˌkung 'tá. Kung tá, 攻擊 ˌkung kikₒ. Kung kih, 轟擊 ˌkwang kikₒ. Hung kih; to batter down, 攻下 ˌkung 'há. Kung hiá, 打落 'tá lokₒ. Tá loh.

Batter, a mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, &c., 麵料 mín² liú². Mien liáu.

Battered, beaten, 密打過 matₒ 'tá kwo'. Mih tá kwo, 攻打過 ˌkung 'tá kwo'. Kung tá kwo; bruised, 打過碎 'tá kwo' sui'; impaired by wearing, 使到爛 'shai tò' lán². Shí táu lán, 使到壞 'shai tò' wái². Shí táu hwái.

Batterer, one who batters, 密打者 matₒ 'tá 'ché. Mih tá ché, 攻打者 ˌkung 'tá 'ché. Kung tá ché, 轟打者 ˌkwang 'tá 'ché. Hung tá ché; to batter to pieces, 打破者 'tá p'o' 'ché. Tá p'o ché.

Battering 密打 matₒ 'tá. Mih tá, 轟打 ˌkwang 'tá. Hung tá; demolishing, 攻破 ˌkung p'o'. Kung p'o; smashing to fragments, 打碎 'tá sui'. Tá sui.

Battering-ram, a military engine used to beat down the walls of besieged places, 棹槌 * tiú² ˌch'ui. Tiáu ch'ui, 破城槌 p'o' ˌshing ˌch'ui. P'o ching ch'ui, 撞車 chong' ˌch'é. Chwáng ch'é; battering pieces, 攻城炮 ˌkung ˌshing p'áu'. Kung ching p'áu, 大將軍 tái² ˌtséung ˌkwan. Tá tsiáng kiun, 大聲公 tái² ˌsheng ˌkung; battering train, 軍攻城之炮 ˌkwan ˌkung ˌshing ˌchí p'áu'. Kiun kung ching chí p'áu.

Battery, the act of battering, 轟打 ˌkwang 'tá. Hung tá, 攻打 ˌkung 'tá. Kung tá; a place of defence or assault for large ordnance, 砲臺 p'áu' ˌt'oi. P'áu t'ái; a small place ditto, 堡 'pò. Páu; a defence raised on level ground, 台墩 ˌt'oi ˌtun. T'ái tun; an electrical battery, 雷公台 † ˌlúi ˌkung ˌt'oi. Lui kung t'ái, 電氣台 tín' hí' ˌt'oi. Tien k'í t'ái; a galvanic battery, 加利華尼之電氣台 Káliwání ‡ ˌchí tín² hí' ˌt'oi.

Batting cotton, in sheets, prepared for quilts, 鬆花棉胎 ˌsung ˌfá ˌmín ˌt'oi. Sung hwá mien t'ái.

Battle, an encounter between enemies, 戰一場 chín' yat, ˌch'éung. Chen yih ch'áng, 戰一陣 chín' yat, chan². Chen yih chin, 打一陣 'tá yat, chan². Tá yih chin, 打一回 'tá yat, ˌúi. Tá yih hwui; contest, 戰鬬 chín' tau'. Chen tau; to join in battle, 交鋒 ˌkáu ˌfung. Kiáu fung, 對壘 túi' 'lui. Túi lui, 對陣 túi' chan². Túi chin, 交戰 ˌkáu chín'. Kiáu chen, 對敵 túi' tikₒ. Túi tih; to offer battle, 下戰書 'há chín' ˌshü. Hiá chen shú, 投戰書 ˌt'au chín' ˌshü. T'au chen shú, 遞戰書 tai² chín' ˌshü. Tí chen shú; to provoke to battle, 搦戰 nikₒ chín'. Nih chen, 挑戰 ˌt'iú chín'. T'iáu chen; to gain a battle, 打勝仗 'tá shing' chéung². Tá shing cháng, 打贏 'tá ˌyeng. Tá ying; to lose a battle, 打輸 'tá ˌshü. Tá shú, 打敗 'tá pái'. Tá pái, 打敗仗 'tá pái' chéung'. Tá pái cháng, 敗陣 pái' chan². Pái chin, 敗北 pái² pakₒ. Pái peh, 奔北 ˌpan pakₒ. Pan peh; uncertain issue of the battle, 勝負未定 shing' fú' mí' teng². Shing fú wí ting, 不分勝負 patₒ ˌfan shing' fú². Puh fan shing fú; rushing into battle, 軼 yatₒ. Yih; to go into battle, 押陣 áp, chan². Yá chin; to set in battle array, 排陣 ˌp'ái chan². P'ái chin, 列陣 litₒ chan². Lieh chin; battle arrry, 陣勢 chan' shai'. Chin shí, 戰陣 chín' chan². Chen chin, 排成陣勢 ˌp'ái ˌshing chan² shai'. P'ái ching chin shí; to decide the issue of the battle, 決斷勝負 kütₒ tün' shing' fú². Kiuch twán shing fú, 決分輸贏 kütₒ ˌfan

* This is still used by large bands of robbers for smashing the iron gates of walled places.

† 幾行漆樽,每滿電氣,稱爲雷公台.若有人以手指節摩之,則電火出,而電氣擊人,如雷公無異.

‡ 加利華尼係博物士,先用銅板,後用塊絨,先浸於鹽水,又用塊白鉛,疊於浸鹽之絨,每樣用數十塊,輪流相疊,不久則電氣發,其力可以擊死牛.

shü ,yeng. Kiueh fan shú ying; a bloody battle, 死戰一場 'sz chín' yat, ,ch'éung. Sz chen yil ch'áng, 一陳血戰 yat, chan² hüt, chín². Yil chin hiueh chen; a pitched battle, 大打一場 tái² 'tá yat, ,ch'éung. Tá tá yih ch'áng; to avoid battle, 免戰 'mín chín². Mien chen; a drawn battle, 輸贏不定 ,shü ,yeng pat, teng², Shú ying puh ting; battle field, 戰場 chín' ,ch'éung. Chen ch'áng, 戰盤 chín' ,p'ún. Chen pw'án.

Battle, to contend in fight, 戰 chín². Chen, 交戰 ,káu chín². Kiáu chen, 相戰 ,séung chín². Siáng chen, 攻戰 ,kung chín². Kung chen.

Battle-array 戰陳 chín² chan². Chen chin.

Battle ax, } a weapon of war, 大斧 tái² 'fú. Tá
Battle axe, } fú, 鈇鉞 ,fú üt,. Fú yueh, 鐪鉞 ts'ik, üt,. Ts'ih yueh.

Battle-door, an instrument of play, 打毬板 'tá ,k'au 'pán. Tá k'iú pán, 打燕板 'tá ín' 'pán. Tá yen pán.

Battlement, a wall raised on a building with embrasures, 堞 típ,. Tieh, 闍 'tò. Tú, 垜 'ch'í. Shí, 城人 ,shing ,yan. Ching jin.

Battle royal, a fight with fists, 拳打 ,k'ün 'tá. K'iuen tá, 鬥毆 tau² 'au. Tau ngau, 以拳相打 'í ,k'ün ,séung 'tá. Í k'iuen siáng tá.

Battology, a needless repetition of words in speaking, 重覆之話 ,ch'ung fuk, ,chí wá². Ch'ung fuh chí hwá.

Battulate, to interdict commerce, 禁止通商 kam' 'chí ,t'ung ,shéung. Kin chí t'ung sháng.

Batus 蓋 ,p'ún. Pw'án, 覆盆子 fuk, ,p'ún 'tsz. Fuh pw'án tsz.

Baubee, a half-penny, 半个邊尼 pún' ko' ,pín ,ní. Pwán ko pien ní.

Bauble, a trifling piece of finery, 玩物 ún² mat,. Wán wuh, 粧靚之物 ,chong leng² ,chí mat,. Chwáng ling chí wuh.

Bauhinia, mountain ebony, 鱗甲 ,lun káp,. Lun kiáh.

Bawble, a gewgaw, 頂架嘅物 'ting há' ké' mat,. 頂架野 'ting há' 'yé. Ting há yé.

Bawd, a person who keeps a house of prostitution, 龜頭 ,kwai ,t'au. Kwei t'au, 烏龜 ,ú kwai. Wú kwei, 王八 ,wong pát,. Wáng páh, 老亡八 'lò ,mong pát,. Láu wáng páh, 八萬頭 pát, mán² ,t'au; a woman ditto, 龜婆 ,kwai ,p'o. Kwei p'o.

Bawd, to provide women for lewd purposes, 收老舉 ,shau 'lò 'kü. Shau láu kü.

Bawdry, the practice of procuring women for the gratification of lust, 買老舉 'mái 'lò 'kü. Mái láu kü, 做龜婆 tsò' ,kwai ,p'o. Tso kwei p'o; obscenity, 污慾 ,ú yuk,. Wú yuh; unchaste language, 醜陋之話 'ch'au lau' ,chí wá². Ch'au lau chí hwá; illicit intercourse, 私交 ,sz ,káu. Sz kiáu, 私通 ,sz ,t'ung. Sz t'ung; fornication, 行邪淫 ,hang ,ts'é ,yam. Hang sié yin.

Bawdy, obscene, 邪淫 ,ts'é ,yam. Sié yin; unchaste, 不貞 pat, ,ching. Puh ching.

Bawdy-house, a house of prostitution, 老舉寮 'lò 'kü ,liú. Láu kü liáu, 老舉庄 'lò 'kü ,chong. Láu ku chwáng, 嫖舍 ,p'iú shé². P'iáu shié, 老舉寨 'lò 'kü chái². Láu kü cháí, 嫖寨 ,p'iú cháí². P'iáu cháí, 花林 ,fá ,lam. Hwá lin, 花粉地 ,fá 'fan tí². Hwá fan tí, 青樓 ,ts'ing ,lau. Ts'ing lau, 妓閨 'piú ,kú. Piáu kien, 娼戶 ,ch'éung ú². Ch'áng hú, 翠館 ts'ui' 'kún. Ts'ui kwán, 娼館 ,ch'éung 'kún. Ch'áng kwán, 妓館 kí' 'kún. Kí kwán.

Bawl, to cry out with a loud, full sound, 呼喊 ,fú hám². Hú hán, 叫喊 kiú' hám². Kiáu hán, 呼喝 ,fú hot,. Hú hoh, 呼號 ,fú ,hò. Hú háu, 叫號 kiú' ,hò. Kiáu háu, 喝滅 hot, kái². Hoh kiái, 諠呼 ,hün ,fú. Hiuen hú, 咦 ,í. Í, 謔 ,hò. Háu, 虛欬 'kwong k'oi². Kwáng kái, 嚷 ú². Hú, 唬 ,háu. Hiáu, 哮 ,háu. Hiáu, 嗥暴 ,háu puk,. Hiáu puh; to bawl in anger, 譙 ,ts'iú. Ts'iáu, 譙 ,ch'í. Ch'í, 譊 ,náu. Náu, 喧譊 ,hün ,náu. Hiuen náu.

Bawling, crying aloud, 大聲疾呼 tái² ,shing tsat, ,fú. Tá shing tsih hú.

Bawm, } to adorn, 粧飾 ,chong shik,. Chwáng
Bawn, } shih.

Bawsin, a badger, 地猪 tí² ,chü. Tí chú.

Bay, reddish, inclined to a chestnut color, 赤色 ch'ik, shi',. Ch'ih ,sih; a bay horse, 騂 ,sing. Sing, 赤馬 ch'ik, 'má. Ch'ih má; a bay colored cow, 騂牛 ,sing ,ngau. Sing niú.

Bay, an arm of the sea, extending into the land, 後海 hau² hoi. Hau hái, 灣 ,wán. Wán, 海股 'hoi 'kú. Hái kú, 澳 ò². Ngáu, 奧 ò². Ngáu, 海隅 'hoi ,ü. Hái yú, 海陝 'hoi 'shím. Hái shen, 海口 ,kong 'hau. Kiáng k'au; the bay of a wall, 墻口 ,ts'éung 'hau. Ts'iáng k'au, 墻窿 ,ts'éung ,lung. Ts'iáng lung.

Bay, to keep at bay, 禦 ü². Yú, 拒 'k'ü. K'ü, 敵住 tik, chü². Tih chú, 相禦 hon' ü². Hán yú; to keep an enemy at bay, 禦敵 ü² tik,. Yú tih, 拒敵 'k'ü tik,. K'ü tih.

Bay, to bark, 吠 fai². Fei; to encompass, see Embay.

Bay window 凸出墻之窗 tat, ch'ut, ,ts'éung ,chí ,ch'éung. Tuh ch'uh ts'iáng chí ch'áng.

Bayard, a bay horse, 騂 ,sing. Sing; an unmannerly beholder, 蠢佬 ngong² 'lò. Ch'un láu.

Bayonet, a short, pointed, broad dagger, fixed at the end of a musket, 銃嘴刀 ,ts'éung 'tsui ,tò. Ts'iáng tsui táu, 銃頭尖刀 ch'ung' ,t'au ,tsím ,tò. Ch'ung t'au tsien táu; to fix the bayonet, 安銃頭刀 ,on ch'ung' ,t'au ,tò. Ngán ch'ung t'au táu, 插刀於銃嘴 ch'áp, ,tò ,ü ,ts'éung 'tsui. Ch'ah táu yú ts'iáng tsui.

Bazar, } in the east, a market place, 墟* ,hü. Hü,
Bazaar, } 市 'shí. Shí; in Hongkong, 墟廊 ,hü ,long. Hü láng, 街市 ,káu 'shí. Kiái shí, 市頭 'shí ,t'au. Shí t'au.

Bdellium, a gum-resin, produced by a tree from the

* A 墟 is a place, where on certain fixed days goods are exchanged or exposed for sale; a 市 is a regular market-place, where goods can be got at all times.

East Indies, 樹香膠 shù² ˌhéung ˌkáu. Shú hiáng kiáu.

Be, * to, 是 shí². Shí, 爲 ˌwai. Wei, 乃 ˋnái. Nái, 係 hai². Hí, 惟 ˌwai. Wei, 維 ˌwai. Wei, 屬 shukˌ. Shuh, 在 tsoi². Tsái, 有 ˋyau. Yú; to be well, 自然 tszˋ ˌín. Tsz jen, 自在 tsz² tsoi². Tsz tsái, 安然 ˌon ˌín. Ngán jen; to be unwell, 唔多自然 ˌm ˌto tsz² ˌín, 唔多受用 ˌm ˌto shau² yung²; to be well done or suiting one's wishes, 着 chéukˌ. Choh, 喘 ˌngám, 所咯 ˋhò lokˌ, 合咯 hòpˌ lokˌ; to be at home, 係在家 haiˋ tsoi² ˌká. Hí tsái kiá, 喺處 ˋhai ch'ù; 在咯 tsoi² lokˌ. Tsái loh, 喺屋嚟 ˋhai ukˌ ˌlai; to be within, 在內 tsoi² noi². Tsái nui, 喺裡頭 ˋhai ˋlü ˌt'au; to be without, 在外 tsoi² ngoi². Tsái wái, 喺外頭 ˋhai ngoi² ˌt'au; to be on the table, 喺檯上 ˋhai ˌt'oi shéung², 在檯上 tsoi² ˌt'oi shéung²; to be rich, 有錢 ˋyau ˌts'ín. Yú ts'ien, 係財主 hai² ˌts'oi ˋchù. Hí ts'ái chú, 是財主佬 shí² ˌts'oi ˋchù ˋlò. Shí ts'ái chú láu; to let be, 姑許 ˌkú ˋhù. Kú hù, 姑且 ˌkú ˋch'é. Kú ts'ié; it must be, 是必 shí² pítˌ. Shí pieh, 定必 teng² pítˌ. Ting pieh; to be (exist, or to have absolute existence), 自然而然 tsz² ˌín ˌí ˌín. Tsz jen rh jen, 自然之有 tsz² ˌín ˌchí ˋyau. Tsz jen chí yú; to be tired, 癐 kúi², 倦 kün². Kiuen; to be very tired, 好够倦 ˋhò kau² kün². Háu kau kiuen; to be present, 在 tsoi². Tsái; to be good for nothing, 無中用 ˌmò ˌchung yung². Wú chung yung; to be of use, 有益 ˋyau yikˌ. Yú yih; to be in office, 做官 tsò² ˌkún. Tso kwán; to be angry, 生氣 ˌshang hí². Sang k'í, 生怒 ˌshang nò². Sang nú, 發怒 fátˌ nò². Fáh nú; to be pleased at, 歡喜 ˌfún ˋhí. Hwán hí; to be pleased with, 喘 ˌngám; be careful, 細心 sai² ˌsam. Sí sin; be off, 去咯 hù² lokˌ, 去喇 hù² ˌlá, 去罷 hù² pá². K'ü pá; to be with child, 有身 ˋyau ˌshan. Yú shin, 有孕 ˋyau yan², 懷孕 ˌwái yan². Hwái ying, 受孕 shau² yan². Shau ying; be silent! 勿言 matˌ ˌín. Wuh yen, 咪个聲 ˋmai ko² ˌshing; be, the passive form of the verb, is expressed by 見 kín². Kien (to see), 被 pí². Pí, 受 shau². Shau, 得 takˌ. Teh, 爲 ˌwai. Wei; to be happy, 享福 héung fukˌ. Hiáng fuh; to be poor, 受賤 shau² tsín². Shau tsien; to be ill-treated, 受難 shau² nán². Shau nán; to be taught, as a pupil, 受業 shau² ípˌ. Shau nieh; to be loved, 被愛 pí² oi². Pí ngái, 蒙愛 ˌmung oi². Mung ngái, 見愛 kín² oi². Kien ngái; to be seen, 得見 takˌ kín². Teh kien; to be laughed at, 見笑 kín² siú². Kien siáu; to be made, 受造 shau² tsò². Shau tsáu; to be hated of men, 爲人所恨 ˌwai ˌyan ˋsho han². Wei jin so han; to be found, 搵得 ˋwan takˌ. Wan teh, 搵倒 ˋwan ˋtò. Wan táu; to be esteemed, 爲人所敬 ˌwai ˌyan ˋsho king². Wei jin so king, 見敬於人 kín² king² ˌü ˌyan. Kien king yú jin.

Beach, the shore of the sea, 海邊 ˋhoi ˌpín. Hái pien, 海岸 ˋhoi ngon². Hái ngán, 海瀕 ˋhoi ˌp'an. Hái p'in, 海濱 ˋhoi ˌpan. Hái pin, 海涯 ˋhoi ˌngái. Hái yái, 海旁 ˋhoi ˌp'ong. Hái p'áng.

Beached, exposed to the waves, 被浪所打 pí² long² ˋsho ˋtá. Pí láng so tá, 被浪打 pí² long² ˋtá. Pí láng tá, 爲浪所擊 ˌwai long² ˋsho kikˌ. Wei láng so kih; driven on a beach, 打上岸 ˋtá ˋshéung ngon². Tá sháng ngán.

Beacon, a signal of fire, 烽燧 ˌfung sui². Fung sui, 火烟墩 ˋfo ˌín ˌtun. Ho yen tun, 火墩 ˋfo ˌtun. Ho tun, 烟墩 ˌín ˌtun. Yen tun; a lighthouse, 指路塔 ˋchí lò² t'ápˌ. Chí lú t'áh; a beacon at sea, 望 mong². Wáng, 記望 kí² mong². Kí wáng, 記望塔 kí² mong² t'ápˌ. Kí wáng t'áh; beacons in a harbor, 水泡 ˋshui ˋp'ò. Shwui p'áu; a beacon on a sandbank, 沙灘之號 ˌshá ˌt'án ˌchí hò². Shá t'án chí háu, 淺水號 ˋts'ín ˋshui hò². Ts'ien shwui háu; that which gives notice of danger, 報險號 pò² ˋhím hò². Pú hien háu, 報警 pò² ˋking. Pú king.

Beaconage, money paid for the maintainance of a beacon, 險號頭 ˋhím hò² ˌt'au. Hien háu t'au, 報警銀 pò² ˋking ˌngan. Pú king yin.

Bead, a little perforated ball, 珠 ˌchù. Chú; a string of beads, 一串珠 yatˌ ch'ün² ˌchù. Yih ch'uen chú, 一貫珠 yatˌ kún² ˌchù. Yih kwán chú, 一副珠 yatˌ fú² ˌchù. Yih fú chú; one bead, 一顆珠 yatˌ ˋfo ˌchù. Yih ko chú, 一粒珠 yatˌ napˌ ˌchù. Yih lih chú; court beads, 朝珠 ˌch'iú ˌchù. Ch'áu chú; aromatic beads, 香珠 ˌhéung ˌchù. Hiáng chú; the beads or rosary of the priests, 素珠 sò² ˌchù. Sú chú, 念珠 ním² ˌchù. Nien chú; the rosary or beads of the Rom. Catholics, 吾主耶穌念珠 ˌng ˋchù ˌYé sú ním² ˌchù. Wú chú Yésú nien chú, 吾主的念珠 ˌng ˋchù tikˌ ním² ˌchù. Wú chú tih nien chú; the rosary of Mary, 聖母的念珠 shing² ˋmò tikˌ ním² ˌchù. Shing mú tih nien chú; the eighteen beads (or rosary) of the Budhist priests, 金剛十八子 ˌkam ˌkong shapˌ pátˌ ˋtsz. Kin káng shih páh tsz; a rosary of 33 beads (used by Rom. Cath.), 三十三的念珠 ˌsám shapˌ ˌsám tikˌ ním² ˌchù. Sán shih sán tih nien chú; ditto one of 63 beads, 六十三的念珠 lukˌ shapˌ ˌsám tikˌ ním² ˌchù. Luh shih sán tih nien chú; to say one's beads, 念珠 ním² ˌchù. Nien chú, 祈禱 ˌk'í ˋtò. K'í táu, (See Rosary); a string of aromatic beads, 一串香珠 yatˌ ch'ün² ˌhéung ˌchù. Yih ch'uen hiáng chú.

Bead tree, sapindus, 無患樹 ˌmò wán² shù². Wú wán shú; the seed of ditto, 木患子 mukˌ wán² ˋtsz. Muh wán tsz.

Beadle, a messenger or a crier of a court, 差役

* In writing or literary exercises the verb to be must be sparingly used. 也 is in the Classics frequently substituted for to be in its various forms, as:—Benevolence is humanity, 仁者人也 ˌyan ˋché ˌyan ˋyá. Jin ché jin yé; the Due Medium is the fundamental law, which all should obey, 中也者天下之大本也 ˌchung ˋyá ˋché ˌt'in há² ˌchi tái² ˋpún yé, (see author's Grammar, P. II. p. 59.

,ch'ái yik,. Ch'ái yih, 員差 ,ün ,ch'ái. Yuen ch'ái, 皂隸 tsò² tai². Tsáu tí; an officer, whose business it is to punish petty offenders, 皂班 tsò² ,pán. Tsáu pán.

Beadleship, the office of a beadle, 差役之職 ,ch'ái yik, ,chí chik,. Ch'ái yih chí chih.

Beadmaker, one who makes beads, 做珠師傅 tsò² ,chü ,sz fú². Tso chú sz fú.

Bead-proof, as spirit, 旨酒 'chí 'tsau. Chí tsiú, 起珠酒 'hí ,chü 'tsau. K'í chú tsiú.

Bead-roll, among Rom. Cath., a list of persons, for the rest of whose souls they are to repeat a certain number of prayers, which they count by their beads, 代念珠之名單 toi² ním² ,chü ,chí ,meng ,tán. Tái nien chú chí ming tán.

Beads-man, one praying for another, dropping a bead at each prayer, 代他念珠者 toi² ,t'á ním² ,chü 'ché. Tái ,t'á nien chú ché.

Beads-woman, a praying woman, 念珠之女人 ním² ,chü ,chí 'nü ,yan. Nien chú chí nü jin.

Beagle, a hunting dog, 獵狗 líp, 'kau. Lieh kau.

Beak, the bill or nip of a bird, 嘴 'tsui. Tsui, 雀嘴 tséuk, 'tsui. Tsioh tsui, 鳥嘴 'niú 'tsui. Niáu tsui, 鳥喙 'niú ts'ui². Niáu ts'ui, 喙 chau². Chau, 咮 chau². Chau, 嚌 'tsui. Tsui, 啄 'ts'úi. Ts'úi, 觜 ,k'ím. K'ien, 觜 'tsui. Tsui; to pick up grain with the bill, 啄 téuk,. Choh; I would rather be a fowl's beak, than a cow's tail, 寧爲鷄口,勿爲牛後* ,ning ,wai ,kai 'hau, mat, ,wai ,ngau hau². Ning wei kí k'au, wuh wei niú hau; the beak of a galley, 船嘴 ,shün 'tsui. Ch'uen tsui.

Beaked, having a beak, 有嘴 'yau 'tsui. Yú tsui.

Beal, to swell and come to a head, 起頂 'hí 'ting. K'í ting, 起膿頭 'hí ,nung ,t'au. K'í nung t'au.

Beam, a principal piece of timber in a building, that lies across the walls and serves to support the principal rafters, 大梁 tái² ,léung. Tá liáng, 正樑 ching' ,léung. Ching liáng, 棟梁 tung' ,léung. Tung liáng, 橫梁 ,wáng ,léung. Hung liáng, 阿棟 ,o tung'. Á tung, 屋棟 uk, tung'. Uh tung, 枌 ,fan. Fan, 棼 ,fan. Fan, 椽 ,ün. Yuen, 桁 ,hang. Hang, 瘵 tsat,. Tsih, 宗瘤 ,mong ,lau. Wáng liú; the carrying beam, 擔杆 tám' ,kon. Tán kán; beam of the nose, 鼻梁 pí' ,léung. Pí liáng; beam of a ship, 橫鎮 kwai' chan'. Kwei chin, 船板之橫桁 ,shün 'pán ,chí ,wáng ,háng. Ch'uen pán chí hung hang; the beam of a plough, 犂轅 ,lai ,ün. Lí yuen; a beam under the eaves, 帳檁 ,shím ,ling. Chen ling; a beam of light, 光射 ,kwong shé². Kwáng shié; the beam of an anchor, 錨柄 ,náu peng'. Miáu ping.

Beam, to send forth or emit, as light, 發光 fát, ,kwong. Fáh kwáng, 射光 shé² ,kwong. Shié kwáng; to beam with delight, 滿面光氣 'mún mín² ,kwong hí'. Mwán mien kwáng k'i, 滿面喜色 'mún mín² 'hí shik,. Mwán mien k'í sih, 喜色盈眸 'hí shik, ,ying ,mau. Hí sih ying mau.

Beam-feather, one of the long feathers in the wing of a hawk, 鷹翼長毛 ,ying yik, ,ch'éung ,mò. Ying yih ch'áng máu.

Beaming, emitting rays of light, 發光 fát, ,kwong. Fáh kwáng.

Beaming, radiation, 閃光 'shím ,kwong. Shen kwáng, 射光 shé² ,kwong. Shié kwáng, 光閃閃 ,kwong 'shím 'shím. Kwáng shen shen; the beaming of genius, 英光發外 ,ying ,kwong fát, ngoi². Ying kwáng fáh wái, 英華發越 ,ying ,wá fát, üt,. Ying hwá fáh yueh.

Beamless, emitting no rays of light, 不發光 pat, fát, ,kwong. Puh fáh kwáng.

Bean, a kind of pulse, 荳 tau². Tau, 蠶荳 ,ts'ám tau². Ts'án tau; long bean, dolichos, 荳角 tau² kok,. Tau koh; broad bean, 蠶荳 'pín tau². Pien tau; ensiform bean, 刀荳 ,tò tau². Táu tau; black bean, 黑荳 hak, tau². Heh tau; soy beans, 白荳 pák, tau². Peh tau; small red bean, 赤小荳 ch'ik, 'siú tau². Ch'ih siáu tau; red bean, 紅荳 ,hung tau². Hung tau; large beans, 大荳 tái² tau². Tá tau; small ditto, 小荳 'siú tau². Siáu tau; horse beans, 棧荳 chán² tau². Chán tau; bean pods, 荳莢 tau² káp,. Tau kieh; bean sprout greens, 大豆芽菜 tái² tau² ,ngá ts'oi². Tá tau yá ts'ái; bean curd, 荳腐 tau² fú². Tau fú; bean curd jelly, 荳腐花 tau² fú² ,fá. Tau fú hwá; bean curd cakes, 荳腐乾 tau² fú² ,kon. Tau fú kán; bean stalks, 荳莖 tau² ,hang. Tau hang, 萁 ,kí. Kí.

Bean-cod, a small fishing vessel, 漁船 ,ü ,shün. Yú ch'uen, 漁舟 ,ü ,chau. Yú chau.

Bean-goose 鵝類 ,ngo lui². Ngo lui.

Bear, to carry (on the back), 負 fú². Fú, 背 ,mé. Mé, 背 púi². Pei, 背負 púi² fú². Pei fú, 佗 ,t'o. T'o, 舁 ,ü. Yú, 擔 ,k'ín. K'ien; to carry on the shoulder, 擔 ,tám. Tan, 肩挑 ,kín t'iú. Kien t'iáu, 擔 tang². Tang, 荷 ho². Ho, 負荷 fú² ho². Fú ho, 擔負 ,tám fú². Tán fú, 擔 hong². Hiáng, 擔 ,tám. Tán, 揭 ho². Ho, 揭 k'it,. K'ieh; to carry on the head, 戴 tái². Tái, 負戴 fú² tái². Fú tái; to bear fruit, 結菓 kít, 'kwo. Kieh ko, 結子 kít, 'tsz. Kieh tsz; to bear children, 娩 'mín. Mien, 生子 ,shang 'tsz. Sang tsz, 生仔 ,shang 'tsai, 產子 'ch'án 'tsz. Ch'án tsz; to bear a son, 弄璋 lung² ,chéung. Lung cháng; to bear a daughter, 弄瓦 lung² 'ngá. Lung yá; to bear witness, 作證 tsok, ching². Tsoh ching; to bear the responsibility, 擔其干係 tám ,k'í ,kon hai². Tán k'í kán hí, 各事爲他是問 kok, sz² ,wai ,t'á shí² man². Koh sz wei t'á shí wan, 樣事爲他所問 yéung² sz² ,wai ,t'á 'sho man². Yang sz wei t'á so wan; I bear the expenses, 歸我數 ,kwai 'ngo shò². Kwei wo sú, 入我數 yap, 'ngo shò². Yih wo sú, 歸我俾 ,kwai 'ngo 'pí. Kwei wo pí, 我出銀 'ngo ch'ut, ,ngan. Wo ch'uh yin; to bear one company, 陪坐 ,p'úi tso². P'ei tso, 陪伴

* 蘇秦in 故事琼林.

,p'úi pún². P'ei pwán; to bear a sword, 佩劍 p'úi' kím². P'ei kien; to bear a name, 有名 'yau ,meng. Yú ming; to bear a date (as a letter), 有日子 'yau yat, 'tsz. Yú jih tsz; to bear a price, 有價錢 'yau ká' ,ts'ín. Yú kiá ts'ien; to bear resemblance, 同類 ,t'ung lui², 像似 tséung² 'ts'z. Siáng sz, 類似 lui² 'ts'z. Lui sz; to bear a good face, 有胆之色 'yau 'tám ,chí shik,. Yú tán chí sih; to bear one good will, 鍾愛 ,chung oi². Chung ngái; to bear a grudge, 懷恨 ,wái han². Hwái han, 抱恨 'p'ò han². P'áu han; to bear a burden, 担擔野 ,tám tám' 'yé. Tán tán yé; to bear in mind, 上心 'shéung ,sam. Sháng sin, 含蓄 ,hòm ch'uk,. Hán ch'uh, 心藏 ,sam ,ts'ong. Sin tsáng, 中心藏之 ,chung ,sam ,ts'ong ,chí. Chung sin tsáng chí, 記緊 kí' 'kan. Kí kin, 記念 kí' ním². Kí nien, 懷念 ,wái ním². Hwái nien, 留在心 ,lau tsoi² ,sam. Liú tsái sin, 掛在心頭 kwá' tsoi² ,sam ,t'au; you did not bear it in mind, 你唔上心 'ní ,m 'shéung ,sam. Ní puh sháng sin; to bear the loss, 當虧缺 ,tong ,fai küt,. Táng kw'ei kiueh; to bear patiently, 忍耐 'yan noi². Jin nái, 忍氣 'yan hí'. Jin k'í, 容忍 ,yung 'yan. Yung jin, 含容 ,hòm ,yung. Hán yung, 忍藏 'yan ,ts'ong. Jin tsáng, 包含 ,páu ,hòm. Páu hán, 婆娑 ,p'o so². P'o so, 難恂 'pí k'au². Pí k'au; hard to bear it patiently, 情難啞忍 ,ts'ing ,nán 'á 'yan. Ts'ing nán yá jin, 唔忍得住 ,m 'yan tak, chü²; to bear fatigue, 任勞 yam² ,lò. Jin láu; to bear cold, 禦凍 ü² tung². Yú tung, 禦寒 ü² ,hon. Yú hán, 抵冷 'tai 'lang. Tí lang, 耐冷 noi² 'lang. Nái lang; cannot bear his tyranny, 不堪其虐 pat, ,hòm ,k'í yéuk,. Puh hán k'í yoh; it is difficult to bear these hardships, 其苦難堪 ,k'í 'fú ,nán ,hòm. K'í k'ú nán hán; to bear difficulties, 當難 ,tong nán². Táng nán, 受難 shau² nán². Shau nán, 捱 ngái². 'Yái; this word does not bear that sense, 呢的字唔係嗰解 ,ní tí² tsz² ,m hai² 'kòm 'kái; to bear away, 帶去 tái' hü². Tái k'ü, 得 tak,. Teh; to bear down, 壓住 át, chü². Yáh chú; to bear [offer] up, 捧住 'fung chü². Fung chú; to bear a blow or misfortune, 忍難 'yan nán². Jin nán, 當難 ,tong nán². Táng nán; to bear hardships, 當勞苦 ,tong ,lò 'fú. Táng láu k'ú; to bear on a subject, 指他說 'chí ,t'á shüt,. Chí t'á shwoh; to bear with, 捱住 ngái² chü². Yái chú, 受 shau²; I can no longer bear it, 唔捱得住 ,m ngái² tak, chü², 唔抵得住 ,m 'tai tak, chü²; to bear as well as I can, 抵捱 'tai ngái², Tí yái; to bear the blame, 抵罪 'tai tsúi². Tí tsúi; to bear up under calamities, 扶災 ,fú ,tsoi. Fú tsái; to bear interest, 生息 ,shang sik,. Sang sih; to bear misery, 受苦 shau² 'fú. Shau k'ú; to bear pain, 抵痛 'tai t'ung². Tí t'ung, 捱痛 ngái² t'ung². Yái t'ung; to bear an injury, 吃虧 hat, ,fai. K'ih kw'ei, 抵虧 'tai ,fai. Tí kw'ei; to bear in a certain direction, 指向 'chí héung². Chí hiáng; to bear down, 摧下 ,ts'úi 'há. Ts'úi hiá'; to bear heavy responsibility, 任重 yam² chung². Jin chung, 負重 fú² chung². Fú chung; when you bear heavy responsibility, punishment will be equally severe, 任大責重 yam² tái² chák, chung². Jin tá tseh chung; worthy to bear office, 堪上任 ,hòm 'shéung yam². Hán sháng jin; to bear away, to sail before the wind, 駛八字埋 'shai pát, tsz² 'lí. Shí páh tsz lí; to bear up, as a ship, 埋近 ,mái kan². Mái kin, 駛埋 'shai ,mái. Shí mái; to bear against, 駛前打 'shai ,ts'ín 'tá. Shí ts'ien tá; to bear hard upon an antagonist, 困敵 kw'an² tik,. Kw'an tih; to bear with, or be indulgent, 寬大 ,fán tái². kwán tá.

Bear, ursus, 熊 ,hung. Hiung, 熊人 ,hung ,yan. Hiung jin; the red bear, 赤熊 ch'ik, ,hung. Ch'ih hiung; the white ditto, 羆 ,pí. Pí; a bear's palm, (a delicacy), 熊掌 ,hung 'chéung. Hiung cháng; 熊膽 ,hung ,fán. Hiung fán; gall of bears (a medicine), 熊胆 ,hung 'tám. Hiung tán; the constellation of the Ursa major, 北斗 pak, 'tau. Peh tau; to worship the Ursa major, 拜斗 pái' 'tau. Pái tau, 禮斗 'lai 'tau. Lí tau.

Bear, } a kind of barley, 大麥類 tái² mák, lui². Tá
Bere, } meh lui.

Bearable, that can be borne, 可抵得 'ho 'tai tak,. K'o tí teh, 可捱得 'ho ngái² tak,. K'o yái teh, 抵得當 'tai tak, ,tong. Tí teh táng, 捱得住 ngái² tak, chü². Yái teh chú.

Bearably, in a bearable manner, 做得 tsò² tak,. Tso teh, 可以做得 'ho 'í tsò² tak,. K'o í tso teh.

Bear's-breech 蕁花芳 ,long ,fá lak,. Láng hwá líh.

Bear's-ear 櫻草 ,ying 'ts'ò. Ying ts'áu.

Bear's-garlic 山蒜 ,shán sün². Shán swán.

Bear's grease, bear's fat used for promoting the growth of hair, 熊油 ,hung ,yau. Hiung yú.

Beard, the hair that grows on the chin, 鬚 ,sò. Sü; the beard around the face, 鬍連鬚 ,ú ,lín ,sò. Hú lien sü; a flowing beard, 鬉 ,soi. Sái; the mustaches, 鬍髭 ,ú ,tsz. Hú tsz, 八字鬚 pát, tsz² ,sò. Páh tsz sü, 兩撇鬚 'léung p'it, ,sò. Liáng p'ieh sü, 兩筆鬚 'léung pat, ,sò. Liáng pih sü, 五指鬚 'ng 'chí ,sò. Wú chí sü; the whiskers, 鬍髯 ,ú ,ím. Hú yen; curly whiskers, 毬髯 ,k'au ,ím. K'iú yen, 捲鬍子 'kün ,ú 'tsz. Kiuen hú tsz, 攣鬚 ,lün ,sò. Liuen sü; to shave the beard, 剃鬚 t'ai' ,sò. T'í sü; to wear the beard, 留鬚 ,lau ,sò. Liú sü, 長鬚 'chéung ,sò. Cháng sü; to moisten the beard (a festival given by friends to the person who begins to let his beard grow), 潤鬚 yun² ,sò. Jun sü; he has a beard under the chin, 頦下有鬚 ,hoi há² 'yau ,sò. Hái hiá yú sü; to twirl the whiskers, 捏吓鬚 níp, 'há ,sò. Nieh hiá sü; I will pull out your beard (said of an elder, when he acts contray to justice and equity), 禿鬚 t'uk, ,sò. T'uh sü, 猛鬚 mang' ,sò. Mang sü, 撚鬚 ,ts'ím ,sò. Ts'ien sü; to dye the beard (which is often done by officers when being presented to His Majesty), 染鬚 'ím ,sò. Yen sü, 烏鬚 ,ú ,sò. Wú sü; the

hair and beard have both turned grey, 鬚髮盡白 ,sò fát, tsun² pák,. Sü fáh tsin peh; do not play with a tiger's beard (be careful!), 勿弄虎鬚 mat, lüt, 'fú sò. Wuh liueh hú sü; the beard of grain, 穀芒 kuk, ,ts'éung. Kuh ts'iáng, 芒 ,mong. Máng; the beard of wheat, 芒 ,mong. Máng; the beard of rice, 秒 'miú. Miáu, 穉 uk,. Uh, 穉 ,ning. Ning, 穉 'miú. Miáu, 禾鬚 ,wo ,sò. Ho sü; a flowing beard, 順流的鬚子 shun² ,lau tik, ,sò 'tsz. Shun liú tih sü tsz; a red beard, 紅鬚 ,hung ,sò. Hung sü, 紅鬚子 ,hung ,sò 'tsz. Hung sü tsz; a long, curly beard, 虬髯 ,k'au ,ím. K'iú yen; a goat's beard, 羊牯鬚 ,yéung 'kú ,sò. Yáng kú sü; to pluck out or extract the beard, 拔鬚 pát, ,sò. Páh sü; to fondle the beard, 撚鬚 ,ín ,sò. Nien sü.

Bearded, as grain, 芒種 ,mong chung'. Máng chung; ditto as men, 有鬚 'yau ,sò. Yú sü.

Beardless 無鬚 ,mò ,sò. Wú sü, 無鬚子 ,mò ,sò 'tsz. Wú sü tsz; young, 嫩 nün'. Nun, 未有鬚 mí² 'yau ,sò. Wí yú sü; an aged man without a beard, 皤婆面 á' ,p'o mín'. A p'o mien.

Bearer, as a chair-bearer, 轎夫 'kiú ,fú. Kiáu fú, 轎班 'kiú ,pán. Kiáu pán, 抬轎佬 ,t'oi 'kiú 'lò. T'ái kiáu láu, 無尾馬 ,mò 'mí 'má. Wú wí má; a coolie, 担夫 ,tám ,fú. Tán fú, 担擔佬 ,tám tám' 'lò. Tán tán láu, 担野 ,tám 'yé, 挑夫 ,t'iú ,fú. T'iáu fú, 脚夫 kéuk, ,fú. Kioh fú, 咕哩 ,kú ,lí. Kú lí; a bearer of letters, 帶信者 tái' sun' 'ché. Tái sin ché, 帶信嘅 tái' sun' ké', 走書信 'tsau ,shü sun'. Tsau shú sin; a bearer of despatches, 跑差 'p'áu ,ch'ái. P'áu ch'ái, 走文書 'tsau ,man ,shü. Tsau wan shú; bearers of despatches to or from H. I. Majesty, 跑京差 'p'áu ,king ,ch'ái. P'áu king ch'ái; a high Imperial officer, who is the bearer of despatches, 欽差 ,yam ,ch'ái. K'in ch'ái; one who bears a corpse to the grave, 土工 't'ò ,kung. T'ú kung; 8 bearers and 8 outriders, 八抬八插 pát, ,t'oi pát, ch'áp,. Páh t'ái páh ch'áh.

Bearing, carrying, 帶 tái'. Tái, 担 ,tám. Tán, 抬 ,t'oi. T'ái; producing, 結 kít,. Kieh, 產 'ch'án. Ch'án; bearing in a certain direction, 指向 'chí héung'. Chí hiáng.

Bearing, deportment, 品行 'pan hang². Pin hing, 品格 'pan kák,. Pin keh, 格局 kák, kuk,. Keh kiuh, 品望 'pan mong². Pin wáng, 容貌 ,yung máu². Yung máu, 容色 ,yung shik,. Yung sih; behavior, 行爲 ,hang ,wai. Hang wei, 舉動 'kü tung'. Kü tung, 舉止 'kü 'chí. Kü chí; direction, 指向 'chí héung'. Chí hiáng; the bearings of the compass, 針之向 ,cham ,chí héung'. Chin chí hiáng, 針路 ,cham lò'. Chin lú; to steer a ship according to the bearings of the land, 看山勢定船路 hon' ,shán shai' teng' ,shün lò'. K'án shán shí ting ch'uen lú, 望住山駛去 mong' chü' shán 'shai hü'. Wáng chú shán shí k'ü; a downward bearing, as in child-birth, 胎作痛 ,t'oi tsok, t'ung'. T'ái tsoh t'ung; the regular bearing pains (last stage), 正產 ching' 'ch'án. Ching ch'án.

Bear-skin 熊皮 ,hung ,p'í. Hiung p'í.

Beast 獸 shau'. Shau; wild ditto, 野獸 'yé shau². Yé shau, 山獸 ,shán shau². Shán shau; ferocious ditto, 猛獸 'mang shau². Mang shau, 惡獸 ok, shau². Ngoh shau; any four-footed animal, 走獸 'tsau shau². Tsau shau; a beast of burden, 佗獸 ,t'o shau². T'o shau; a brutal man 畜牛 ch'uk, ,shang. Ch'uh sang, 殘人 ,ts'án ,yan. Ts'án jin, 妄人 'mong ,yan. Wáng jin, 謬妄嘅人 mau² 'mong ké² ,yan; he who acknowledges no father nor prince is like birds and beasts, 無父無君是禽獸也 ,mò fú² ,mò ,kwan shí² ,k'am shau² 'yá. Wú fú wú kiun shi kin shau yé; men who will not practice virtue, differ but little from birds and beasts, 人之所以異於禽獸者幾希 ,yan ,chí 'sho 'í í² ,ü ,k'am shau² 'ché ,kí ,hí. Jin chí so í í yú k'in shau ché kí hí.

Beast-like, like a beast, 與獸畜一般 'ü shau² ch'uk, yat, ,pún. Yú shau ch'uh yih pwán, 如獸嗷樣 ,ü shau² 'kòm yéung'. Jú shau kán yáng, 如畜生無異 ,ü ch'uk, ,shang ,mò í². Jú ch'uh sang wú í; brutal, 殘忍嘅 ,ts'án 'yan ké', 兇惡 ,hung ok,. Hiung ngoh, 狠心的 ,long ,sam tik,. Láng sin tih.

Beat, to, 打 'tá. Tá, 擊 kik,. Kih, 拷 ,háu. K'áu, 撲 p'ok,. P'oh, 毆打 'au 'tá. Ngau tá, 撾 ,chá. Chá, 敲 ch'éuk,. Ch'oh, 鼓記 'chí ,pá. Chí pá, 敷 ,kiú. Kiáu, 鼓 hòp,. Hoh, 鼓 ,yan. Yin, 撳 kik,. Kih, 攪 lai². Lih, 撞 chong². Chwáng, 擲 kik,. Kih, 編 ,pín. Pien, 拶 téuk,. Choh, 村 ,ts'ün. Ts'un, 拈 ní². Rh, 技 kí². Kí; to beat with the whip, 鞭撲 ,pín t'át,. Pien táh, 鞭撲 ,pín p'ok,. Pien p'oh; to beat, as clothes, 擣 'tò. Táu, 搗 'tò. Táu; to beat clothes, 擣衣 'tò ,í. Táu í, 搥衣 ,ch'ui ,í. Ch'ui í; to beat fire, 擣爛 'tò lán². Táu lán; to beat or tap, 敲 ,háu. Kiáu; to beat or rap the block when chanting, 敲卜魚 ,háu puk, ,ü. Kiáu puh yú; to beat to pieces, 敲爛 ,háu lán². Kiáu lán, 打爛 'tá lán². Tá lán, 打碎 'tá sui'. Tá sui, 敲碎 ,háu sui'. Kiáu sui, 撲爛 p'ok, lán². P'oh lán, 撲碎 p'ok, sui'. P'oh sui; to beat the watch, 敲更 ,háu ,kang. Kiáu kang, 打更 'tá ,kang. Tá kang, 擊柝 kik, t'ok,. Kih t'oh 擊柝 kik, t'ok,. Kih t'oh, 打更魚 'tá ,kang ,ü. Tá kang yú, 打更鼓 'tá ,kang 'kú. Tá kang kú; to beat or clap the wings, 扑翼 p'ok, yik,. P'oh yih; to beat clean (as clothes), 扑乾淨 p'ok, ,kon tseng'. P'oh kán tsing; to beat with the hand, 搏 pok,. Poh; to beat with a pestle, 舂 ,chung. Chung, 舂 ,chung. Chung; to beat mud walls, 舂墻 ,chung ,ts'éung. Chung ts'iáng, 舂坭墻 ,chung ,nai ,ts'éung. Chung ní ts'iáng; to beat chunam, 舂灰沙 ,chung ,fúi ,shá. Chung hwui shá, 打灰沙 'tá ,fúi ,shá. Tá hwui shá; to beat rice, 舂米 ,chung 'mai. Chung mí; to beat time, 打板 'tá 'pán. Tá pán, 節奏 tsít, ngok,. Tsieh ngoh, 度曲 tò' shó'. Tú sú, 度曲

tò² huk₂. Tú k'iuh, 音節 ₍yam tsit₂. Yin tsieh 節拍 tsit₂ p'ák₂. Tsieh p'eh, 推敲 ₍t'úi ₍háu. Tú kiáu, 响板 'héung 'pán. Hiáng pán; to beat flat 打扁 'tá 'pín. Tá pien; to beat gold into leaves 搥金薄 ₍ch'ui ₍kam pok₂. Ch'ui kin poh, 打金葉 'tá ₍kam íp₂. Tá kin yeh; to beat as a drum, 棕 ₍tsung. Tsung; to beat the drum, 打鼓 'tá 'kú. Tá kú, 打鑼鼓 'tá ₍lo 'kú. Tá lo kú, 擊鼓 kik 'kú. Kih kú, 搥鼓 ₍ch'ui 'kú. Ch'ui kú, 伐鼓 fát₂ 'kú. Fáh kú, 敲鼓 ₍háu 'kú. Kiáu kú, 擂鼓 ₍lúi 'kú. Lui kú, 撻鼓 ₍chá 'kú. Chá kú; to beat the enemy, 打勝仗 'tá shing' chéung². Tá shing cháng, 打贏 'tá ₍yeng. Tá ying; to beat against, or smash, 打碎 'tá sui'. Tá sui, 搕碎 'tam sui'; to beat the breast, 拊膺 fú² ₍ying. Fú ying, 打胸 'tá ₍hung. Tá hiung, 搕胸 'tam ₍hung, 搥胸 ₍ch'ui ₍hung. Ch'ui hiung; to beat the breast and neck, 搥胸搕頸 ₍ch'ui ₍hung 'tam 'keng; to beat on the mouth, 打嘴巴 'tá 'tsui ₍pá. Tá tsui pá; to beat back, 打退 'tá t'úi². Tá t'úi, 擊退 kik₂ t'úi². Kih t'úi; to beat (knock) at the door, 敲門 ₍háu ₍mún. Kiáu mun, 扣門 k'au² ₍mún. K'au mun, 打門 'tá ₍mún. Tá mun; to beat one's head about a thing, 想到懵 'séung tò' ₍mung. Siáng táu mung, 想唔出 'séung ₍m ch'ut₂. Siáng wú [puh] ch'uh; to beat into (to teach), 敲醒 ₍háu 'seng. Kiáu sing; to beat before a magistrate, 拷打 ₍háu 'tá. K'áu tá: to beat with a bamboo, 笞杖 ₍ch'í chéung². Ch'í cháng, 行杖 ₍hang chéung². Hang cháng; to beat 80 strokes, 滿杖 'mún chéung². Mwán cháng; to beat with the fist, 以拳頭打 'í ₍k'ün ₍t'au 'tá. Í k'iuen t'au tá, 俾拳打 'pí ₍k'ün 'tá. Pí k'iuen tá, 俾手打 'pí 'shau 'tá. Pí shau tá; to beat with the hand, 俾手板打 'pí 'shau 'pán 'tá. Pí shau pán tá, 摑 kwák₂, 掌 'chéung. Cháng, 摑一巴掌 kwák₂ yat₂ ₍pá 'chéung, 手格 'shau kák₂. Shau keh; beat and reviled him, 打罵佢 'tá má² 'k'ü; cannot beat it out of his head, 不能開解 pat₂ ₍nang ₍hoi 'kái. Puh nang k'ái kiái; to beat to death, 打死 'tá 'sz. Tá sz, 毆死 'au 'sz. Ngau sz, 毆斃 'au pai². Ngau pí, 擊亡 kik₂ ₍mong. Kih wáng; to beat together (as mortar), 舂鍊 ₍chung lín². Chung lien; to beat, as the heart, 跳 t'iú'. T'iáu, 疊疊跳 típ₂ típ₂ t'iú'; to beat silk or other things in the water, 漱 pai². Pí; to beat gently, 輕打 ₍heng 'tá. K'ing tá, 輕扑 ₍heng p'ok₂. K'ing p'oh; to beat with a cane, 俾鞭打 'pí ₍pín 'tá. Pí pien tá; to beat severely, 打得交關 'tá tak₂ ₍káu ₍kwán. Tá teh kiáu kwán, 打得深傷 'tá tak₂ ₍sham ₍shéung. Tá teh shin sháng, 打得好關係 'tá tak₂ 'hò ₍kwán hai². Tá teh háu kwán hí, 打得好凄慘 'tá tak₂ 'hò ₍ts'ai 'ts'ám. Tá teh háu ts'í ts'án, 重打 chung² 'tá. Chung tá, 擻 ts'uk₂. Ts'uh; to beat in a game, 贏 ₍yeng. Ying, 打行數 'tá ₍hang shò'. Tá hang sú, 打贏 'tá ₍yeng. Tá ying; he'll take less if he is beat down, 嚟手都肯 'lai 'shau ₍tò 'hang; to beat against the wind, 駛揾篷 'shai ₍k'au ₍p'ung. Shí k'ü p'ung, 駛頂頭風 'shai 'ting ₍t'au ₍fung. Shí ting t'au fung; to beat the price, 減價 'kám ká'. Kien kiá; to beat or dash, as the waves, 搖撼 ₍iú hòm². Yáu kán, 波濤激岸 ₍po ₍t'ò kik₂ ngon². Po t'áu kih ngán, 浪打 long' 'tá. Láng tá; to fluctuate, 搖動 ₍iú tung². Yáu tung; to beat about, 周圍揾 ₍chau ₍wai 'wan. Chau wei wan, 兩頭揾 'léung ₍t'au 'wan. Liáng t'au wan, 四處尋 sz' ch'ü' ₍ts'ám. Sz ch'ú ts'in; to beat up for soldiers, 起兵 'hí ₍ping. K'í ping.

Beat, a blow, 一打 yat₂ 'tá. Yih tá, 打一吓 'tá yat₂ 'há. Tá yih hiá, 打一陣 'tá yat₂ chan². Tá yih chin, 一擊 yat₂ kik₂. Yih kih; a pulsation, 跳 t'iú'. T'iáu, 脈跳 mak₂ t'iú'. Meh t'iáu; a watchman's beat, 更人經守之地 ₍kang ₍yan ₍king 'shau ₍chí tí². Kang jin king shau chí tí.

Beat, } struck, 打過 'tá kwo'. Tá kwo, 擊過 kik₂
Beaten, } kwo'. Kih kwo; pounded, 舂過 ₍chung kwo'. Chung kwo; to be beaten in an engagement, 打輸 'tá ₍shü. Tá shú, 輸 ₍shü. Shú, 打敗 'tá pái². Tá pái; ditto in a game, 輸 ₍shü. Shú, 打枯數 'tá ₍fú shò'. Tá k'ú sú; I've beaten him, 贏倒佢 ₍yeng 'tò 'k'ü. Ying táu k'ü; beaten till the flesh was laid bare, 打得皮開肉綻 'tá tak₂ ₍p'í ₍hoi yuk₂ chán². Tá teh p'í k'ái juh chán; "he beat him on the shank with his staff," 以杖叩其脛 'í chéung² k'au' ₍k'í king'. Í cháng k'au k'í king.

Beater, one who beats, 打者 'tá 'ché. Tá ché; an iron instrument for pounding, 鐵舂 t'it₂ ₍chung. T'ieh chung, 鐵錘 t'it₂ ₍ch'ui. T'ieh ch'ui; a wooden ditto, 木槌 muk₂ ₍ch'ui. Muh ch'ui, 振梃 chan' 't'ing. Chin t'ing; a stone ditto, 碓 ₍ch'ui. Ch'ui, 砧 chéuk₂. Choh, 磹 tik₂. Tih; a beater for silk, 檀 ₍t'ám. T'án.

Beatific, } that has the power to bless or make
Beatifical, } happy, 有福的 'yau fuk₂ tik₂. Yú fuh tih, 有福嘅 'yau fuk₂ ké', 加福的 ₍ká fuk₂ tik₂. Kiá fuh tih.

Beatification, an act of the pope, by which he declares a person beatified or blessed after death, 稱死者享天之福 ₍ch'ing 'sz 'ché 'héung ₍t'ín ₍chí fuk₂. Ch'ing sz ché hiáng t'ien chí fuh; in China they say: the departed has ascended to the Genii, 稱死者登仙 ₍ch'ing 'sz 'ché ₍tang ₍sín. Ch'ing sz ché tang sien, 稱死嘅爲仙遊 ₍ch'ing 'sz ké' ₍wai ₍sín ₍yau. Ch'ing sz [的] tih wei sien yú; the departed has gone to the western heaven, 西赴 ₍sai fú². Sí fú, 歸西天 ₍kwai ₍sai ₍t'in. Kwei sí t'ien.

Beatify, to make happy, 祝福 chuk₂ fuk₂. Chuh fuh; to declare one to have ascended to heaven, 稱死者升天 ₍ch'ing 'sz 'ché ₍shing ₍t'ín. Ch'ing sz ché shing t'ien; in China, 稱登仙 ₍ch'ing ₍tang ₍sín. Ch'ing tang sien, 仙遊 ₍sín ₍yau. Sien yú.

Beating, laying on blows, 打 'tá. Tá, 擊 kik₂. Kih;

dashing against, 撞 chong⁴. Chwáng; conquering, 勝 shing². Shing, 打贏 ʻtá ˏyeng. Tá ying; sailing against the direction of the wind, 駛摳逢 ʻshai ˏkʼau ˏpʼung. Shí kʼü pʼung.

Beating, a, 打 ʻtá. Tá; gave him a beating, 打調佢 ʻtá tiú² ʻkʼü. Tá tiáu kʼü.

Beatitude, felicity of the highest kind, 福 fukˎ. Fuh, 盛福 shing² fukˎ. Shing fuh, 厚福 hau² fukˎ. Hau fuh; a declaration of blessedness, 有福 ʻyau fukˎ. Yú fuh.

Beau, a man of dress (in Canton), 西關仔 ˏsai ˏkwán ʻtsai; general term, 大亞官 tai² áʼ ˏkún. Tá á kwán, 公子家 ˏkung ʻtsz ˏká. Kung tsz kiá, 花花公子 ˏfá ˏfá ˏkung ʻtsz. Hwá hwá kung tsz.

Beau-ideal 物色 matˎ shikˎ. Wuh sih; a conception of consumate beauty, 超羣之美 ˏchʼiú ˏkwʼan ˏchí ʻmí. Chʼáu kʼiun chí mei.

Beau-monde, the fashionable world, 趨時嘅人 ˏtsʼü ˏshí kéʼ ˏyan, 趨時世 ˏtsʼü ˏshí shaiʼ. Tsʼü shí shí, 着排長嘅人 chéukˎ ˏpʼái ˏchʼéung kéʼ ˏyan, 好繁華者 hòʼ ˏfán ˏwá ʻché. Háu fán hwá ché, 好在行嘅 hòʼ tsoi² ˏhong kéʼ.

Beauteous, very fair, 好美 ʻhò ʻmí. Háu mei, 極美 kikˎ ʻmí. Kih mei, 好靚 ʻhò lengʼ. Háu ling.

Beauteously, in a beauteous manner, 美然 ʻmí ˏín. Mei jen; in a manner pleasing to the sight, 善然 shín² ˏín. Shen jen, 嫣然 ˏín ˏín. Yen jen, 艷然 ím² ˏín. Yen jen.

Beautified, adorned, 妝飾過 ˏchong shikˎ kwoʼ. Chwáng shih kwo, 修飾過 ˏsau shikˎ kwoʼ. Siú shih kwo, 粉飾過 ʻfan shikˎ kwoʼ. Fan shih kwo, 妝整過 ˏchong ʻching kwoʼ. Chwáng ching kwo, 妝扮過 ˏchong pán² kwoʼ. Chwáng pán kwo.

Beautifier, he that makes beautiful, 妝飾者 ˏchong shikˎ ʻché. Chwáng shih ché, 修飾者 ˏsau shikˎ ʻché. Siú shih ché, 粉飾者 ʻfan shikˎ ʻché. Fan shih ché.

Beautiful, having the qualities that delight the eye, 美 ʻmí. Mei, 美麗 ʻmí lai². Mei lí, 秀麗 sauʼ lai². Siú lí, 嬌麗 ˏkiú lai². Kiáu lí, 嬌艷 ˏkiú ím². Kiáu yen, 佳 ˏkái. Kiá, 好睇 ʻhò ʻtʼai. Háu tʼí, 好看 ʻhò honʼ. Háu kʼán, 奪目 tütˎ mukˎ. Toh muh, 清秀 ˏtsʼing sauʼ. Tsʼing siú, 嬪娟 ˏpʼín ˏkün. Pʼien kiuen, 嬋 ˏshín. Shen, 好樣 ʻhò yéung². Háu yáng, 英英 ˏying ying. Ying ying, 囝 ˏshan. Chin, 嫈 ˏsui. Sui, 嫣 ˏying. Ying, 孋 níp˒. Nieh, 妖嬈 ʻyau ˏng. Yú wú, 娠妁 ʻchín ʻtín. Chen tien, 麗澤 lai² ʻhákˎ. Lí tseh, 睍睆 ʻín ʻún. Yen wán, 姚 ˏiú. Yáu, 娉婷 ˏpʼing ˏtʼing. Pʼing tʼing, 姅婧 ˏfung ˏyung. Fung jung, 嫽 ˏléung. Liáng, 懿 íʼ. Í, 嫩 ˏfai. Hwui, 佼姣 ʻkáu ʻkáu. Kiáu kiáu, 窈窕 ʻiú tiúʼ. Yáu tiáu, 昌 ˏchʼéung. Chʼáng, 章 ˏchéung. Cháng, 彰 ˏchéung. Cháng, 妙 miú². Miáu, 美妙 ʻmí miú². Mei miáu, 英華 ˏying ˏwá. Ying hwá, 精緻 ˏtseng chíʼ. Tsing chí, 純麗 ˏshun lai². Shun lí, 標緻 ˏpiú chíʼ. Piáu chi; a beautiful thing, 好睇嘅野 ʻhò ʻtʼai kéʼ ʻyé, 好看之東西 ʻhò honʼ ˏchí ˏtung ˏsai. Háu kʼán chí tung sí; a beautiful female, 玉女 yukˎ ʻnü. Yuh nü, 美人 ʻmí ˏyan. Mei jin, 美女 ʻmí ʻnü. Mei nü, 麗人 lai² ˏyan. Lí jin, 佼人 ʻkáu ˏyan. Kiáu jin, 玉人 yukˎ ˏyan. Yuh jin, 佳人 ˏkái ˏyan. Kiá jin, 妖姿 ˏiú ˏtsz. Yáu tsz, 嬝娜 ʻniú ʻno. Niáu no, 嬌嬈 ˏkiú ˏiú. Kiáu jáu, 婀娜 ˏo ʻno. O no, 妸 kʼongʼ, Kʼáng, 妸 fauʼ. Fau, 好樣嘅女 ʻhò yéung² kéʼ ʻnü, 佢樣好靚 ʻkʼü yéung² ʻhò lengʼ. Kʼü yáng háu ling, 生得好俏 ˏshang takˎ ʻhò ʻtsʼiú. Sang teh háu tsʼiáu; enchantingly beautiful, 婉孌 ʻün ˏlün. Yuen liuen; extremely beautiful, 極美 kikˎ ʻmí. Kih mei, 絕色 tsütˎ shikˎ. Tsiueh sih, 天姿 ˏtʼín ˏtsz. Tʼien tsz, 國色 kwokˎ shikˎ. Kwoh sih, 十分好樣 shapˎ ˏfan ʻhò yéung². Shih fan háu yáng; a beautiful countenance, 好面貌 ʻhò mín² máu². Háu mien máu, 玉面 yukˎ mín². Yuh mien, 玉顏 yukˎ ˏngán. Yuh yen, 玉容 yukˎ ˏyung. Yuh yung, 美容 ʻmí ˏyung. Mei yung, 美貌 ʻmí máu². Mei máu, 美容貌 ʻmí ˏyung máu². Mei yung máu, 美色 ʻmí shikˎ. Mei sih, 好姿色 ʻhò ˏtsz shikˎ. Háu tsz sih, 生得肖皮 ˏshang takˎ tsʼiúʼ ˏpʼí. Sang teh tsʼiáu pʼí, 狀貌非常 chong² máu² ˏfí ˏshéung. Chwáng máu fí cháng; a beautiful child, 英仔 ˏying ʻtsai. Ying tsz, 好英嘅細蚊仔 ʻhò ˏying kéʼ ʻsaiʼ ˏman ʻtsai, 好靚嘅小子 ʻhò lengʼ kéʼ ʻsiú ʻtsz. Háu ling [的] tih siáu tsz, 好精靚 ʻhò ˏtseng lengʼ. Háu tsing ling; beautiful eyes, 眼生得好俏 ʻngán ˏshang takˎ ʻhò ʻtsʼiú. Yen sang teh háu tsʼiáu, 美目 ʻmí mukˎ. Mei muh, 美眼 ʻmí ʻngán. Mei yen, 秋波 ˏtsʼau ˏpo. Tsʼiú po, 鳳眼 fung² ʻngán. Fung yen, 眸 ˏyéung. Yáng, 瞳 ˏiú. Yáu, 矇 ˏtʼang. Tʼang, 矇 lokˎ. Loh, 瞼 ˏfán. Fán, 鬘 ˏlün. Liuen; a beautiful wife, 艷妻 ím² ˏtsʼai. Yen tsʼí, 嬌妻 ˏkiú ˏtsʼai. Kiáu tsʼí; a beautiful son, 美子 ʻmí ʻtsz. Mei tsz, 佼美男子 ʻkáu ʻmí ˏnám ʻtsz. Kiáu mei nán tsz, 佳兒 ˏkái ˏí. Kiá rh, 肖子 tsʼiúʼ ʻtsz. Tsʼiáu tsz; a beautiful daughter, 美女子 ʻmí ʻnü ʻtsz. Mei nü tsz, 落地花旦 lokˎ tíʼ ˏfá tánʼ. Loh tí hwá tán, 生觀音 ˏshang ˏkún ˏyam. Sang kwán yin; a beautiful edifice, 華美間屋 ˏwá ʻmí ˏkán ukˎ. Hwá mei kien uh, 華樓 ˏwá ˏlau. Hwá lau, 美樓 ʻmí ˏlau. Mei lau, 金屋 ˏkam ukˎ. Kin uh; a beautiful palace, 徽宮 ˏfai ˏkung. Hwui kung, 玉樓 yukˎ ˏlau. Yuh lau; a beautiful poem, 佳句 ˏkái kü². Kiá kü, 佳作 ˏkái tsokˎ. Kiá tsoh, 好詩句 ʻhò ˏshí kü². Háu shí kü, 好味嘅詩 ʻhò míʼ kéʼ ˏshí, 佳章 ˏkái ˏchéung. Kiá cháng; a beautiful composition, 佳文 ˏkái ˏman. Kiá wan, 絕妙好辭 tsütˎ miú² ʻhò ˏtsʼz. Tsiueh miáu háu tsʼz; beautiful color, 嬌艷之色 ˏkiú ím² ˏchí shikˎ. Kiáu yen chí sih; very beautiful fingers, 十指纖纖 shapˎ ʻchí ˏtsʼím ˏtsʼím. Shih chí tsʼien tsʼien, 纖纖玉手 ˏtsʼím ˏtsʼím yukˎ ʻshau. Tsʼien tsʼien yuh shau; very beautiful, 極美 kikˎ ʻmí. Kih mei.

Beautifully 美然 ʻmí ˏín. Mei jen, 善然 shín² ˏín. Shen jen; beautifully made, 做得甚好 tsòʼ tak

sham² 'hò. Tso teh shin háu, 做得極佳 tsò² tak, kik, ˏkái; she looks beautifully, 眞正好睇 ˏchan ching' 'hò 't'ai. Chin ching háu t'í, 睇唔厭 't'ai ˏm ím'; beautifully formed, 生得好俏 ˏshang tak, 'hò 'ts'iú. Sang teh háu ts'iáu; beautifully embroidered, 綉得精緻 sau' tak, ˏtseng chí'. Siú teh tsing chí, 綉得好睇 sau' tak, 'hò 't'ai. Siú teh háu t'í; beautifully said, 善說 shín² shüt,. Shen shwoh, 善詞 shín² ˏts'z. Shen ts'z.

Beautifulness, elegance of form, 嬌美 ˏkiú 'mí. Kiáu mei, 美容體 'mí ˏyung 't'ai. Mei yung t'í; beauty, 美者 'mí 'ché. Mei ché.

Beautify, to make beautiful, 載 tsoi². Tsái, 妝飾 ˏchong shik,. Chwáng shih, 修飾 ˏsau shik,. Siú shih, 粉飾 'fan shik,. Fan shih, 整飾 'ching shik,. Ching shih, 妝整 ˏchong 'ching. Chwáng ching, 做華美 tsò² ˏwá 'mí. Tso hwá mei, 整華美 'ching ˏwá 'mí. Ching hwá mei, 整到好處 'ching tò' 'hò ch'ü'. Ching táu háu ch'ú, 整到講究 'ching tò' 'kong kau', 整到華麗 'ching tò' ˏwá lai². Ching táu hwá lí, 整到美麗 'ching tò' 'mí lai². Ching táu mei lí, 整到出色 'ching tò' ch'ut, shik,. Ching táu ch'uh sih, 整到標緻 'ching tò' ˏpiú chí'. Ching táu piáu chí.

Beautify, to advance in beauty, 漸入佳境 tsím² yap, ˏkái 'king. Tsien jih kiá king.

Beautifying, the act of rendering beautiful, 妝飾 ˏchong shik,. Chwáng shih; see Beautify.

Beauty 色 shik,. Sih, 美 'mí. Mei, 艷麗 ím² lai². Yen lí, 華麗 ˏwá lai². Hwá lí; a beauty, 美女 'mí 'nü. Mei nü, 姿色 ˏtsz shik,. Tsz sih, 姝色 ˏchü shik,. Chú sih, 殊色 ˏshü shik,. Shú sih; the city was lost from her great beauty, 貌足傾城 máu' tsuk, ˏk'ing ˏshing. Máu tsuh k'ing ching; a beauty, who can overthrow a state, 天姿國色 ˏt'in ˏtsz kwok, shik,. T'ien tsz kwoh sih, 國色 kwok, shik,. Kwoh sih; the smile of beauty, 一笑嫣然 yat, siú' ˏín ˏín. Yih siáu yen jen; the beauty of a landscape, 好景色 'hò 'king shik,. Háu king sih, 好景緻 'hò 'king chí'. Háu king chí; beauty excites men, 艷色動人 ím² shik, tung² ˏyan. Yen sih tung jin; false beauty, 詐靚 chá' leng². Chá ling; the beauties of seasons, 韶光 ˏshiú ˏkwong. Sháu kwáng, 韶華 ˏshiú ˏwá. Sháu hwá; loveliness, 可愛者 'ho oi' 'ché. K'o ngái ché; the beauties of history, 史之美 'sz ˏchí 'mí. Shí chí mei, 史書之味 'sz ˏshü ˏchí mí². Shí shú chí wí, 史腴 'sz ˏü. Shí yú; beauty is lost (said of badly formed characters), 無韻 ˏmò wan². Wú yun.

Beaver, an amphibious quadruped, of the genus castor, valuable for its fur, 海狸 'hoi ˏlí. Hái lí, 海騾 'hoi ˏlo. Hái lo, 海螺 'hoi ˏlo. Hái lo; a beaver's skin, 海騾皮 'hoi ˏlo ˏp'í. Hái lo p'í.

Beblubbered, foul or swelled with weeping, 喊得頭腫面臃 hám' tak, ˏt'au 'chung mín² 'wai. Hán teh t'au chung mien wei.

Becalm, to make quiet, 俾佢安靜 'pí 'k'ü ˏon tsing². Pí k'ü ngán tsing, 使之不動 'sz ˏchí pat, tung². Shí chí puh tung, 令佢不動 ling² 'k'ü pat, tung². Ling k'ü puh tung, 令佢唔郁 ling² 'k'ü ˏm yuk,; to appease, 使之平和 'sz ˏchí ˏp'ing ˏwo. Shí chí p'ing ho, 平之 ˏp'ing ˏchí. P'ing chí.

Becalmed, quieted, 使之安靜 'sz ˏchí ˏon tsing². Shí chí ngán tsing, 使過不動 'sz kwo' pat, tung². Shí kwo puh tung, 俾過佢唔郁 'pí kwo' 'k'ü ˏm yuk,; appeased, 使過平安 'sz kwo' ˏp'ing ˏon. Shí kwo p'ing ngán, 安慰過 ˏon wai' kwo'. Ngán wei kwo; becalmed as a ship, 無風駛 ˏmò ˏfung 'shai. Wú fung shí, 船唔郁 ˏshün ˏm yuk,, 冇一的咁多風 'mò yat, tik, kòm' ˏto ˏfung.

Becalming, appeasing, 安慰 ˏon wai². Ngán wei; keeping from progress, 使不動 'sz pat, tung². Shí puh tung, 使唔郁 'sz ˏm yuk,.

Became, see Become.

Because 因 ˏyan. Yin, 因爲 ˏyan wai². Yin wei, 緣 ˏün. Yuen, 係 hai². Hí, 因係 ˏyan hai². Yin hí, 拱 ˏyung. Jung, 饔 ˏyéung. Jáng, 猶 chik,. Chih, 踵 'chung. Chung, 爲 wai². Wei; on this account, 因此 ˏyan 'ts'z. Yin ts'z, 爲此 wai² 'ts'z. Wei ts'z, 緣此 ˏün 'ts'z. Yuen ts'z, 由此 ˏyau 'ts'z. Yú ts'z, 因此之故 ˏyan 'ts'z ˏchí kú'. Yin ts'z chí kú, 由此緣故 ˏyau 'ts'z ˏün kú². Yú ts'z yuen kú, 爲此而來 wai² 'ts'z ˏí ˏloi. Wei ts'z rh lái, 正爲此也 ching' wai² 'ts'z 'yá. Ching wei ts'z yé; one sneezes because he has taken cold, 打乞癡係因冷着 'tá hat, ˏch'í hai² ˏyan 'lang chéuk,; I shall go there because of you, 因你我去 ˏyan 'ní 'ngo hü². Yin ní wo k'ü; he entered the government service, because he was poor, 因貧而仕 ˏyan ˏp'an ˏí sz². Yin p'in rh sz; he served the government not because he is poor, 仕非爲貧也 sz² ˏfí wai² ˏp'an 'yá. Sz fí wei p'in yé.

Bechance, to happen to, 偶遇 'ngau ü². Ngau yú.

Becharm, to captivate, 迷魂 ˏmai ˏwan. Mí hwan.

Becharmed, captivated, 迷魂陳 ˏmai ˏwan chan². Mí hwan chin.

Beche-de-mer, see Biche-de-mer.

Bechic, a medicine for relieving coughs, 治咳藥 chí² k'at, yéuk,. Chí k'ih yoh.

Beck, to nod, 嗌頭知意 ngap, ˏt'au ˏchí í', 嗌頭知偈 ngap, ˏt'au ˏchí 'kai, 點頭會意 'tím ˏt'au úi² í'. Tien t'au hwui í; to make a sign with the hand, 打手號 'tá 'shau hò². Tá shau háu, 指揮 'chí ˏfai. Chí hwui, 指示 'chí shí². Chí shí, 指點 'chí 'tím. Chí tien, 手招 'shau ˏchiú. Shau cháu; to beck and call, 嗌手叫 ngap, 'shau kiú', 嗌手招呼 ngap, 'shau ˏchiú ˏfú.

Becking, directing by a nod, 嗌頭 ngap, ˏt'au, 點頭 'tím ˏt'au. Tien t'au, 嗌頭指揮 ngap, ˏt'au 'chí ˏfai.

Beckon, to make a sign to another by a motion of the hand, 嗌 ngap, 嗌手 ngap, 'shau, 揮手 ˏfai 'shau. Hwui shau, 標 ˏpiú. Piáu, 超 ˏch'iú. Ch'áu; beckon him to come, 嗌佢來 ngap, 'k'ü ˏloi; to beckon with the eyes, 送目 sung' muk,.

Sung muh, 送眼 sung² ʻngán. Sung yen, 關目 ˌkwán mukₓ. Kwán muh, 嗌眼 ngapₓ ʻngán, 丟眼角 ˌtiú ʻngán kokₓ. Tiáu yen koh, 以目示意 ʻí mukₓ shí² í². Í muh shí í, 嗌眼說偈 ngapₓ ʻngán shütₓ ʻkai, 丟頭弄目 ˌtiú ˌt'au lung² mukₓ. Tiáu t'au lung muh, 嗌眼嗌鼻 ngapₓ ʻngán ngap, pí², 弄眼弄鼻 lung² ʻngán lung² pí². Lung yen lung pí; ditto with the head, 嗌頭 ngapₓ ˌt'au, 點頭 ʻtím ˌt'au. Tien t'au, 以首示意 ʻí ʻshau shí² í². Í shau shí í; he beckons me, 佢嗌我嚟 ʻk'ü ngapₓ ʻngo ˌlai, 佢點頭招我來 ʻk'ü ʻtím ˌt'au ˌchiú ʻngo ˌloi. K'ü tien t'au cháu wo lái; to beckon and call, 招呼 ˌchiú ˌfú. Cháu hú.

Beckon, a sign made without words, 打號 ʻtá hò². Tá háu.

Beckoned 嗌過 ngapₓ kwo², 嗌過頭 ngapₓ kwo² ˌt'au, 點過頭 ʻtím kwo² ˌt'au. Tien kwo t'au, 以目送過意 ʻí mukₓ sung² kwo² í². Í muh sung kwo í, 打過暗號 ʻtá kwo² òm² hò². Tá kwo ngán háu.

Becloud, to obscure, 令人矇閉 ling² ˌyan ˌmung pai². Ling jin mung pí, 使人昏昧 ʻsz ˌyan ˌfan múi². Shí jin hwan mei, 使人矇昧 ʻsz ˌyan ˌmung múi². Shí jin mung mei, 使人暗昧 ʻsz ˌyan òm² múi². Shí jin ngán mei.

Beclouded, clouded, 浮雲滿天 ˌfau ˌwan ʻmún ˌt'ín. Fau yun mwán t'ien, 黑雲密布 hakₓ ˌwan matₓ pò². Hih yun mih pú,; darkened as the mind, 矇昧 ˌmung múi². Mung mei, 矇懂 ˌmung ʻtung, 昏迷 ˌfan ˌmai. Hwan mí, 蒙 ˌmung. Mung, 懞 ˌmung. Mung, 蒙閉 ˌmung pai². Mung pí, 昏蒙 ˌfan ˌmung. Hwan mung, 昏昧 ˌfan múi². Hwan mei, 昏暗 ˌfan òm². Hwan ngán, 矇混 ˌmung wan². Mung hwan, 混沌 wan² tun². Hwan tun, 暗昧 òm² múi². Ngán mei, 心昏 ˌsam ˌfan. Sin hwan, 心熏 ˌsam ˌfan. Sin hiun, 意迷 í² ˌmai. Í mí, 心蒙 ˌsam ˌmung. Sin mung, 懞 ˌnáu. Náu.

Become (pret. became; pp. become), to pass from one state to another, 成 ˌshing. Ching, 做 tsò². Tso, 致 chí². Chí, 生 ˌshang. Sang, 發 fátₓ. Fáh, 遷 ˌts'ín. Ts'ien, 起 ʻhí. K'í, 化 fá². Hwá, 化爲 fá² ˌwai. Hwá wei, 投 ˌt'au. T'au; to become a guest, 搭 tápₓ. Táh; to become king, 做王 tsò² ˌwong. Tso wáng, 爲王 ˌwai ˌwong. Wei wáng, 登位 ˌtang wai². Tang wei; to become good, 遷善 ˌts'ín shín². Ts'ien shen, 徙善 ʻsái shín². Sí shen, 從善 ˌts'ung shín². Ts'ung shen; to become wealthy, 發財 fátₓ ˌts'oi. Fáh ts'ái, 生財 ˌshang ˌts'oi. Sang ts'ái, 剩錢 shing² ˌts'in. Shing ts'ien, 致富 chí² fú². Chí fú; to become angry, 發怒 fátₓ nò². Fáh nú, 生怒 ˌshang nò². Sang nú, 起怒 ʻhí nò². K'í nú, 動怒 tung² nò². Tung nú, 發爛 fátₓ ˌnáu. Fáh niáu, 生氣 ˌshang hí². Sang k'í; to become mad, 發癲 fátₓ ˌtín. Fáh tien, 發狂 fátₓ ˌkw'ong. Fáh kw'áng; to become leprous, 發瘋 fátₓ ˌfung. Fáh fung; what will become of him? 將來如何 ˌtséung ˌloi ˌü ˌho. Tsiáng lái jú ho, 將來點樣 ˌtséung ˌloi ʻtím yéung². Tsiáng lái tien yáng; what became of it in the end? 收尾點樣 ˌshau ʻmí ʻtím yéung². Shau wí tien yáng, 後來如何呢 hau² ˌloi ˌü ˌho ˌní. Hau lái jú ho ní, 後來畢竟 hau² ˌloi pé² ʻtím, 究竟點樣 kau² ʻking ʻtím yéung². Kiú king tien yáng, 到底如何 tò² ʻtai ˌü ˌho. Táu tí jú ho, 卒之點呢 tsutₓ ˌchí ʻtím ˌní, 歸根點呢 ˌkwai ˌkan ʻtím ˌní; that dress becomes you very well, 个件衫甚合式 ko² kín² ˌshám sham² hòpₓ shikₓ. Ko kien sán shin hoh shih, 此衫極合意 ʻts'z ˌshám kikₓ hòpₓ í². Ts'z sán kih hoh í; it becomes a man of honor to speak the truth, 講眞話爲君子所當然 ʻkong ˌchan wá² ˌwai ˌkwan ʻtsz ʻsho ˌtong ˌín. Kiáng chin hwá wei kiun tsz so táng jen, 君子應分講眞話 ˌkwan ʻtsz ˌying fan² ʻkong ˌchan wá². Kiun tsz ying fan kiáng chin hwá; to become old, 老成 ʻlò ˌshing. Láu ching, 成爲老大 ˌshing ˌwai ʻlò tái². Ching wei láu tá; to become ripe, 成熟 ˌshing shukₓ. Ching shuh, 生熟 ˌshang shukₓ. Sang shuh; to become white, 轉白 chün² páksₓ. Chuen peh; he has became a a nice lad, 生得英子 ˌshang takₓ ˌying ʻtsz. Sang teh ying tsz; what will become of trade, 不知生意將來如何 patₓ ˌchí ˌshang í² ˌtséung ˌloi ˌü ˌho. Puh chí sang í tsiáng lái jú ho; what has become of our companion? 你知同伴何處着落 ʻní ˌchí ˌt'ung pún² ˌho ch'ü² chéukₓ lokₓ. Ní chí t'ung pwán ho ch'ú choh loh.

Becoming, befitting or appropriate, 宜然 ˌí ˌín. Í jen, 當然 ˌtong ˌín. Táng jen, 本然 ʻpún ˌín. Pún jen, 應當 ˌying ˌtong. Ying táng, 應分 ˌying fan². Ying fan, 應該 ˌying ˌkoi. Ying kái, 合宜 hòpₓ ˌí. Hoh í, 合禮 hòpₓ ʻlai. Hoh lí, 本當 ʻpún ˌtong. Pún táng, 本應 ʻpún ˌying. Pún ying.

Becomingly, after a becoming manner, 宜然 ˌí ˌín. Í jen, 當然 ˌtong ˌín. Táng jen, 應然 ˌying ˌín. Ying jen.

Becripple, to make lame, 打跛脚 ʻtá ˌpai kéukₓ. Tá pí kioh

Bed, an article of furniture to sleep on, 牀 ˌch'ong. Ch'wáng, 床 ˌch'ong. Ch'wáng, 牀榻 ˌch'ong t'ápₓ. Ch'wáng t'áh, 榻 t'ápₓ. T'áh, 一張床 yatₓ ˌchéung ˌch'ong. Yih cháng ch'wáng, 牀 ˌchiú. Cháu; a kind of divan or court of honor in a hall, 僅牀 k'ong² ˌch'ong. K'áng ch'wáng, 正牀 ching² ˌch'ong. Ching ch'wáng; a double bed, 大牀 tái² ˌch'ong. Tá ch'wáng; a single bed, 細牀 sai² ˌch'ong. Sí ch'wáng; a bed of a river, 河之底 ˌho ˌchí ʻtai. Ho chí tí, 江之底 ˌkong ˌchí ʻtai. Kiáng chí tí; a level piece of ground in a garden, 一幅園地 yatₓ fukₓ ˌün tí². Yih fuh yuen tí; to go to bed, 上牀 ʻshéung ˌch'ong. Sháng ch'wáng, 上榻 ʻshéung t'ápₓ. Sháng t'áh, 登榻 ˌtang t'ápₓ. Tang t'áh, 登牀 ˌtang ˌch'ong. Tang ch'wáng, 投牀 ˌt'au ˌch'ong. T'au ch'wáng; to get out of bed, 落牀 lokₓ ˌch'ong. Loh ch'wáng, 下牀 ʻhá ˌch'ong. Hiá ch'wáng, 起身 ʻhí ˌshan. K'í shin; to be abed, 在牀 tsoi² ˌch'ong. Tsai ch'wáng, 臥

在床 ngo² tsoi² ˌch'ong. Ngo tsái ch'wáng, 臥在榻 ngo² tsoi² t'áp˨. Ngo tsái t'áh, 睏落牀 fan' lok˧ ˌch'ong; to make up a bed on the floor, 打地鋪 'tá tí² ˌp'ò. Tá tí p'ú; to be sick abed, 有病在牀 'yau peng² tsoi² ˌch'ong. Yú ping tsái ch'wáng; to be brought to bed, 臨盆 ˌlam ˌp'ún. Lin pw'án, 娩娩 ˌfan 'mín. Fan mien; to make the bed, 鋪牀 ˌp'ò ˌch'ong. P'ú ch'wáng; a fire warmed bed, 火匠 'fo k'ong'. Ho k'áng; a stratum, — 疊 yat˨ 'lui. Yih lui, — 疊地 yat˨ 'lui tí². Yih lui tí; to make partaker of the bed, 娶親 ts'ü' ˌts'an. Ts'ü ts'in; to lay the bed for a pavement, 鋪石脚 ˌp'ò shek˧ kéuk˨. P'ú shih kioh; bed in a mill, 磨底石 mo² 'tai shek˧. Mo tí shih, 磨盆石 mo² ˌp'ún shek˧. Mo pw'án shih; I will go to bed, 要睏 iú' fan'. Yáu hiun, 去抖 hü' 't'au. K'ü t'au, 去睡 hü' shui². K'ü shwui, 打睡 'tá shui². Tá shwui; go to bed, 去睏咯 hü' fan' lok˨; early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise, 早上床,早起身,使人好健富貴智慧, 'tsò 'shéung ˌch'ong, 'tsò 'hí ˌshan, 'sz ˌyan 'hò kín² fú' kwai' chí' wai². Tsáu sháng ch'wáng, tsáu k'í shin, shí jin háu kien fú kwei chí hwui.

Bedabble, to sprinkle (with water), 灑 'shá. Shá, 洒水 'shá 'shui. Shá shwui, 淋 ˌlam. Lin, 淋水 ˌlam 'shui. Lin shwui.

Bedabbled, sprinkled (with water), 灑過 'shá kwo'. Shá kwo, 洒過水 'shá kwo' 'shui. Shá kwo shwui, 淋過 ˌlam kwo'. Lin kwo, 淋過水 ˌlam kwo' 'shui. Lin kwo shwui.

Bedabbling, sprinkling (with water), 灑 'shá. Shá, 淋 ˌlam. Lin.

Bedaggle, to soil, 整汚 'ching ˌú. Ching wú, 染汚 'ím ˌú. Yen wú; to bespatter, 濺 tsín². Tsien, 濺汚 tsín² ˌú. Tsien wú.

Bedarkened, obscured, 暗昧 òm' múi². Ngán mei, 蒙 ˌmung. Mung, 朦朧 ˌmung ˌlung. Mung lung.

Bedash, to wet, by throwing water upon, 潑水 p'út˨ 'shui. P'oh shwui.

Bedashed, bespattered with water, 潑過水 p'út˨ kwo' 'shui. P'oh kwo shwui.

Bedaub, to daub over, 溥 'p'ò. P'ú, 沾汚 ˌchím ˌú. Chen wú, 染汚 'ím ˌú. Yen wú, 塗汚 ˌt'ò ˌú. T'ú wú, 搽汚 ˌch'á ˌú. Ch'á wú.

Bedaubed, besmeared, 塗汚過 ˌt'ò ˌú kwo'. T'ú wú kwo.

Bedazzle, to confound the sight by too strong a light, 焯眼 ch'éuk˨ 'ngán. Ch'oh yen, 映眼 'yéung 'ngán. Yáng yen, 暈目 wan² muk˧. Yun muh, 閃眼 'shím 'ngán. Shen yen.

Bedazzling, confounding by a too brilliant luster, 閃眼 'shím 'ngán. Shen yen, 映眼 'yéung 'ngán. Yáng yen.

Bedazzlingly 閃然 'shím ˌín. Shen jen.

Bedbug 木虱 muk˧ shat˨. Muh sih.

Bedchamber 寢室 'ts'am shat˨. Ts'in shih, 睏房 fan' ˌfong, 臥房 ngo² ˌfong. Ngo fáng, 睡房 shui² ˌfong. Shwui fáng; the empress' bedchamber, 椒房 ˌtsiú ˌfong. Tsiáu fáng.

Bedclothes, coverlets, 鋪蓋 ˌp'ò k'oi'. P'ú k'ái; sleeping clothes, 睡衣 shui² ˌí. Shwui í.

Bedded, laid in a bed, 抱落牀 'p'ò lok˧ ˌch'ong. P'áu loh ch'wáng; stratified, 疊嘅 'lui ké', 疊的 'lui tik˨. Lui tih.

Bedding, a bed and its furniture, 床鋪 ˌch'ong ˌp'ò. Ch'wáng p'ú, 被鋪 'p'í ˌp'ò. P'í p'ú, 被窩 'p'í ˌwo. P'í wo; tie up the bedding, 打鋪蓋 'tá ˌp'ò k'oi'. Tá p'ú k'ái; bedding taken in traveling, 睡鋪 shui² ˌp'ò. Shwui p'ú.

Bedeck, to deck or adorn, 妝飾 ˌchong shik˨. Chwáng shih, 修飾 ˌsau shik˨. Siú shih.

Bedel, a messenger or crier in a court, 皂班 tsò² ˌpán. Tsáu pán.

Bedevil, to throw into utter disorder or confusion, 立亂 láp˧ lün². Lih lwán, 麻亂 ˌmá lün². Má lwán.

Bedew, to moisten as with dew, 潤 yun². Jun, 滋潤 ˌtsz yun². Tsz jun, 潤澤 yun² chák˨. Jun tseh, 潤沃 yun² yuk˨. Jun yuh, 沾潤 ˌchím yun². Chen jun, 灌沃 kún' yuk˨. Kwán yuh, 濡潤 ˌsü yun². Jü jun, 浸潤 tsam' yun². Tsin jun.

Bedewed 滋潤過 ˌtsz yun² kwo'. Tsz jun kwo, 潤澤過 yun² chák˧ kwo'. Jun tseh kwo.

Bedfellow 孖鋪嘅 ˌmá ˌp'ò ké', 同睏者 ˌt'ung fan' 'ché, 同寢者 ˌt'ung 'ts'am 'ché. T'ung ts'in ché, 同榻者 ˌt'ung t'áp˨ 'ché. T'ung t'áh ché, 同鋪者 ˌt'ung ˌp'ò 'ché. T'ung p'ú ché, 搭鋪者 táp˨ ˌp'ò 'ché. Táh p'ú ché.

Bedhangings, curtains, 床帳 ˌch'ong chéung'. Ch'wáng cháng.

Bedight, to adorn, 妝飾 ˌchong shik˨. Chwáng shih.

Bedim, to obscure, 矇住 ˌmung chü². Mung chú, 俾矇 'pí ˌmung. Pí mung.

Bedizen, to deck, 妝飾 ˌchong shik˨. Chwáng shih.

Bedlam, a madman, 發癲的 fát˨ ˌtín tik˨. Fáh tien tih, 癲佬 ˌtín 'lò. Tien láu.

Bedlamite, 癲佬 ˌtín 'lò. Tien láu.

Bedmate, see Bedfellow.

Bedouin, wandering Arabs, 遊亞喇伯人 ˌyau Álápák ˌyan. Yú Álápeh jin.

Bedpost 牀柱 ˌch'ong 'ch'ü. Ch'wáng ch'ú.

Bedpresser, a lazy fellow, 懶人 'lán ˌyan. Lán jin, 好睏嘅 hò' fan' ké', 阿斗官 á' 'tau ˌkún.

Bedquilt 棉被 ˌmín 'p'í. Mien p'í

Bedraggle, to soil, 拖汚 ˌt'o ˌú. T'o wú.

Bedraggled 拖汚過 ˌt'o ˌú kwo'. T'o wú kwo.

Bedrench, to drench, or soak, 淋濕 ˌlam shap˨. Lin shih, 雨濕 'ü shap˨. Yú shih.

Bedrenched, drenched, 淋過濕 ˌlam kwo' shap˨. Lin kwo shih, 雨濕過 'ü shap˨ kwo'. Yú shih kwo.

Bed-ridden, confinened to the bed by infirmity, 病臥在床 peng² ngo² tsoi² ˌch'ong. Ping ngo tsái ch'wáng. 病臥不能起 peng² ngo² pat˨ ˌnang 'hí. Ping ngo puh nang k'í.

Bedroom 睏房 fan' ,fong, 睡房 shui² ,fong. Shwui fáng, 寢室 'ts'am shat,. Ts'in shih.

Bedrop, to sprinkle, as with drops, 灑水 'shá 'shui. Shá shwui; to sprinkle evenly, 洒匀 'shá ,wan. Shá yun.

Bedropped, sprinkled as with drops, 灑過水 'shá kwo' 'shui. Shá kwo shwui; sprinkled evenly, 灑匀過 'shá ,wan kwo'. Shá yun kwo.

Bedstead, a frame for supporting a bed, 床板 ,ch'ong 'pán. Ch'wáng pán, 匠牀 k'ong' ,ch'ong. K'áng ch'wáng, 臥榻 ngo' t'áp,. Ngo t'áh, 睏床 fan' ,ch'ong, 床架 ,ch'ong ká'. Ch'wáng kiá.

Bedstraw, straw laid under the bed to make it soft, 床草 ,ch'ong 'ts'ò. Ch'wáng ts'áu.

Bedswerver, one who is unfaithful to the marriage vow, 淫夫 ,yam ,fú. Yin fú.

Bedtime, the time to go to rest, 臨臥時候 ,lam ngo² ,shí hau². Lin ngo shí hau, 臨睏之時 ,lam fan' ,chí ,shí, 應睡時候 ,ying shui² ,shí hau². Ying shwui shí hau, 睏嘅時候 fan' ké' ,shí hau².

Bedust, to cover with dust, 塵鋪 ,ch'an ,p'ò. Ch'in p'ú.

Bedwarf, to make little, as trees, 屈樹 wat, shü². K'iuh shú, 整細 'ching sai². Ching sí.

Bedye, to dye, 染 'ím. Yen.

Bee, generic term, 蜂 ,fung. Fung, 蠭 ,fung. Fung; tame bees, 家蜜蜂 ,ká mat, ,fung. Kiá mih fung; wild bees, 野蜜蜂 'yé mat, ,fung. Yé mih fung; the honey bee, 蜜蜂 mat, ,fung. Mih fung; bee's honey, 蜂蜜 ,fung mat,. Fung mih; queen bee, 蜂王 ,fung ,wong. Fung wáng, 蜜王 mat, ,wong. Mih wáng; drone ditto, 蜜奴 mat, ,nò. Mih nú; a bee-hive, 蜂料 ,fung tau². Fung tau, 百穿 pák, ,ch'ün. Peh ch'uen, 蜂房 ,fung ,fong. Fung fáng, 蜂筒 ,fung ,t'ung. Fung t'ung, 蜂巢 ,fung ,ch'áu. Fung ch'áu, 蜜籠 mat, ,lung. Mih lung; the sting of a bee, 蜂螫 ,fung ch'ái². Fung ch'ái, 蜂針 ,fung ,cham. Fung chin; a species of bee, 蠓蛹 ,mung ,yung. Mung ung, 蜈蜕 áu' túi². Yáu túi, 蟢蟦 nik, yik,. Nih yih, 蠆 fán². Fán; a swarm of bees, 蜂羣 ,fung ,kw'an. Fung k'iun, 成羣 ,shing ,kw'an. Ching k'iun, 成隊 ,shing túi². Ching túi; a swarm(crowd of men) like bees, 蜂集 ,fung tsáp,. Fung tsih; cells of a hive, 窩蜜 ,wo mat,. Wo mih; the "Bee," a periodical, 新聞紙名 ,san ,man 'chí ,meng. Sin wan chí ming; a meeting of ladies, 善女公會 shín² 'nü ,kung úi². Shen nü kung hwui.

Bee-master 養蜂者 'yéung ,fung 'ché. Yáng fung ché.

Bee-moth 蜂蝶 ,fung típ,. Fung tieh.

Beech-tree 椎樹 (?) ,chui shü². Chui shú.

Beef, an animal of the bovine genus, 牛 ,ngau. Niú; the flesh of an ox, or a cow, 牛肉 ,ngau yuk,. Niú juh, 肉 hòm². Kán; boiled beef, 焓牛肉 sháp, ,ngau yuk,. Hiáh niú juh; roast beef 燒牛肉 ,shiú ,ngau yuk,. Sháu niú juh; rolled beef, 捲筒牛肉 'kün ,t'ung ,ngau yuk,. Kiuen t'ung niú juh; salt beef, 鹹牛肉 ,hám ,ngau yuk,. Hien niú juh; beef-steak, 鐵耙牛肉 t'ít, ,p'á ,ngau yuk,. T'ieh p'á niú juh; beef suet, 牛骨髓 ,ngau kwat, 'sui. Niú kuh sui.

Beef-eater, a stout, fleshy person, 大山佬 tái² ,shán 'lò. Tá shán láu, 肥佬 ,fí 'lò. Fí láu, 大隻佬 tái² chek, 'lò. Tá chih láu; a mere beefeater, 食人王 shik, ,yan ,wong.

Beef-witted, stupid, 戇 ngong². Ch'un, 愚戇 ,ü ngong². Yú ch'un, 蠢笨 'ch'un pan². Ch'un pin.

Beelzebub, a prince of devils, 鬼魁 'kwai ,fúi. Kwei kwei, 魔魁 ,mo ,fúi. Mo kwei, 鬼頭 'kwai ,t'au. Kwei t'au, 鬼王 'kwai ,wong. Kwei wáng, 鬼君 'kwai ,kwan. Kwei kiun, 魔王 ,mo ,wong. Mo wáng, 魔鬼頭 ,mo 'kwai ,t'au. Mo kwei t'au, 魔首 ,mo 'shau. Mo shau; the principal Budhist devil, 閻羅王 ,ím ,lo ,wong. Yen lo wáng.

Been, part. perf. of to be; I have been there, 我曾去彼處 'ngo ,ts'ang hü' 'pí ch'ü'. Wo ts'ang k'ü pí ch'ú; I have been struck, 我被佢打 'ngo pí' 'k'ü 'tá. Wo pí [他] t'á tá.

Beer 啤酒 ,pé 'tsau. Pé tsiú, 大麥酒 tái² mák, 'tsau. Tá meh tsiú, 麥酒 mák, 'tsau. Meh tsiú; a fermented, bitter beverge, made in some parts of China, 苦酒 'fú 'tsau. K'ú ts'ú, 酐 ,ü. Yú, 酌 ,o. O.

Beer-barrel 琵琶桶 ,p'í ,p'á 't'ung. P'í p'á t'ung, 枇杷桶 ,p'í ,p'á 't'ung. P'í p'á t'ung.

Beer-house, a house where malt liquors are sold, 啤酒店 ,pé 'tsau tím'. Pé tsiú tien, 啤酒房 ,pé 'tsau ,fong. Pé tsiú fáng.

Beestings, see Biestings.

Beeswax, yellow, 黃蠟 ,wong láp,. Hwáng láh; white ditto, 白蠟 pák, láp,. Peh láh; general term for ditto, 蜜蠟 mat, láp,. Mih láh, 磚蠟 ,chün láp,. Chuen láh.

Beet, a sweet esculent root, 甜紅蘿蔔 ,t'ím ,hung ,lo pák,. T'ien hung lo peh, 菠蔆 ,po ,ling. Po ling, ["火焰菜"?] 'fo ím² ts'oi². Ho yen ts'ái.

Beet-radish 紅蘿蔔 ,hung ,lo pák,. Hung lo peh, 蘿蔔仔 ,lo pák, 'tsai. Lo peh tsz.

Beetle, the insect beetle, 猪仔蟲 ,chü 'tsai ,ch'ung. Chú tsz ch'ung, 甲蟲 káp, ,ch'ung. Kiáh ch'ung, 硬殼蟲 ngáng² hok, ,ch'ung. Ngang koh ch'ung; gold green beetle, 金龜子 ,kam ,kwai 'tsz. Kin kwei tsz; the tumble dung (aleochara), 蛣蜣 kat, ,kéung. Kih kiáng, 蜣蜋 ,kéung ,long. Kiáng láng. 牛屎蟲 ,ngau 'shí ,ch'ung. Niú shí ch'ung, 牛屎龜 ,ngau 'shí ,kwai. Niú shí kwei, 屎哈娘 'shí hap, ,néung. 蟲螺 kü² léuk,. Kü lioh; a farmer's beetle, 耪 ,yau. Yú.

Beetle-head, a stupid fellow, 笨屎蟲 pan² 'shí ,ch'ung. Pin shí ch'ung, 牛佬 ,ngau 'lò. Niú láu.

Beeves, quadrupeds of the bovine genus, 牛類 ,ngau lui². Niú lui.

Befall (pret: befell; part. befallen), to happen to, 臨 ,lam. Lin, 臨於 ,lam ,ü. Lin yú, 遇着 ü² chéuk,. Yú choh, 逢着 ,fung chéuk,. Fung choh; to come to pass, 適逢 shik, ,fung. Shih fung, 適遇

shik, ü². Shih yú, 碰着 p'ung' chéuk. P'ung choh, 碰親 p'ung' ,ts'an. P'ung ts'in.

Befalling, happening to, 臨於 ,lam ,ü. Lin yú, 遇 ü². Yú, 遇着 ü² chéuk. Yú choh; coming to pass, 適遇 shik, ü². Shih yú.

Befit, suitable, 合宜 hòp, ,í. Hoh í.

Befitting, becoming, 合宜 hòp, ,í. Hoh í, 合禮 hòp, 'lai. Hoh lí, 宜然 ,í ,in. Í jen, 堪宜 ,hòm ,í. K'án í, 應當 ,ying ,tong. Ying táng, 堪當 ,hòm ,tong. K'án táng.

Befool, to fool or make a fool of, 噤人 t'am' ,yan, 阨人 ngák, ,yan, 戲弄 hí' lung². Hí lung, 賣弄 mái² lung². Mái lung, 舞弄 'mò lung². Wú lung, 侮弄 'mò lung². Wú lung, 戲人 hí' ,yan. Hí jin, 愚人 ,ü ,yan. Yú jin, 播弄 po' lung². Po lung, 則劇人 tsak, k'ek, ,yan. Tseh k'ih jin; is that the way to befool others, 噉樣阨人嘅 'kòm yéung² ngák, ,yan ké².

Befooled, fooled, 被人噤倒 pí² ,yan t'am' 'tò, 被人阨倒 pí² ,yan ngák, 'tò, 被人戲弄 pí² ,yan hí' lung². Pí jin hí lung, 被人則劇 pí² ,yan tsak, k'ek, Pí jin tseh k'ih, 爲人所愚 ,wai ,yan 'sho ,ü. Wei jin so yú, 迷惑 ,mai wák,. Mí hwoh, 悢 ,mai. Mí.

Befooling 噤人 t'am' ,yan, 阨人 ngák, ,yan, 戲弄人 hí' lung² ,yan. Hí lung jin; he is befooling you, 佢噤你 'k'ü t'am' 'ní.

Before, in front, 前 ,ts'ín. Ts'ien, 在前 tsoi² ,ts'ín. Tsái ts'ien, 當先 ,tong ,sín. Táng sien; in sight of, before one's face, or in one's presence, 面前 mín² ,ts'ín. Mien ts'ien, 在面前 tsoi² mín² ,ts'ín. Tsái mien ts'ien, 當前 ,tong ,ts'ín. Táng ts'ien, 在前頭 tsoi² ,ts'ín ,t'au. Tsái ts'ien t'au; before one's eyes, 眼前 'ngán ,ts'ín. Yen ts'ien, 在眼前 tsoi² 'ngán ,ts'ín. Tsái yen ts'ien, 目前 muk, ,ts'ín. Muh ts'ien; before our door, 在門前 tsoi² ,mún ,ts'ín. Tsái mun ts'ien, 當門前 ,tong ,mún ,ts'ín. Táng mun ts'ien; they pass before our door, 佢過我門 'k'ü kwo' 'ngo ,mún. K'ü kwo wo mun, 佢行過我門 'k'ü ,hang kwo' 'ngo ,mún. K'ü hang kwo wo mun; to preach before the king, 在御前講道 tsoi² ü² ,ts'ín 'kong tò². Tsái yú ts'ien kiáng táu; before and behind, 前後 ,ts'ín hau². Ts'ien hau; to stand before one, 企落面前 'k'í lok, mín² ,ts'ín. K'í loh mien ts'ien; to walk before another, 前行 ,ts'ín ,hang. Ts'ien hang; before the bar, 案前 on' ,ts'ín. Ngán ts'ien; before His Majesty, 御前 ü² ,ts'ín. Yú ts'ien, 聖面前 shing' mín² ,ts'ín. Shing mien ts'ien, 陛下 pai² há². Pí hiá; to sail before the wind, 八字風駛 pát, tsz² ,fung 'shai. Páh tsz fung shí.

Before, in time, 先 ,sín. Sien, 前 ,ts'ín. Ts'ien; before noon, 上午 shéung² 'ng. Sháng wú, 上晝 shéung² chau'. Sháng chau, 上半日 sheung² pún' yat,. Sháng pwán jih; the day before yesterday, 前日 ,ts'in yat,. Ts'ien jih; an hour before your arrival, 一點鐘先你到 yat, 'tím ,chung ,sín 'ní tò'. Yih tien chung sien ní táu; before heaven and earth, 天地之先 ,t'ín tí² ,chí ,sín. T'ien tí chí sien, 天地之前 ,t'ín tí² ,chí ,ts'ín. T'ien tí chí ts'ien; as before, 仍舊 ,ying kau². Ying kiú, 仍前 ,ying ,ts'ín. Ying ts'ien, 如前 ,ü ,ts'ín. Jú ts'ien, 依舊 ,í kau². Í kiú, 照舊 chiú' kau². Cháu kiú; before the time appointed, 前期 ,ts'ín ,k'í. Ts'ien k'í; before and after, 先後 ,sín hau². Sien hau, 前後 ,ts'ín hau². Ts'ien hau; before this (time), 昔 sik,. Sih, 昔日 sik, yat,. Sih jih, 先時 ,sín ,shí. Sien shí, 前時 ,ts'ín ,shí. Ts'ien shí, 往時 'wong ,shí. Wáng shí; to go before, 先行 ,sín ,hang. Sien hang, 先往 ,sín 'wong. Sien wáng, 進前 tsun² ,ts'ín. Tsin ts'ien; to lead on before, 先 sín'. Sien; before done, 前經做 ,ts'ín ,king tsò². Ts'ien king tso; you are born before me, 你出世先過我 'ní ch'ut, shai' ,sín kwo' 'ngo. Ní ch'uh shí sien kwo wo, 你大過我 'ní tái² kwo' 'ngo. Ní tá kwo wo, 爾長於我 'í 'chéung ,ü 'ngo. Rh cháng yú wo.

Before-cited, cited in a preceding part, 如先所引 ,ü ,sín 'sho 'yan. Jú sien so yin.

Before-hand 預 ü². Yú, 預先 ü² ,sín. Yú sien, 在先 tsoi² ,sín. Tsái sien; I will let you know before-hand, 預聞 ü² ,man. Yú wan, 預先通知 ü² ,sín ,t'ung ,chí. Yú sien t'ung chí; to prepare before-hand, 預備 ü² pí². Yú pí; to give money before-hand, 先交銀 ,sín ,káu ,ngan. Sien kiáu yin, 上期出銀 shéung² ,k'í ch'ut, ,ngan. Sháng k'í ch'uh yin; to know before-hand, 逆知 yik, ,chí. Nih chí; I knew that before-hand, 我先知之 'ngo ,sín ,chí ,chí. Wo sien chí chí, 我先知到个事 'ngo ,sín ,chí tò' ko' sz². Wo sien chí táu ko sz; at first, 最先 tsui' ,sín. Tsui sien.

Before-time 昔時 sik, ,shí. Sih shí.

Befoul, to soil, 整汚穢 'ching ,ú wai'. Ching wú wei, 染汚 'ím ,ú. Yen wú, 打汚粗 'tá ,ú ,tsò, 打淤 'tá 'nan.

Befriend, to favor or aid, 幫襯 ,pong ch'an'. Páng ts'in, 幫趁 (?) ,pong ch'an'. Páng ch'in, 幫助 ,pong cho². Páng tsú, 佑助 yau² cho². Yú tsú, 體貼 't'ai t'íp, T'í t'ieh, 體顧 't'ai kú'. T'í kú, 照顧 chiú' kú'. Cháu kú.

Befriended, favored, 體貼過 't'ai t'íp, kwo'. T'í t'ieh kwo, 幫過 ,pong kwo'. Páng kwo.

Befringe, to furnish with a fringe, 聯緣 ,lün sui². Liuen sui.

Befringed, adorned as with a fringe, 聯過緣 ,lün kwo' sui². Liuen kwo sui, 有緣嘅 'yau sui² ké'.

Beg, } from the Chinese, 伯 pák,. Peh, begh or bey;
Bey, } in the Turkish dominions, a governor of a town or district, 督憲 tuk, hín'. Tuh hien; in Tunis it means the prince or principal ruler of the state, 君 ,kwan. Kiun, 王 ,wong. Wáng, 主 'chü. Chú.

Beg, to supplicate in charity, 乞 hat,. K'ih, 匈 ,hung. Hiung, 匈 'chí. Chí, 乞丐 hat, k'oi'. K'ih k'ái; ditto as priests, 募化 mò² fá'. Mú hwá, 叫化 kiú' fá'. Kiáu hwá, 乞化 hat, fá'. K'ih hwá, 團墮 ,t'ün to². T'un to, 化緣 fá' ,ün. Hwá yuen;

to beg for food, 乞食 hat, shik,. K'ih shih, 丐食 k'oi' shik,. K'ái shih, 求食 ,k'au shik,. K'iú shih, 討食 't'ò shik,. T'áu shih, 擺食 'lo shik,. Lo shih; to beg rice as priests or nuns, 化米 fá' 'mai. Hwá mí; to beg money, 化錢 fá' ,ts'ín. Hwá ts'ien, 擺錢 'lo ,ts'ín. Lo ts'ien, 乞錢 hat, ,ts'ín. K'ih ts'ien, 丐錢 k'oi' ,ts'ín. K'ái ts'ien; to beg aid, 打抽豐 'tá ,ch'au ,fung. Tá ch'au fung; to beg a loan, 乞貸 hat, t'ái'. K'ih t'ái; to go about and beg rice, 上門數珠 'shéung ,mún 'shò ,chü. Sháng mun sú chú; to beg for skill (of Arachna), 乞巧 hat, 'háu. K'ih k'iáu; to solicit, 懇 'han. K'an, 懇求 'han ,k'au. K'an k'iú, 求 ,k'au. K'iú, 祈求 ,k'í ,k'au. K'í k'iú, 稟求 'pan ,k'au. Pin k'iú, 懇籲 'han yéuk,. K'an yoh, 仰乞 'yéung hat,. Yáng k'ih, 仰求 'yéung ,k'au. Yáng k'iú; to implove, 伏乞 fuk, hat,. Fuh k'ih; to beg a favor, 懇恩 'han ,yan. K'an ngan, 乞恩 hat, ,yan. K'ih ngan; I beg pardon, 唔該 ,m ,koi, 得罪 tak, tsúi². Teh tsúi, 味怪 'mai kwái', 莫怪 mok, kwái'. Moh kwái, 恕怪 shü' kwái'. Shú kwái, 恕罪 shü' tsúi². Shú tsúi, 祈爲見諒 ,k'í ,wai kín' léung². K'í wei kien liáng; may I beg leave to ask, 敢問 'kòm man². Kán wan, 請問 'ts'eng man². Ts'ing wan, 借問 tsé' man². Tsié wan; to beg leave to retire, 告辭 kò' ,ts'z. Káu ts'z, 請辭 'ts'eng ,ts'z. Ts'ing ts'z; to beg for instruction or information on a subject, 求爲指示 ,k'au ,wai 'chí shí². K'iú wei chí shí, 乞爲明示 hat, ,wai ,ming shí². K'ih wei ming shí, 乞爲示知 hat, ,wai shí' ,chí. K'ih wei shí chí, 祈爲示知 ,k'í ,wai shí² ,chí. K'í wei shí chí, 祈爲指教 ,k'í ,wai 'chí káu'. K'í wei chí kiáu; to ask for orders, 稟命 'pan meng². Pin ming, 請命 'ts'eng meng², Ts'ing ming.

Began, see Begin.

Beget (pret. begot, begat; pp. begot, begotten), to procreate, 生 ,shang. Sang; to produce, 生 ,shang. Sang, 產 'ch'án. Ch'án, 出 ch'ut,. Ch'uh, 生出 ,shang ch'ut,. Sang ch'uh, 產出 'ch'án ch'ut,. Ch'án ch'uh, 發生 fát, ,shang. Fáh sang, 發出 fát, ch'ut,. Fáh ch'uh, 打種 'tá 'chung; to beget one's first-born, 生長子 ,shang 'chéung 'tsz, 生冢子 ,shang 'ch'ung 'tsz. Sang ch'ung tsz, 生大仔 ,shang tái² 'tsai. Sang tá tsz; to beget a son, 生子 ,shang 'tsz. Sang tsz, 弄璋 lung' ,chéung. Lung cháng, 添丁 ,t'ím ,ting. T'ien ting, 生仔 ,shang 'tsai. Sang tsz; to beget a daughter, 生女 ,shang 'nü. Sang nü, 弄瓦 lung' 'ngá. Lung yá, 生得千金 ,shang tak, ,ts'ín ,kam. Sang teh ts'ien kin, 生得折本貨 ,shang tak, chít, 'pún fo². Sang teh cheh pún ho; to beget and bring up, 生養 ,shang 'yéung. Sang yáng; to beget strife, 生事 ,shang sz². Sang sz, 滋事 ,tsz sz². Tsz sz.

Beggar, a, one who lives by asking alms, 乞兒 hat, ,í. K'ih rh, 乞子 hat, 'tsz. K'ih tsz, 花子 ,fá 'tsz. Hwá tsz, 丐子 k'oi' 'tsz. K'ái tsz, 丐兒 k'oi' ,í. K'ái rh, 乞食之人 hat, shik, ,chí ,yan. K'ih shih chí jin, 擺食嘅人 'lo shik, ké' ,yan, 討食者 't'ò shik, 'ché. T'áu shih ché, 丐食者 k'oi' shik, 'ché. K'ái shih ché; an importunate beggar, 强乞兒 ,k'éung hat, ,í. K'iáng k'ih rh, 强討者 ,k'éung 't'ò 'ché. K'iáng t'áu ché; a beggar woman, 乞婦 hat, 'fú. K'ih fú, 乞兒婆 hat, ,í ,p'o. K'ih rh p'o; a beggar boy, 乞兒仔 hat, ,í 'tsai; a beggar's clapdish, 鉢 pút,. Poh; to back a longeared-basket (to be a beggar), 貯長耳籃 ,mé ,ch'éung 'í ,lám.

Beggar, to reduce to beggary, 累人貧苦 lui² ,yan ,p'an 'fú. Lui jin p'in k'ú, 累人抵肚餓 lui² ,yan 'tai 't'ò ngo². Lui jin tí t'ú ngo; to beggar all description, 言不能盡之 ,ín pat, ,nang tsun' ,chí. Yen puh nang tsin chí.

Beggared, reduced to extreme poverty, 貧無立錐之地 ,p'an ,mò láp, ,chui ,chí tí². P'in wú lih chui chí tí, 困極 kw'an' kik,. Kw'an kih.

Beggarly, mean, 鄙陋 'p'í lau². P'í lau; a beggarly fellow, 爛仔 lán² 'tsai. Lán tsz; a beggarly scamp, who tries to involve one, 爛氈徒嚟 lán² ,chín ,t'ò ,lai.

Begging, asking alms, 乞丐 hat, k'oi'. K'ih k'ái, 乞食 hat, shik,. K'ih shih; to go a begging, 乞食 hat, shik,. K'ih shih; ditto as priests, 募化 mò² fá'. Mú hwá 叫化 kiú' fá'. Kiáu hwá, 化米 fá' 'mai. Hwá mí; begging priests, 叫化子 kiú' fá' 'tsz. Kiáu hwá tsz, 乞士 hat, sz². K'ih sz, 乞僧 hat, ,sang. K'ih sang, 雲遊僧 ,wan ,yau ,sang. Yun yú sang, 募化神父 mò' fá' ,shan fú². Mú hwá shin fú; a begging nun, 化米尼姑 fá' 'mai ,ní ,kú. Hwá mí ní kú; asking a favor, 懇恩 'han ,yan. K'an ngan.

Begin, to, (pret. began; pp. begun), 起首 'hí 'shau. K'í shau, 起手 'hí 'shau. K'í shau, 起頭 'hí ,t'au. K'í t'au, 埋手 ,mái 'shau. Mái shau, 下手 'há 'shau. Hiá shau, 開手 ,hoi 'shau. K'ái shau, 郁手 yuk, 'shau. Yuh shau, 動手 tung' 'shau. Tung shau, 創 ch'ong'. Ch'wáng, 剏 ch'ong'. Ch'wáng, 始 'ch'í. Ch'í, 創始 ch'ong' 'ch'í. Ch'wáng ch'í, 首 'shau. Shau, 哉 ,tsoi. Tsái, 肇 shiú². Sháu, 初 ,ch'o. Ts'ú, 先 ,sín. Sien, 原 ,ün. Yuen, 載 tsoi'. Tsái, 祖 'tsò. Tsú, 朔 sok,. Soh, 開 ,hoi. K'ái; to begin a discourse, 起講 'hí 'kong. K'í kiáng, 開手講 ,hoi 'shau 'kong. K'ái shau kiáng, 起說 'hí shüt,. K'í shwoh; to begin a journey, 起程 'hí ,ch'ing. K'í ch'ing, 起行 'hí ,hang. K'í hang, 動身 tung' ,shan. Tung shin, 啟行 'k'ai ,hang. K'í hang; to begin a voyage, 開船 ,hoi ,shün. K'ái ch'uen, 開身 ,hoi ,shan. K'ái shin, 起錨 'hí ,náu. K'í miáu, 揚帆 ,yéung ,fán. Yáng fan; to begin to learn, 起首學 'hí 'shau hok,. K'í shau hioh, 起學 'hí hok,. K'í hioh, 開手學 ,hoi 'shau hok,. K'ái shau hioh, 樸觚 ,ts'ò ,kú. Ts'áu kú, 開手讀書 ,hoi 'shau tuk, ,shü. K'ái shau tuh shú, 初開學 ,ch'o hoi pat,. Ts'ú k'ái pih, 初學 ,ch'o hok,. Ts'ú hioh; to begin work, 興工 ,hing ,kung. Hing kung, 開工 ,hoi ,kung. K'ái kung, 起做 'hí tsò². K'í tso, 初做 ,ch'o tsò². Ts'ú tso, 開手做 ,hoi 'shau tsò.'

K'ái shau tso, 起頭做 'hí ,t'au tsò². K'í t'au tso, 新新做 ,san ,san tsò². Sin sin tso, 始作 'ch'í tsok,. Ch'í tsoh, 初爲 ,ch'o ,wai. Ts'ú wei, 下手 'há 'shau. Hiá shau; to begin a journey, as the Emperor, 啟鑾 'k'ai ,lün. K'í lwán; to begin or start a procession, 起馬 'hí 'má. K'í má; to begin to write, 下筆 'há pat,. Hiá pih, 落筆 lok, pat,. Loh pih, 揮筆 ,fai pat,. Hwui pih, 動筆 tung² pat,. Tung pih, 舉筆 'kü pat,. Kü pih, 揮毫 ,fai ,hò. Hwui háu; to begin to be, 始有 'ch'í 'yau. Ch'í yú; her tears began to flow, 垂涕 ,shui t'ai². Chui t'í, 流涕 ,lau t'ai². Liú t'í; to lay the foundation, 立基 láp, ,kí. Lih kí; to originate, 原做 ,ün tsò². Yuen tso, 新鮮做 ,san ,sín tsò². Sin sien tso, 始初做 'ch'í ,ch'o tsò². Ch'í ts'ú tso; the vernal sun begins to shine, 春日載陽 ,ch'un yat, tsoi² ,yéung. Ch'un jih tsái yáng.

Beginner, a person who begins, 起首者 'hí 'shau 'ché. K'í shau ché, 開手者 ,hoi 'shau 'ché. K'ái shau ché, 起頭者 'hí ,t'au 'ché. K'í t'au ché, 初學者 ,ch'o hok, 'ché. Ts'ú hioh ché, 典工者 ,hing ,kung 'ché. Hing kung ché, 亞初哥 á² ,ch'o ,ko, 新手 ,san 'shau. Sin shau, 生手 ,shang 'shau. Sang shau, 初手 ,ch'o 'shau. Ts'ú shau, 初學手 ,ch'o hok, 'shau, 徒弟 ,t'ò tai². T'ú tí, 立基者 láp, ,kí 'ché. Lih kí ché.

Beginning, the commencement, 元始 ,ün 'ch'í. Yuen ch'í, 元初 ,ün ,ch'o. Yuen ts'ú, 始初 'ch'í ,ch'o. Ch'í ts'ú, 起初 'hí ,ch'o. K'í ts'ú, 首先 'shau ,sín. Shau sien, 原始 ,ün 'ch'í. Yuen ch'í, 入手 yap, 'shau. Jih shau, 甫 'fú. Fú, 端 ,tün. Twán, 開端 ,hoi ,tün. K'ái twán, 本 'pún. Pún, 根 ,kan. Kin, 緒 'sü. Sü, 頭緒 ,t'au 'sü. T'au sü, 端緒 ,tün 'sü. Twán sü, 權輿 ,k'ün ,ü. K'iuen yú; the beginning, middle and end, 孟, 仲, 季, mang², chung², kwai². Mang, chung, kwei; the beginning and end, 本末 'pún mút,. Pún moh, 始終 'ch'í ,chung. Ch'í chung, 始末 'ch'í mút,. Ch'í moh, 首尾 'shau 'mí. Shau wí, 原委 ,ün 'wai. Yuen wei, 端末 ,tün mút,. Twán moh, 根末 ,kan mút,. Kin moh, 顚末 ,tín mút,. Tien moh; in the beginning, 元始 ,ün 'ch'í. Yuen ch'í, 始初 'ch'í ,ch'o. Ch'í ts'ú, 太初 t'ái² ,ch'o. T'ái ts'ú, 當初 ,tong ,ch'o. Táng ts'ú, 當始 ,tong 'ch'í. Táng ch'í; the beginning of heaven and earth, 創造天地 ch'ong² tsò² ,t'ín tí². Ch'wáng tsáu t'ien tí, 初開天地 ,ch'o ,hoi ,t'ín tí². Ts'ú k'ái t'ien tí, 開闢天地之時 ,hoi p'ik, ,t'ín tí² ,chí ,shí. K'ái p'ih t'ien tí chí shí, 萬物資始 mán² mat, ,tsz 'ch'í. Wán wuh tsz ch'í; the 四始 sz² 'ch'í. Sz ch'í, "four beginnings," refer to the four divisions of the Odes of their Classics; the beginning of the year, 新年 ,san ,nín. Sin nien, 元日 ,ün yat,. Yuen jih, 歲首 sui² 'shau. Sui shau; 新歲 ,san sui². Sin sui, 新正 ,san ,ching. Sin ching; the first cause, 原由 ,ün ,yau. Yuen yú, 太極 t'ái² kik,. T'ái kih; beginning anew, 再起首 tsoi² 'hí 'shau. Tsái k'í shau, 再下手 tsoi² 'há 'shau. Tsái hiá shau; it has a beginning or foundation, 有根本 'yau ,kan 'pún. Yú kin pún; the beginning of a sentence, 句頭 kü² ,t'au. Kü t'au, 句首 kü² 'shau. Kü shau.

Begird (pret. begirt, begirded; pp. begirt), to bind with a girdle, 束帶 ch'uk, tái². Ch'uh tái, 纜帶 lám² tái². Lán tái, 綁帶 'pong tái². Páng tái; to surround, 環繞 ,wán 'iú. Hwán yáu, 圍住 ,wai chü². Wei chú, 圍繞 ,wai 'iú. Wei yáu, 周圍 ,chau ,wai. Chau wei, 四面圍住 sz² mín² ,wai chü². Sz mien wei chú; to besiege, 圍攻 ,wai ,kung. Wei kung, 環攻 ,wán ,kung. Hwán kung, 圍困 ,wai kw'an². Wei kw'an, 困城 kw'an² ,shing. Kw'an ching, 圍城 ,wai ,shing. Wei ching, 圍繞城池 ,wai 'iú ,shing ,ch'í. Wei yáu ching ch'í.

Begirded, } bound with a girdle, 束過帶 ch'uk, kwo²
Begirt, } tái². Ch'uh kwo tái; surrounded, 圍過 ,wai kwo². Wei kwo, 環繞過 ,wán 'iú kwo². Hwán yáu kwo, 圍繞過 ,wai 'iú kwo². Wei yáu kwo, 周圍過 ,chau ,wai kwo². Chau wei kwo, 四面圍過 sz² mín² ,wai kwo². Sz mien wei kwo; besieged, 圍過城 ,wai kwo² ,shing. Wei kwo ching, 困過城 kw'an² kwo² ,shing. Kw'an kwo ching, 環過城 ,wán kwo² ,shing. Hwán kwo ching.

Begirding, binding with a girdle, 束帶 ch'uk, tái². Ch'uh tái, 纜帶 lám² tái². Lán tái, 綁帶 'pong tái². Páng tái; surrounding, 圍繞 ,wai 'iú. Wei yáu, 困繞 kw'an² 'iú. Kw'an yáu; besieging, 圍攻 ,wai ,kung. Wei kung, 困城 kw'an² ,shing. Kw'an ching.

Begone! depart! 去咧 hü² lé², 去囉 hü² ,lo, 去罷 hü² pá². K'ü pá, 去罅 hü² lá², 出去咧 ch'ut, hü² ,lá, 行出去 ,hang ch'ut, hü². Hang ch'uh k'ü, 退出去 t'úi² ch'ut, hü². T'úi ch'uh k'ü, 扯囉 'ch'é ,lo, 扯出去 'ch'é ch'ut, hü². Ch'é ch'uh k'ü.

Begonia, discolor, 春海棠 ,ch'un 'hoi ,t'ong. Ch'un hái t'áng.

Begot, } procreated, 生過 ,shang kwo². Sang
Begotten, } kwo, 產過 'ch'án kwo². Ch'án kwo.

Begrease, to soil with grease, 俾油整汚 'pí ,yau 'ching ,ú. Pí yú ching wú, 俾油打汚 'pí ,yau 'tá ,ú. Pí yú tá wú; to daub with grease, 塗油 ,t'ò ,yau. T'ú yú, 搽油 ,ch'á ,yau. Ch'á yú, 傅油 fú² ,yau. Fú yú, 抹油 mút, ,yau. Moh yú.

Begrime, to soil with dirt deep impressed, 整得好汚穢 'ching tak, 'hò ,ú wai². Ching teh háu wú wei.

Begrudge, to grudge, 眼紅 'ngán ,hung. Yen hung, 眼熱 'ngán ít,. Yen jeh, 妒忌 tò² kí². Tú kí, 嫉妒 tsat, tò². Tsih tú, 妒忌 tò² kí². Tú kí, 懷忌 ,wai kí². Hwái kí.

Begrudged, having excited envy, 妒忌過 tò² kí² kwo². Tú kí kwo.

Beguile, to impose upon, 欺人 ,hí ,yan. K'í jin, 欺詐 ,hí chá². K'í chá, 欺騙 ,hí p'ín². K'í p'ien, 欺瞞 ,hí ,mún. K'í mwán, 阨騙 ngák, p'ín², 哄騙 hung² p'ín². Hung p'ien, 詭騙 'kwai p'ín².

Kwei p'ien, 瞞騙 ˏmún p'ín'. Mwán p'ien, 詐騙 chá' p'ín'. Chá p'ien, 搧騙 shín' p'ín'. Shen p'ien, 謊騙 shín' p'ín'. Shen p'ien, 欺謾 ˏhí mán². K'í mán; to delude, 迷惑 ˏmai wák₂. Mí hwoh, 蠱惑 'kú wák₂. Kú hwoh, 搧惑 shín' wák₂. Shen hwoh; to amuse, 弄人 lung' ˏyan. Lung jin, 戲弄 hí' lung². Hí lung; to beguile time, 偷閒度日 ˏt'au ˏhán tò² yat₂. T'au hien tú jih, 喜玩過日 'hí ún² kwo' yat₂. Hí wán kwo jih.

Beguiled, deceived, 欺騙過 ˏhí p'ín' kwo'. K'í p'ien kwo, 哄騙過 hung' p'ín' kwo'. Hung p'ien kwo; to be beguiled, 受騙 shau² p'ín'. Shau p'ien, 蒙騙 ˏmung p'ín'. Mung p'ien, 被欺 pí² ˏhí. Pí k'í, 被瞞過 pí² ˏmún kwo'. Pí mwán kwo; who beguiled you? 誰騙你 ˏshui p'ín' 'ní. Shwui p'ien ní, 誰欺你呢 ˏshui ˏhí 'ní ˏní, 乜誰欺你 mat₂ ˏshui ˏhí 'ní; misled by craft, 詭騙過 'kwai p'ín' kwo'. Kwei p'ien kwo, 被詭騙 pí² 'kwai p'ín'.

Beguiler, he that beguiles, 阨人嘅 ngák₂ ˏyan ké', 欺人者 ˏhí ˏyan 'ché. K'í jin ché, 騙人者 p'ín' ˏyan 'ché. P'ien jin ché; he that misleads by craft, 詭騙人者 'kwai p'ín' ˏyan 'ché. Kwei p'ien jin ché, 迷惑人者 ˏmai wák₂ ˏyan 'ché. Mí hwoh jin che.

Beguiling, deceiving, 欺騙 ˏhí p'ín'. K'í p'ien; ditto by craft, 詭騙 'kwai p'ín'. Kwei p'ien; misleading, 迷惑 ˏmai wák₂. Mí hwoh; amusing, 戲弄 hí' lung². Hí lung, 則劇 tsak₂ k'ek₂. Tseh k'ih, 戲玩 hí' ún². Hí wán; making game of other people, 侮弄人家 'mò lung² ˏyan ˏká. Wú lung jin kiá.

Beguilingly, in a manner to deceive, 騙然 p'ín' ˏín. P'ien jen.

Begum, } in the East Indies, a princess, 君主
Begaum, } ˏkwan 'chü. Kiun chú, 公主 ˏkung 'chü. Kung chú.

Begun, commenced, 起過 'hí kwo'. K'í kwo, 開過 ˏhoi kwo'. K'ái kwo, 起過頭 'hí kwo' ˏt'au. K'í kwo t'au, 起過首 'hí kwo' 'shau. K'í kwo shau, 開過手 ˏhoi kwo' 'shau. K'ái kwo shau, 始做過 'ch'í tsò² kwo'. Ch'í tso kwo; originated, 新做過 ˏsan tsò² kwo'. Sin tso kwo, 思出過 ˏsz ch'ut₂ kwo, 新鮮造過 ˏsan ˏsín tsò² kwo'. Sin sien tsáu kwo, (see to Begin).

Behalf, in behalf of, 代 toi². Tái, 替 t'ai². T'í, 爲 wai². Wei; in behalf of you, 爲你 wai' 'ní. Wei ní; to risk one's life in behalf of one's country, 爲國致命 wai' kwok₂ chí' meng'. Wei kwoh chí ming, 爲民捐軀 wai² ˏman ˏkun ˏk'ü. Wei min kiuen k'ú, 爲國救難 wai² kwok₂ kau' nán². Wei kwoh kiú nán, 以身殉國 'í ˏshan ˏsun kwok₂. I shin siun kwoh, 爲國捨身 wai² kwok₂ 'shé ˏshan. Wei kwoh shié shin.

Behave, to conduct, 行爲 ˏhang ˏwai. Hang wei, 做作 tsò² tsok₂. Tso tsoh; to behave well or with civility, 好行爲 'hò ˏhang ˏwai. Háu hang wei, 行爲好 ˏhang ˏwai 'hò. Hang wei háu, 善行爲 shín² ˏhang ˏwai. Shen hang wei; to behave well towards others, 善待人 shín² toi² ˏyan. Shen tái jin, 好看待 'hò ˏhon toi². Háu k'án tái, 待得人好 toi² tak₂ ˏyan 'hò. Tái teh jin háu, 善視人 shín² shí² ˏyan. Shen shí jin, 好欵待人 'hò 'fun toi² ˏyan. Háu kw'án tái jin, 厚待 hau² toi². Hau tái; to behave towards, 館待 'kún toi². Kwán tái; to behave civilly towards each other, 以禮相待 'í 'lai ˏséung toi². I lí siáng tái, 禮貌待人 'lai máu² toi² ˏyan. Lí máu tái jin; to behave rudely towards others, 傲慢待人 ngò² mán² toi² ˏyan. Ngau mán tái jin, 侮慢待人 'mò mán² toi² ˏyan. Wú mán tái jin, 簡慢待人 'kán mán² toi² ˏyan. Kien mán tái jin, 待人全無禮貌 toi² ˏyan ˏts'ün ˏmò 'lai máu². Tái jin ts'iuen wú lí máu; do not behave rudely towards him, 莫輕慢佢 mok₂ ˏheng mán² 'k'ü. Moh k'ing mán k'ü, 咪薄待佢 'mai pok₂ toi² 'k'ü, 冇簡慢佢 'mò 'kán mán² 'k'ü; to behave disorderly, 亂行爲 lün² ˏhang ˏwai. Lwán hang wei, 亂嗰做 lün² 'kòm tsò². Lwán kán tso, 妄作妄爲 'mong tsok₂ 'mong ˏwai. Wáng tsoh wáng wei, 放蕩了不得 fong' tong² 'liú pat₂ tak₂. Fáng táng liáu puh teh, 行爲佻達 ˏhang ˏwai ˏt'iú tát₂. Hang wei t'iáu táh, 囂薄行爲 ˏhiú pok₂ ˏhang ˏwai. Hiáu poh hang wei; he behaves manfully, 威嚴之行爲 ˏwai ˏím ˏchí ˏhang ˏwai. Wei yen chí hang wei, 威勢嘅行爲 ˏwai shai' ké' ˏhang ˏwai; to behave ill, 唔好行爲 ˏm 'hò ˏhang ˏwai. [不] Puh háu hang wei.

Behaved, conducted, 行過 ˏhang kwo'. Hang kwo, 待過 toi² kwo'. Tái kwo, 視過 shí² kwo'. Shí kwo, 看待過 ˏhon toi² kwo'. K'án tái kwo.

Behavior, conduct, 行爲 ˏhang ˏwai. Hang wei, 行動 ˏhang tung². Hang tung, 舉動 'kü tung'. Kü tung, 舉止 'kü 'chí. Kü chí, 言動 ˏín tung². Yen tung, 儀著 ˏí chü'. I chú, 品行 'pan hang². Pin hing, 施爲 ˏshí ˏwai. Shí wei, 作爲 tsok₂ ˏwai. Tsoh wei; manners, 規模 ˏkw'ai ˏmò. Kw'ei mú, 規矩 ˏkw'ai 'kü. Kw'ei kü, 態度 t'ái' tò². T'ái tú, 體態 't'ai t'ái', T'í t'ái, 風度 ˏfung tò². Fung tú, 儀容 ˏí ˏyung. I yung, 容止 ˏyung 'chí. Yung chí; a dignified behavior, 威嚴之行爲 ˏwai ˏím ˏchí ˏhang ˏwai. Wei yen chí hang wei, 嚴肅之行爲 ˏím suk₂ ˏchí ˏhang ˏwai. Yen suh chí hang wei, 端嚴之行爲 ˏtün ˏím ˏchí ˏhang ˏwai. Twán yen chí hang wei, 莊重之行爲 ˏchong chung' ˏchí ˏhang ˏwai. Chwáng chung chí hang wei, 端莊之行爲 ˏtün ˏchong ˏchí ˏhang ˏwai. Twán chwáng chí hang wei; a polite (gentile) behavior, 斯文嘅行爲 ˏsz ˏman ké' ˏhang ˏwai.

Behead, to cut off the head with a sword or knife, 斬頭 'chám ˏt'au. Chán t'au, 斬首 'chám 'shau. Chán shau, 殺頭 shát₂ ˏt'au. Sháh t'au, 斷頭 tün² ˏt'au. Twán t'au, 割首 kot₂ 'shau. Koh shau, 割頭 kot₂ ˏt'au. Koh t'au, 斷首 tün² 'shau. Twán shau. 處決 'ch'ü küt₂. Ch'ú kiuch, 處斬 'ch'ü 'chám. Ch'ú chán, 處殺 'ch'ü shát₂. Ch'ú sháh, 劏腸戴 'wá 'nò tái'. Kwá náu tai; ditto with an axe, 砍頭 'hòm ˏt'au. K'án t'au.

Beheaded, having the head cut off, 殺過頭 shát, kwo' ,t'au. Sháh kwo t'au, 斬過頭 'chám kwo' ,t'au. Chán kwo t'au, 割過頭 kot, kwo' ,t'au. Koh kwo t'au, 處決過 'ch'ü küt, kwo'. Ch'ú kiueh kwo.

Beheading, severing the head from the body, 斬頭 'chám ,t'au. Chán t'au, 殺頭 shát, ,t'au. Sháh t'au.

Beheading, the beheading, 斬頭者 'chám ,t'au 'ché. Chán t'au ché.

Beheld, pret. and pp. of Behold, which see.

Behemoth * 海馬 'hoi 'má. Hái má, 巨獸 kü² shau². Kü shau.

Behest, command, 諭 ü². Yú, 命 meng². Ming, 令 ling². Ling, 命令 meng² ling². Ming ling, 吩咐 ,fan fú². Fan fú.

Behind, at the back of, 後邊 hau² ,pín. Hau pien, 在後 tsoi² hau². Tsái hau, 背後 púi' hau². Pei hau, 後面 hau² mín². Hau mien, 後 hau². Hau, 后 hau². Hau, 後頭 hau² ,t'au. Hau t'au; he left me behind him, 留我在後邊 ,lau 'ngo tsoi² hau² ,pín. Liú wo tsái hau pien, 留住我在後頭 ,lau chü² 'ngo tsoi² hau² ,t'au. Liú chú wo tsái hau t'au; I have left him behind, 我遺佢在後邊 'ngo ,wai 'k'ü tsoi² hau² ,pín. Wo wei [他] t'á tsái hau pien, 我遺留他在後 'ngo ,wai ,lau ,t'á tsoi² hau². Wo wei liú t'á tsái hau; to leave behind, 留在後 ,lau tsoi² hau². Liú tsái hau, 遺 ,wai. Wei, 遺下 ,wai 'há. Wei hiá; to follow behind, 跟人尾 ,kan ,yan 'mí. Kin jin wí, 跟尾後 ,kan 'mí hau². Kin wí hau, 隨後 ,ts'ui hau². Sui hau, 隨尾 ,ts'ui 'mí. Sui wí, 跟尾 ,kan 'mí. Kin wí; behind one's time, 失時 shat, ,shí. Shih shí, 過時 kwo' ,shí. Kwo shí, 過期 kwo' ,k'í. Kwo k'í, 過限期 kwo' hán² ,k'í. Kwo hien k'í, 逾限 ,ü hán². Yú hien, 逾時 ,ü ,shí. Yú shí, 逾期 ,ü ,k'í. Yú k'í; left behind, 遺落 ,wai lok,. Wei loh, 留落 ,lau lok,. Liú loh; to stay behind, 留住後 ,lau chü² hau². Liú chú hau, 遲 ,ch'í. Ch'í, 居後 ,kü hau². Kü hau; before and behind, 前後 ,ts'ín hau². Ts'ien hau, 先後 ,sín hau². Sien hau; to be behind others (in accomplishments &c.), 不及他 pat, k'ap, ,t'á. Puh kih t'á, 唔及佢 ,m k'ap, 'k'ü, 亞於 á' ,ü. Á yú, 不似他 pat, 'ts'z ,t'á. Puh sz t'á, 輸過佢 ,shü kwo' 'k'ü. Shú kwo k'ü; no traces of him are left behind, 佢踪跡唔留的 'k'ü ,tsung tsik, ,m ,lau tí². K'ü tsung tsih [不] puh liú tih; to look behind, 後視 hau' shí². Hau shí, 回顧 ,úi kú'. Hwui kú, 回視 ,úi shí². Hwui shí; gave it behind his back, 嚧手俾 'lai 'shau 'pí; to slander one behind the back, 誹謗 'fi p'ong'. Fí p'áng; you are so much behind, 留剩的數尾 ,lau shing² tik, shò' 'mí. Liú shing tih sú wí, 數尾係咁多 shò' 'mí hai² kòm' ,to. Sú wí hí kán to, 尚餘數尾若干 shéung² ,ü shò' 'mí yéuk, ,kon. Sháng yú sú wí joh kán, 剩數 shing² shò'. Shing sú.

Behindhand, a state of poverty, 貧窮 ,p'an ,k'ung. P'in k'ung, 冇錢 'mò ,ts'ín; in arrear, 阻債 'cho chái'. Tsú chái, 留數 ,lau shò'. Liú sú; behindhand with a thing, 個件野做得慢 ko' kín² 'yé tsò² tak, mán². Ko kien [東西] tung sí tso teh mán, 作得遲慢 tsok, tak, ,ch'í mán². Tsoh teh ch'í mán, 做得遲緩 tsò² tak, ,ch'í ún². Tso teh ch'í hwán; to be behindhand in the world, 滯運 chai² wan². Chí yun, 時運滯 ,shí wan² chai². Shí yun chí; unequal to, 不能 pat, ,nang. Puh nang, 不及 pat, k'ap,. Puh kih.

Behold, to see with attention, 視 shí². Shí, 觀 ,kún. kwán, 看 hon'. K'án, 見 kín'. Kien, 睇 't'ai. T'í, 瞻 ,chím. Chen, 瞻視 ,chím shí². Chen shí, 覽 'lám. Lán, 覽看 'lám hon'. Lán k'án, 覩 'tò. Tú, 瞻 kám'. Kien, 眇眇 múi² múi². Mei mei, 省 'sing. Sing, 眇 ,iú. Yáu, 瞰 kíp,. Kieh, 覷 ,k'í. K'í, 覷 ,fú. Fú, 覷 ts'ü'. Ts'ü; behold the lamb of God, 觀上帝之羔 ,kún Shéung² tai' ,chí ,kò. Kwán Sháng tí chí káu.

Behold! to direct the eyes to an object, 視哉 shí² ,tsoi. Shí tsái, 睇嘛 't'ai lá', 却 k'éuk,. Kioh; behold he arrived, 忽然來到 fat, ,ín ,loi tò'. Hwuh jen lái táu, 忽然到了 fat, ,ín tò' 'liú. Hwuh jen táu liáu; behold he is here, 就係喺處咯 tsau² hai' 'hai ch'ü' lok,, 却在此矣 k'éuk, tsoi² 'ts'z 'í. Kioh tsái ts'z í; to behold one another, 相視 ,séung shí². Siáng shí, 相看 ,séung hon'. Siáng k'án, 面面相覷 mín² mín² ,séung ts'ü'. Mien mien siáng ts'ü.

Beholden, bound in gratitude, 感恩 'kòm ,yan. Kán ngan, 蒙恩 ,mung ,yan. Mung ngan, 戴恩 tái' ,yan. Tái ngan, 戴德 tái' tak,. Tái teh, 多蒙 ,to ,mung. To mung, 荷恩 ho² ,yan. Ho ngan, 荷蒙 ho² ,mung. Ho mung, 沐恩 muk, ,yan. Muh ngan.

Beholder, spectator or looker on, 觀者 ,kún 'ché. Kwán ché, 看者 hon' 'ché. K'án ché, 視者 shí² 'ché. Shí ché, 瞻望者 ,chím mong² 'ché. Chen wáng ché, 覽者 'lám 'ché. Lán ché, 睇嘅 't'ai ké', 看見的 hon' kín' tik,. K'án kien tih, 觀看的 ,kún hon' tik,. Kwán k'án tih.

Beholding, looking on, 觀 ,kún. Kwán, 看 hon'. K'án, 睇 't'ai. T'í, 見 kín'. Kien; beholding his face, 見其面 kín' ,k'í mín². Kien k'í mien, 看其面 hon' ,k'í mín². K'án k'í mien; obliged, 感恩 'kòm ,yan. Kán ngan, 蒙恩 ,mung ,yan. Mung ngan.

Behoney, to sweeten with honey, 用蜜糖整甜 yung² mat, ,t'ong 'ching ,t'ím. Yung mih t'áng ching t'ien, 以蜜甜之 'í mat, ,t'ím ,chí. Í mih t'ien chí.

Behoof, advantage, 利益 lí² yik,. Lí yih, 有益 'yau yik,. Yú yih, 裨益 ,p'í yik,. P'í yih; advantageous, 有益 'yau yik,. Yú yih, 有用 'yau yung². Yú yung, 有裨 'yau ,p'í. Yú p'í, 有濟 'yau tsai'. Yú tsí, 有濟用 'yau tsai' yung². Yú tsí yung.

Behoovable, needful, 須 ,sü. Sü, 需 ,sü. Sü, 要 iú'. Yáu, 需用 ,sü yung². Sü yung; profitable, 有益 'yau yik,. Yú yih.

Behoove, to be meet for, 應該 ,ying ,koi. Ying kái,

* Job 40, 15.

本該 ʻpún ˏkoi. Pún kái, 正該 ching' ˏkoi. Ching kái, 宜 ˏí. Í, 宜然 ˏí ˏín. Í jen, 合宜 hòp, ˏí. Hoh í, 應宜 ˏying ˏí. Ying í, 應當 ˏying ˏtong. Ying táng, 宜乎 ˏí ˏú. Í hú, 應分 ˏying fan². Ying fan; it behooves him to act thus, 本應係 ˏpún ˏying hai² ʻkòm tsò². Pún ying hí kán tso; let him behave as it behooveth, 教以應分之行爲 káu' ʻí ˏying fan² ˏchí ˏhang ˏwai. Kiáu í ying fan chí hang wei, 囑咐行應分之事 chuk, fú² ˏhang ˏying fan² ˏchí sz'. Chuh fú hang ying fan chí sz.

Behove, see Behoove.

Being, existence, 在 tsoi². Tsái, 有在 ʻyau tsoi². Yú tsái; absolute being, 自在之有 tsz² tsoi² ˏchí ʻyau. Tsz tsái chí yú, 自然之有 tsz² ˏín ˏchí ʻyau. Tsz jen chí yú; an immaterial, intelligent being, 自然之有 tsz² ˏín ˏchí ʻyau. Tsz jen chí yú, 無形無影之有 ˏmò ˏying ˏmò ʻying ˏchí ʻyau. Wú hing wú ying chí yú; the Supreme Being, 萬物上之有 mán² mat, shéung² ˏchí ʻyau. Wán wuh sháng chí yú, 至上之有者 chí' shéung² ˏchí ʻyau ʻché. Chí sháng chí yú ché; the being of any created thing, 物之有 mat, ˏchí ʻyau. Wuh chí yú, 物之現體 mat, ˏchí ín² ʻt'ai. Wuh chí hien t'í; all living beings, 萬活動之物 mán² út, tung' ˏchí mat,. Wán hwoh tung chí wuh, 萬郁動之物 mán² yuk, tung² ˏchí mat,. Wán yuh tung chí wuh, 飛潛動之物 ˏfí ˏts'ím tung² ˏchí mat,. Fí ts'ien tung chí wuh; an intelligent being, 聰靈 ˏts'ung ˏling. Ts'ung ling, 明靈 ˏming ˏling. Ming ling, 通靈 ˏt'ung ˏling. T'ung ling; before anything had a being, 萬物未有之先 mán² mat, mí² ʻyau ˏchí ˏsín. Wán wuh wí yú chí sien; being and non-existence, 有無 ʻyau ˏmò. Yú wú; I have no settled being, 無定在 ˏmò teng² tsoi². Wú ting tsái, 無定處 ˏmò teng² ch'ü². Wú ting ch'ú, 無實住止 ˏmò shat, chü² ʻchí. Wú shih chú chí, 無定所 ˏmò teng² ʻsho. Wú ting so; there is no being for me here, 不能住在此 pat, ˏnang chü² tsoi² ʻts'z. Puh nang chú tsái ts'z, 呢處唔住得 ˏní ch'ü² ˏm chü² tak,.

Being 在 tsoi². Tsái, 有 ʻyau. Yú, 爲 ˏwai. Wei, 係 hai². Hí; being here, 正在此 ching' tsoi² ʻts'z. Ching tsái ts'z, 係呢處 ʻhai ˏní ch'ü², 係處 ʻhai ch'ü². Hí ch'ú; being a man, 爲人 ˏwai ˏyan. Wei jin; being a son, 爲人子 ˏwai ˏyan ʻtsz. Wei jin tsz; it being then cold, 正當冷之時 ching' ˏtong ʻlang ˏchí ˏshí. Ching táng lang chí shí; it being thus, 事係啩 sz² hai² ʻkòm. Sz hí kán, 事若此 sz² yéuk, ʻts'z. Sz joh ts'z, 事如此 sz² ˏú ʻts'z. Sz jú ts'z; he was near being killed, 幾乎無命 ˏkí ˏú ˏmò meng². Kí hú wú ming, 幾乎喪命 ˏkí ˏú song' meng². Kí hú sáng ming, 爭的無命 ˏchang ˏtí ˏmò meng². Tsang tih wú ming, 僅得脫身 ʻkan tak, t'üt, ˏshan. Kin teh t'oh shin, 險些喪命 ʻhím ˏsé song' meng². Hien sié sáng ming; to keep a thing from being done, 阻滯工夫 ʻcho chai² ˏkung ˏfú. Tsú chí kung fú, 担擱工夫 ˏtám kok, ˏkung ˏfú. Tán koh kung fú; the time being, 現在 ín² tsoi². Hien tsái.

Being that I promised it, 因我應承之 ˏyan ʻngo ˏying ˏshing ˏchí. Yin wo ying shing chí.

Be it so, suppose it to be so, 姑許係啩 ˏkú ʻhü hai² ʻkòm. Kú hü hí kán, 設若係啩 ch'ít, yéuk, hai² ʻkòm. Sheh joh hí kán, 設若如此 ch'ít, yéuk, ˏú ʻts'z. Sheh joh jú ts'z; let it be so, 姑許之 ˏkú ʻhü ˏchí. Kú hü chí, 可以許之 ʻho ʻí ʻhü ˏchí. K'o í hü chí, 可准佢 ʻho ʻchun ʻk'ü. K'o chun [他] t'á.

Belabor, to beat soundly, 重打 chung² ʻtá. Chung tá, 打得交關 ʻtá tak, ˏkáu ˏkwán. Tá teh kiáu kwán, 等下收拾你 ʻtang ʻhá ˏshau shap, ˏní, 等吓計害你 ʻtang ʻhá kai' hoi² ʻní. Tang hiá kí hái ní, 等吓我作致你 ʻtang ʻhá ʻngo tsok, chí' ʻní. Tang hiá wo tsoh chí ní.

Belace, to fasten as with a cord, 綁實 ʻpong shat,. Páng shih; to beat, 打 ʻtá. Tá; to fasten as with lace, 聯絡線帶 ˏlün lok, sín' tái'. Liuen loh sien tái; to whip, 鞭撻 ˏpín t'át,. Pien t'áh.

Belaced, adorned with lace, 以線帶飾之 ʻí sín' tái' shik, ˏchí. Í sien tái shih chí, 飾過線帶 shik, kwo' sín' tái'. Shih kwo sien tái.

Belated, too late for the hour appointed, 夜過頭 yé' kwo' ˏt'au. Yé kwo t'au, 過期 kwo' ˏk'í. Kwo k'í, 不覺阻夜 pat, kok, ʻcho yé². Puh kioh tsú yé, 太夜 t'ái' yé². T'ái yé, 夜深 yé² ˏsham. Yé shin, 更深 ˏkang ˏsham. Kang shin.

Belay, to block up, 塞住 sak, chü². Seh chú, 壅塞 ʻyung sak,. Yung seh, 堆塞 ˏtúi sak,. Túi seh, 塡塞 ˏt'ín sak,. T'ien seh; to place in ambush, 埋伏 ˏmái fuk,. Mái fuh, 暗伏 òm' fuk,. Ngán fuh; to surround, 圍住 ˏwai chü². Wei chuh; to cut off one's retreat, 截住歸路 tsít, chü², ˏkwai lò². Tsieh chú kwei lú; to fasten as the ropes on a ship, 綁緊 ʻpong ʻkan. Páng kin, 埋緊 ˏmái ʻkan. Mái kin; to belay all passages, 壅塞道路 ʻyung sak, tò² lò². Yung seh táu lú.

Belayed, obstructed, 塞住過 sak, chü² kwo'. Seh chú kwo; ambushed, 埋伏過 ˏmái fuk, kwo'. Mái fuh kwo; made fast, 綁過實 ʻpong kwo' shat,. Páng kwo shih.

Belaying, blocking up, 塞住 sak, chü². Seh chú; laying an ambush, 埋伏 ˏmái fuk,. Mái fuh; making fast, 綁實 ʻpong shat,. Páng shih.

Belaying-pin 木摩 muk, sut,.

Belch, to eject wind from the stomach with violence, 打息噎 ʻtá sik, ít,. Tá sih yeh, 噯氣 oi' hí'. Ngái k'í, 打噯氣 ʻtá oi' hí'. Tá ngái kí, 打噫 ʻtá ˏí. Tá í, 氣逆 hí' yik,. K'í nih, 欬 k'at,. Keh, 餼 k'at,. Keh, 噦 wai'. Wei; to belch forth curses, 咒罵 chau' má². chau má, 大聲咒罵 tái' ˏshing chau' má². Tá shing chau má.

Belch, eructation, 唉氣 ˏoi hí'. Ngái k'í, 打息噎 ʻtá sik, ít,. Tá seh yeh.

Belched, ejected from the stomach, 打過息噎 ʻtá kwo' sik, ít,. Tá kwo sih yeh.

Beldam, an old woman, 老婦 ʻlò ʻfú. Láu fú, 老黐婆 ʻlò ˏk'ím ˏp'o. Láu k'ien p'o.

Beleaguer, to surround with an army, 圍攻 ˏwai ˏkung. Wei kung, 圍困 ˏwai kw'an'. Wei kw'an, 環攻 ˏwán ˏkung. Hwán kung.

Beleaguered, surrounded with an army, 圍攻過 ˏwai ˏkung kwo'. Wei kung kwo, 圍困過 ˏwai kw'an' kwo'. Wei kw'an kwo.

Belemnite, finger stone, thunderbolt, a genus of extinct fossils, 指石 'chí shek₂. Chí shih, 變石水弩* pín' shek₂ 'shui 'nò. Pien shih shwui nú.

Bel esprit (pl. Beaux esprits), 好外才之人 hò' ngoi² ˏts'oi ˏchí ˏyan. Háu wái ts'ái chí jin.

Belfry, that part of a building, in which a bell is hung, 鐘樓 ˏchung ˏlau. Chung lau, 鐘架 ˏchung ká'. Chung kiá.

Belgian, belonging to Belgium, 比利時國嘅 Pílíshí kwok₂ ké', 比利時國的 Pílíshí kwok₂ tik₂. Pílíshí kwoh tih.

Belgic, pertaining to the Belgae, 比利時地方嘅 Pílíshí tí² ˏfong ké'. Pílíshí tí fáng [的] tih.

Belgium 比利時國名 Pílíshí kwok₂ ˏmeng. Pílíshí kwoh ming.

Belial, unprofitableness, 無用者 ˏmò yung² 'ché. Wú yung ché, 無用之事 ˏmò yung² ˏchí sz². Wú yung chí sz; wickedness, 惡者 ok₂ 'ché. Ngoh ché; name of an evil spirit, 惡鬼名 ok₂ 'kwai ˏmeng; worthless fellow, 匪類 'fí lui². Fí lui, 遊蕩不逞之徒 ˏyau tong' pat₂ 'ch'ing ˏchí ˏt'ò. Yú táng puh ch'ing chí t'ú; name for the devil, 魔鬼 ˏmo 'kwai. Mo kwei, 惡者 ok₂ 'ché. Ngoh ché; wicked men, sons of Belial, 匪類 'fí lui². Fí lui.

Belie, to tell lies concerning, 誹謗 'fí p'ong'. Fí p'áng, 譭謗 'wai p'ong'. Wei p'áng; to fill with lies, 說謊 shüt₂ ˏfong. Shwoh hwáng, 講大話 'kong tái² wá². Kiáng tá hwá; to belie one's self, 講相反 'kong ˏséung 'fán. Kiáng siáng fán; his looks belie his words, 言貌不符 ˏín máu² pat₂ ˏfú. Yen máu puh fú.

Belied, falsely represented, 說過謊 shüt₂ kwo' ˏfong. Shwoh kwo hwáng, 講過大話 'kong kwo' tái² wá². Kiáng kwo tá hwá.

Belief, faith, 信 sun'. Sin, 信德 sun' tak₂. Sin teh; religious tenets, 教 káu'. Kiáu, 教門 káu' ˏmún. Kiáu mun, 道 tò². Táu, 道理 tò² 'lí. Táu lí; a firm belief, 實信 shat₂ sun'. Shih sin, 堅信 ˏkín sun'. Kien sin, 堅固嘅信德 ˏkín kú' ké' sun' tak₂, 篤信 tuk₂ sun'. Tuh sin, 孚信 ˏfú sun'. Fú sin; a sincere belief, 誠信 ˏshing sun'. Shing sin; 深信 ˏsham sun'. Shin sin, 專信 ˏchün sun'. Chuen sin; shallow belief, 淺信 'ts'ín sun'. Ts'ien sin; light of belief, 輕信 ˏheng sun'. K'ing sin, 輕易信 ˏheng í² sun'. K'ing í sin, 易信 í² sun'. Í sin; hard of belief, 難信 nán² sun'. Nán sin; past all belief, 唔入信 ˏm yap₂ sun'. Wú jih sin, 出乎信之外 ch'ut₂ ˏú sun' ˏchí ngoi². Ch'uh hú sin chí wái, 無可信處 ˏmò 'ho sun' ch'ü'. Wú k'o sin ch'ú, 不可信 pat₂ 'ho sun'. Puh k'o sin, 未信得眞 mí² sun' tak₂ ˏchan. Wí sin teh chin; Christian belief, 耶穌之教 ˏYe ˏsú ˏchí káu' Yé sú chí kiáu; worthy of belief, 可信 'ho sun'. K'o sin.

Believe, to credit upon the authority of another, 信 sun'. Sin, 信服 sun' fuk₂. Sin fuh, 孚 ˏfú. Fú, 諶 ˏcham. Chin, 畛 ˏts'un. Ts'iun; being committed to prison, the people will believe in their guilt, 獄成而孚 yuk₂ ˏshing ˏí ˏfú. Yoh ching rh fú; cannot altogether believe it, 未信得眞 mí² sun' tak₂ ˏchan. Wí sin teh chin, 唔信得實 ˏm sun' tak₂ shat₂. Wú sin teh shih, 未信得確 mí² sun' tak₂ k'ok₂. Wí sin teh k'ioh; do you believe it, 你信唔信 'ní sun' ˏm sun'. Ní sin puh sin, 你信之否 'ní sun' ˏchí 'fau. Ní sin chí fau; I do not believe in heresy, 唔信邪 ˏm sun' ˏts'é. Wú sin sié, 唔信荒唐 ˏm sun' ˏfong ˏt'ong. Wú sin hwáng t'áng; to believe in the Scriptures, 信聖經 sun' shing' ˏking. Sin shing king; to believe firmly, 實信 shat₂ sun'. Shih sin, 信而不疑 sun' ˏí pat₂ ˏí. 'Sin rh puh í; all should believe, 各當敬信 kok₂ ˏtong king' sun'. Koh táng king sin, 皆宜敬信 ˏkái ˏí king' sun'. Kiái í king sin; I believe in God, 我信服上帝 'ngo sun' fuk₂ Shéung² tai'. Wo sin fuh Sháng tí; I believe in Jesus, 我信服耶穌 'ngo sun' fuk₂ ˏYé ˏsú. Wo sin fuh Yé sú; I cannot believe in Budha, 唔信得佛 ˏm sun' tak₂ fat₂. [不] Puh sin teh fuh; would Your Majesty believe it? 王許之乎 ˏwong 'hü ˏchí ˏú. Wáng hü chí hú; I believe so, 我估係 'ngo 'kú hai². Wo kú hí, 我猜諒是 'ngo ˏch'ái léung² shí². Wo ch'ái liáng shí; I do not believe him, 唔信得佢 ˏm sun' tak₂ 'k'ü. Wú sin teh k'ü.

Believed, credited, 信過 sun' kwo'. Sin kwo, 估過係 'kú kwo' hai². Kú kwo hí.

Believer, one who believes, 信士 sun' sz². Sin sz, 信徒 sun' ˏt'ò. Sin t'ú; a professor of a religion, 從教者 ˏts'ung káu' 'ché. Ts'ung kiáu ché, 信道者 sun' tò² 'ché. Sin táu ché; a professor of christianity, 信耶穌教者 sun' ˏYé ˏsú káu' 'ché. Sin Yé sú kiáu ché, 耶穌門徒 ˏYé ˏsú ˏmún ˏt'ò. Yé sú mun t'ú, 從耶穌道理嘅 ˏts'ung ˏYé ˏsú tò² 'lí ké'.

Believing 信 sun'. Sin, 信服 sun' fuk₂. Sin fuh.

Belike, probably, 或者 wák₂ 'ché. Hwoh ché.

Bell, a, 鐘 ˏchung. Chung, 鍾 ˏchung. Chung; a large bell, 鏞 ˏyung. Yung, 大鐘 tái² ˏchung. Tá chung, 鐫 tsun'. Tsiuen; a small bell, 鈴 ˏling. Ling, 鐲 chuk₂. Chuh, 鉦 ˏching. Ching; tinkling bells on the neck of a horse, 馬鈴 'má ˏling. Má ling; bells hung from pagodas and pavilions, 響鈴 'héung ˏling. Hiáng ling; a hand bell, 手鐘 'shau ˏchung. Shau chung, 鐘仔 ˏchung 'tsai. Chung tsz; sistrum bell, 金錞 ˏkam ˏtun. Kin tun; wind bell, 風鈴 ˏfung ˏling. Fung ling; long bell, 鐸 tok₂. Toh; ring the bell, 牽鐘 ˏngò ˏchung. Ngáu chung, 搖鐘 ˏiú ˏchung. Yáu chung; to ring or pull the bell, 猛鐘 mang' ˏchung. Mang chung; to strike the bell, 撞鐘

* Fossil bones are called 龍骨 ˏlung kwat₂, dragon bones. They are reduced to powder and sold as highly nourishing food.

chong² ˌchung. Cháng chung, 拷鐘 ˌháu ˌchung. K'áu chung, 擊鐘 kik, ˌchung. Kih chung, 鳴鐘 ˌming ˌchung. Ming chung, 打鐘 ˋtá ˌchung. Tá chung, 敲鐘 ˌháu ˌchung. Hiáu chung, 扣鐘 k'au' ˌchung. K'au chung; to bear the bell, 最先者 tsui' ˌsín ˋché. Tsui sien ché, 奪標者 tüt, ˌpiú ˋché. Toh piáu ché; to shake the bells, 鳴鐘驚人 ˌming ˌchung ˌkeng ˌyan. Ming chung king jin, 打亂鐘 ˋtá lün² ˌchung.

Bell-clapper 鐸舌 tok, shít,. Toh sheh, 鍾舌 ˌchung shít,. Chung sheh.

Bell-fashioned, having the form of a bell, 象似鐘 tséung² ˋts'z ˌchung. Siáng sz chung, 似鐘噉樣 ˋts'z ˌchung ˋkòm yéung². Sz chung kán yáng.

Bell-flower 吊鐘花 tiú' ˌchung ˌfá. Tiáu chung hwá.

Bell-founder 鑄鐘者 chü' ˌchung ˋché. Chú chung ché.

Bell-man, a man who rings the bell, 鳴鐘者 ˌming ˌchung ˋché. Ming chung ché, 擊鐘者 kik, ˌchung ˋché. Kih chung ché, 遒人 ˌyau ˌyan. Yú jin, 奔報 ˌpan pò'. Pan pú.

Bell-metal 鐘金 ˌchung ˌkam. Chung kin, 銅或三或五分, 錫一分, 鑄埋 ˌt'ung wák, ˌsám wák, ˋng ˌfan, sik, yat, ˌfan, chü' ˌmái. T'ung hwoh sán hwoh wú fan, sih yih fan, chú mái, 鑄鐘之金 chü' ˌchung ˌchí ˌkam. Chú chung chí kin.

Bell-pepper, a name of the Guinea pepper, 基尼亞椒名 Kíníá ˌtsiú ˌmeng. Kíníyá tsiáu ming.

Bell-pull, a bell cord, 鐘繩 ˌchung ˌshing. Chung shing.

Bell-ringer 搖鐘者 mang² ˌchung ˋché. Mang chung ché.

Bell-shaped, having the form of a bell, 似鐘噉樣 ˋts'z ˌchung ˋkòm yéung². Sz chung kán yáng, 鐘噉樣子 ˌchung ˋkòm yéung² ˋtsz. Chung kán yáng tsz.

Belladonna 啤啦咑喀 [藥名] Pílátáná [yéuk, ˌmeng]. Pílátáná [yoh ming].

Belle, a gay young lady, 亞官女 á' ˌkún ˋnü. Á kwán nü; a beauty, 美人 ˋmí ˌyan. Mei jin, 麗人 lai² ˌyan. Lí jin, 佳人 ˌkái ˌyan. Kiá jin, 佼 ˋkáu ˌyan. Kiáu jin, 姣人 ˋkáu ˌyan. Kiáu jin, 生觀音 ˌshang ˌkún ˌyam. Sang kwán yin, 落地花旦 lok, tí² ˌfá tán'. Loh tí hwá tán.

Belles-letters, polite literature, 文學 ˌman hok,. Wan hioh, 文藝 * ˌman ngai². Wan í.

Bellied, swelled out in the midde, 琵琶桶噉樣 ˌp'í ˌp'á ˋt'ung ˋkòm yéung². P'í p'á t'ung kán yáng.

Belligerent, waging war, 戰 chín². Chen, 戰鬬 chín' tau'. Chen tau, 出傢伙 ch'ut, ˌká ˋfo. Ch'uh kiá ho; fond of war, 好戰 hò' chín'.

Belligerent, a nation or state carrying on war, 戰國 chín' kwok,. Chen kwoh, 戰鬬喊 chín' tau' ké², 戰鬬者 chín' tau' ˋché. Chen tau ché, 出傢伙者 ch'ut, ˌká ˋfo ˋché. Ch'uh kiá ho ché, 打大交者 ˋtá tái' ˌkáu ˋché. Tá tá kiáu ché.

Belligerent rights 戰律 chín' lut,. Chen lüh, 行戰通例 ˌhang chín' ˌt'ung lai². Hang chen t'ung lí, 交戰律例 ˌkáu chín' lut, lai². Kiáu chen lüh lí.

Belling, growing like a bell, 生成鐘噉樣 ˌshang ˌshing ˌchung ˋkòm yéung². Sang ching chung kán yáng; growing full and ripe, 生得圓熟 ˌshang tak, ˌün shuk,. Sang teh yuen shuh.

Bellon, the lead colic, 扭肚痛 ˋnau ˋt'ò t'ung². Niú t'ú t'ung, 反肚痛 ˋfán ˋt'ò t'ung². Fán t'ú t'ung.

Bellow, to make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull, 吼 ˌhau. Hau, 牛鳴 ˌngau ˌming. Niú ming, 吽 ˌngau. Niú, 狗 k'ü. K'ü, 牛叫 ˌngau kiú'. Niú kiáu; to vociferate or clamour, 呼喊 ˌfú hám'. Hú hán, 叫喊 kiú' hám'. Kiáu hán, 嘈鬧 ˌts'ò náu². Ts'áu náu, 諠呼 ˌhün ˌfú. Hiuen hú, 嘈吧嘈 ˌhù ˌpá ˌts'ò, 嘈嘈嘲 ˌts'ò ˌts'ò pai', 亂嚷 lün² ˌyéung. Lwán jáng; to roar, as the sea in a tempest, 浪聲如雷 long² ˌshing ˌü ˌlúi. Láng shing jú lui, 洶洶聲 ˌhung ˌhung ˌshing. Hiung hiung shing.

Bellower, one who bellows, 呼喊者 ˌfú hám' ˋché. Hú hán ché, 吼者 ˌhau ˋché. Hau ché, 嘈吧嘈喊 ˌhù ˌpá ˌts'ò ké².

Bellowing, a loud, hollow sound, as of a bull, 吼聲 ˌhau ˌshing. Hau shing; as the roaring of billows, 洶洶聲 ˌhung ˌhung ˌshing. Hiung hiung shing, 浪聲如雷 long² ˌshing ˌü ˌlúi. Láng shing jú lui.

Bellows, a machine for blowing fire, 風箱 ˌfung ˌséung. Fung siáng, 風櫃 ˌfung kwai². Fung kwei, 火櫃 ˋfo kwai². Ho kwei; water bellows, 水鞴 ˋshui pí². Shwui pí; to work the bellows, 扯風箱 ˋch'é ˌfung ˌséung. Ch'é fung siáng, 牽風箱 ˌhín ˌfung ˌséung. K'ien fung siáng, 牽火櫃 ˌhín ˋfo kwai². K'ien ho kwei.

Belly 肚 ˋt'ò. T'ú, 腹 fuk,. Fuh; a punch or pot belly, 鼓腹 ˋkú fuk,. Kú fuh, 蜘蛛噉肚 ˌchí ˌchü ˋkòm ˋt'ò. Chí chú kán t'ú, 屎簿噉肚 ˋshí ˌlo ˋkòm ˋt'ò. Shí lo kán t'ú, 膨脖 ˌp'ang ˌhang. P'ang hang; a full belly, 肚飽 ˋt'ò ˋpáu. T'ú páu; belly cloth, 包腹 ˌpáu fuk,. Páu fuh, 福複 pák, fuk,. Peh fuh; a hungry belly has no ears, 餓肚無耳領 ngo² ˋt'ò ˌmò ˋí ˋleng. Ngo t'ú wú rh ling, 有耳領 ˋmò ˋí ˋleng; to be given to one's belly, 食七噉食 shik, ts'at, ˋkòm shik,. Shih ts'ih kán shih, 爲食嘅人 wai' shik, ké² ˌyan. Wei shih [的] tih jin; he robs his belly to cover his back, 顧著唔顧食 kú' chéuk, ˌm kú' shik,. Kú choh wú kú shih, 將其肚食, 而蓋其背脊 ˌtséung ˌk'í ˋt'ò shik, ˌí k'oi' ˌk'í púi' tsek,. Tsiáng k'í t'ú shih, rh k'ái k'í pei tsih, 頸領則呢祇, 肚腹則麥棟 ˋkeng ˋling tsak, ˋní ˌyung, ˋt'ò fuk, tsak, mák, ˌhong. King ling tseh ní jung, t'ú fuh tseh meh háng; his eyes are bigger than his belly, 眼闊肚窄 ˋngán fút, ˋt'ò chak,. Yen kw'oh t'ú chih; a dropsical belly, 臟脹 ˋkú chéung². Kú

* Some put under this head the 六藝 luk, ngai². Luh í, the Chinese six liberal arts, which are: 禮, 樂, 射, 御, 書, 數 ˋlai, ngok,, shé², ü², ˌshü, shó². Lí, yoh, shie, yú, shú, sú, etiquette, music, archery, charioteering, writing and arithmetic. In an extended sense of the word they may be included.

cháng, 膨脹 ˏp'ang chéung'. P'ang cháng, 臚脹 ˏlò chéung'. Lú cháng.

Belly-ache 肚痛 ʿt'ò t'ung'. T'ú t'ung, 腹疾 fuk, tsat₂. Fuh tsih.

Belly-band, a band that encompasses the belly of a horse, 馬肚帶 ʿmá ʿt'ò tái'. Má t'ú tái.

Belly-bound, costive, 閉結 pai' kít,. Pí kieh, 大腸閉結 tai² ˏch'éung pai' kít,. Tá ch'áng pí kieh.

Belly-fretting, a violent pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms, 馬之肚痛 ʿmá ˏchí ʿt'ò t'ung'. Má chí t'ú t'ung.

Belly-god, a glutton, 一味顧飲食 yat, mí² kú' ʿyam shik₂. Yih wí kú yin shih, 徒餔啜者 ˏt'ò ˏp'ò chüt, ʿché. T'ú p'ú chueh ché.

Belly-pinched, pinched with hunger, 鬼咁餓 ʿkwai kòm' ngo². Kwei kán ngo, 餓得噍叫 ngo² tak, ˏtsiú kiú'. Ngo teh tsiáu kiáu.

Belly-worm 肚蟲 ʿt'ò ˏch'ung. T'ú ch'ung.

Belly-full, as much as fills the belly, 飽腹 ʿpáu fuk,. Páu fuh, 果腹 ʿkwo fuk,. Ko fuh, 够食 kau' shik₂. Kau shih.

Belock, to fasten with a lock, 掛把鎖 kwá' ʿpá ʿso. Kwá pá so, 鎖埋 ʿso ˏmái. So mái, 鎖住 ʿso chü². So chú, 鎖緊 ʿso ʿkan. So kin.

Belone, gar-pike, 鶴浸 hok₂ tsam'. Hoh tsin.

Belong, to be the property of, 屬 shuk₂. Shuh, 係某者 hai² ʿmau ʿché. Hí mau ché, 關屬 ˏkwán shuk₂. Kwán shuh; to be the concern of, 關 ˏkwán. Kwán, 干涉 ˏkon síp,. Kán sheh, 係 hai². Hí, 干 ˏkon. Kán; it does not belong to me, 他不屬我 ˏt'á pat, shuk₂ ʿngo. T'á puh shuh wo, 佢唔屬我 ʿk'ü ˏm shuk₂ ʿngo, 唔係我嘅 ˏm hai² ʿngo ké', 不是我的 pat, shí² ʿngo tik,. Puh shí wo tih; it does not concern me, 唔關我事 ˏm ˏkwán ʿngo sz². [不] Puh kwán wo sz, 無干於我 ˏmò ˏkon ˏü ʿngo. Wú kán yú wo, 與我無干 ʿü ʿngo ˏmò ˏkon. Yú wo wú kán, 唔相干 ˏm ˏséung ˏkon. Wú siáng kán, 有干我 ʿmò ˏkon ʿngo, 與我無干涉 ʿü ʿngo ˏmò ˏkon síp,. Yú wo wú kán sheh, 無干連我 ˏmò ˏkon ˏlín ʿngo. Wú kán lien wo; to be appended to, 附屬 fú² shuk₂. Fú shuh, 連屬 ˏlín shuk₂. Lien shuh; to belong to the same genus, 同類 ˏt'ung lui². T'ung lui; to relate to, 指 ʿchí. Chí; it does not belong to this order, 唔入此等 ˏm yap₂ ʿts'z ʿtang. Wú jih ts'z tang; to be suitable for, 該 ˏkoi. Kái, 應該 ˏying ˏkoi. Ying kái, 宜 ˏí. Í; this house belongs to me, 呢間屋係我嘅 ˏní ˏkán uk, hai² ʿngo ké', 此間屋屬我 ʿts'z ˏkán uk, shuk₂ ʿngo. Ts'z kien uh shuh wo; to belong to a certain clan, 屬某族 shuk₂ ʿmau tsuk₂. Shuh mau suh, 係某家嘅 hai² ʿmau ˏká ké', 係某姓嘅 hai² ʿmau sing' ké'; to belong to a certain officer's jurisdiction, 屬某官之管轄 shuk₂ ʿmau ˏkún ˏchí ʿkún hat₂. Shuh mau kwán chí kwán hiáh; he belongs to Hongkong, 係香港人 hai² ˏHéung ʿkong ˏyan. Hí Hiáng kiáng jin; it belongs to you to do, 本該你做 ʿpún ˏkoi ʿní tsò². Pún kái ní tso; belongs to his rule, 該管 ˏkoi ʿkún. Kái kwán.

Belonging, pertaining, 屬 shuk₂. Shuh; being the concern of, 關 ˏkwán. Kwán, 干 ˏkon. Kán, 係 hai². Hí, 該 ˏkoi. Kái.

Beloved, loved, 愛的 oi' tik,. Ngái tih, 愛嘅 oi' ké', 壤 ˏyéung. Jáng, 所愛 ʿsho oi'. So ngái; beloved friends, 所愛之友 ʿsho oi' ˏchí ʿyau. So ngái chí yú, 愛嘅朋友 oi' ké' ˏp'ang ʿyau, 愛之友 oi' ˏchí ʿyau. Ngái chí yú, 合心水嘅朋友 hòp₂ ˏsam ʿshui ké' ˏp'ang ʿyau, 相得之友 ˏséung tak, ˏchí ʿyau. Siáng teh chí yú; beloved son, 愛子 oi' ʿtsz. Ngái tsz, 壤子 yéung² ʿtsz. Jáng tsz.

Below, under in place, 在下 tsoi² há². Tsái hiá, 下底 há² ʿtai. Hiá tí, 下邊 há² ˏpín. Hiá pien, 下頭 há² ˏt'au. Hiá t'au, 在底下 tsoi² ʿtai há². Tsái tí hiá, 地下 tí² há². Tí hiá; inferior in rank, 亞於 á' ˏü. Á yú, 從 tsung². Tsung, 次於 ts'z' ˏü. Ts'z yú; I lodge below him, 我住佢之下 ʿngo chü² ʿk'ü ˏchí há². Wo chú [他] t'á chí hiá; below the moon, 月下 üt₂ há². Yueh hiá; above and below, 上下 shéung² há². Sháng hiá; below the sky, 天下 ˏt'ín há². T'ien hiá; below on the earth, 地下 tí² há². Tí hiá; unworthy, 不屑 pat, sít,. Puh sieh; unbefitting, 不當 pat, ˏtong. Puh táng, 不該 pat, ˏkoi. Puh kái, 不宜 pat, ˏí. Puh í; but one degree below him, 下他一品 há² ˏt'á yat, ʿpan. Hiá t'á yih pin, 低佢一級 ˏtai ʿk'ü yat, k'ap,. Tí k'ü yih kih; below the 5th century, 五百年之下 ʿng pák, ˏnín ˏchí há². Wú peh nien chí hiá, 五百年以下 ʿng pák, ˏnín ʿí há². Wú peh nien í hiá; he is below, 佢係下底 ʿk'ü hai² há² ʿtai; to die below fifty is called ʿiú (short-lived), 五十以下謂之夭 ʿng shap₂ ʿí há² wai² ˏchí ʿiú. Wú shih í hiá wei chí yáu; below (beneath) the table, 在檯之下 tsoi² ˏt'oi ˏchí há². Tsái t'ái chí hiá, 在檯下 tsoi² ˏt'oi há². Tsái t'ái hiá; beneath the table (on the ground), 在檯之底下 tsoi² ˏt'oi ˏchí ʿtai há². Tsái t'ái chí tí hiá, 棹子底下 ch'éuk, ʿtsz ʿtai há². Ch'oh tsz tí hiá; content to be below others, 願爲人下 ün² ˏwai ˏyan há². Yuen wei jin hiá, 甘爲人下 ˏkòm ˏwai ˏyan há². Kán wei jin hiá, 願在人下 ün² tsoi² ˏyan há². Yuen tsái jin hiá; in heaven above and earth below, 在天上及地下 tsoi² ˏt'ín shéung² k'ap₂ tí² há²; in hell, 在地獄 tsoi² tí² yuk₂. Tsái tí yoh; in a court of inferior jurisdiction, 下屬衙門 há² shuk₂ ˏngá ˏmún. Hiá shuh yá mun.

Belt, a girdle, 帶 tái'. Tái, 膊頭帶 pok, ˏt'au tái'. Poh t'au tái; one made of an untanned skin, 鞁 fuk,. Fuh, 硬皮帶 ngáng² ˏp'í tái'. Ngang p'í tái, 革帶 kák, tái'. Keh tái, 生皮帶 ˏshang ˏp'í tái'. Sang p'í tái; one ditto of leather, 韉 ʿhín. K'ien, 韋帶 ˏwai tái'. Wei tái, 軟皮帶 ʿün ˏp'í tái'. Yuen p'í tái, 熟皮帶 shuk₂ ˏp'í tái'. Shuh p'í tái, 皮帶子 ˏp'í tái' ʿtsz. P'í tái tsz; a large belt or sash, 紳 ˏshan. Shin, 大帶 tái² tái'. Tá tái, 腰帶 ˏiú tái'. Yáu tái; a sword-belt, 劍帶 kím' tái'. Kien tái, 佩劍帶 p'úi' kím' tái'. P'ei kien tái; the shoulder-belt, 過膊帶 kwo' pok, tái'. Kwo poh tái, 肩帶 ˏkín tái'. Kien tái; belt

ornament, 珮 p'úi'. P'ei; a champion's belt, 英雄帶 ˏying ˏhung tái'. Ying hiung tái; to gird on a belt, 束帶 ch'uk, tái'. Ch'uh tái, 繡帶 lám² tái'. Lán tái; Tsz chéung wrote [Confucius' words] on his belt, 子張書諸紳 'Tsz ˏchéung ˏshü ˏchü ˏshan. Tsz cháng shú chú shin; a belt thong, 佩韋 p'úi' ˏwai. P'ei wei; a narrow passage at the entrance of the Baltic, 東北海峽口 ˏtung pak, 'hoi háp, 'hau. Tung pih hái hiáh k'au; a bandage, 圍帶 ˏwai tái'. Wei tái, 纏帶 ˏch'in tái'. Ch'en tái; rings around certain planets, 某行星光環 'mau ˏhang ˏsing ˏkwong ˏwán. Mau hang sing kwáng hwán; a beltmaker, 做帶師傅 tsò² tái' ˏsz fú². Tso tái sz fú.

Belted, wearing a belt, 佩帶的 p'úi' tái' tik,. P'ei tái tih, 束帶嘅 ch'uk, tái' ké'.

Belvedere, } a pavilion on the top of an edifice, 望
Belvidere, } 閣 mong² kok,. Wáng koh, 望樓 mong² ˏlau. Wáng lau; an artificial eminence in a garden, 天臺 ˏt'ín ˏt'oi. T'ien t'ái; a pavilion on an eminence in a garden, 亭 ˏt'ing. T'ing.

Bemask, to conceal, 隱匿 'yan nik,. Yin nih.

Bemire, to drag in the mire, 拖泥嚟 ˏt'o ˏnai ˏlai, 沾染泥塗 ˏchím 'ím ˏnai ˏt'ò. Chen yen ní t'ú, 拖曳泥中 ˏt'o yai² ˏnai ˏchung. T'o í ní chung.

Bemoan, to bewail, 哀哭 ˏoi huk,. Ngái kuh, 悲哭 ˏpí huk,. Pí kuh, 哭泣 huk, yap,. Kuh kih, 哀泣 ˏoi yap,. Ngái kih, 啼 ˏt'ai. T'í, 喊 hám'. Hien; to bewail a husband, 悲夫 ˏpí ˏfú. Pí fú, 喊夫 hám' ˏfú. Hien fú.

Bemoaned, bewailed, 哀哭過 ˏoi huk, kwo'. Ngái kuh kwo, 悲哭過 ˏpí huk, kwo'. Pí kuh kwo; he bemoaned his misfortune, 怨命運 ün' meng² wan². Yuen ming yun, 哭命運之不齊 huk, meng² wan² ˏchí pat, ˏts'ai. Kuh ming yun chí puh ts'í, 喊命歸 hám' meng² 'p'í. Hien ming p'í.

Bemoaning, lamenting, 哀哭 ˏoi huk,. Ngái kuh, 喊 hám'. Hien.

Bemock, to laugh at, 笑 siú'. Siáu, 譏笑 ˏkí siú'. Kí siáu.

Bemoisten, to moisten, 潤 yun². Jun, 淋 ˏlam. Lin, 滋潤 ˏtsz yun². Tsz jun.

Bemol, B flat, a semitone below B natural, 半音低於 B pún' ˏyam ˏtai ˏü B. Pwán yin tí yú B.

Ben, } a purgative fruit or nut, 致瀉菓名 chí'
Ben-nut, } sé' 'kwo ˏmeng. Chí sié ko ming.

Bench, a long seat, usually of board or plank, 長櫈 ˏch'éung tang'. Ch'áng tang, 條凳 ˏt'iú tang'. T'iáu tang, 板櫈 'pán tang'. Pán tang, 橋櫈 ˏk'iú tang'. K'iáu tang, 椅子 'í 'tsz. ˏtsz. 几案 'kí on'. Kí ngán; the seat of justice, 案 on'. Ngán, 公案 ˏkung on'. Kung ngán, 審案 'sham on'. Shin ngán, 琴臺 ˏk'am ˏt'oi. K'in t'ái, 琴堂 ˏk'am ˏt'ong. K'in t'áng, 正堂 ching' ˏt'ong. Ching t'áng, 公堂 ˏkung ˏt'ong. Kung t'áng; the persons who sit as judges, 審官 'sham ˏkún. Shin kwán, 陪審官 ˏp'úi 'sham ˏkún. P'ei shin kwán; a carpenter's bench, 刨凳 ˏp'áu tang'. P'áu tang.

Bench, to furnish with benches, 擺凳 'pái tang'. Pái tang; to sit on a seat of justice, 審案 'sham on'. Shin ngán, 陪審 ˏp'úi 'sham. P'ei shin.

Bench-warrant 拿票 ˏná p'iú'. Ná p'iáu.

Bencher, the alderman of a corporation, 會長 úi² 'chéung. Hwui cháng; a judge, 審司 'sham ˏsz. Shin sz.

Bend, (pret bent; pp. bent or bended), to crook, 屈彎 wat, ˏlün. K'iuh liuen, 屈曲 wat, huk,. K'iuh k'iuh, 彎曲 ˏlün huk,. Liuen k'iuh, 拗彎 'áu ˏlün. Yau liuen, 彎 ˏwán. Wán, 屈紆 wat, ˏü. K'iuh yú, 詘 wat,. K'iuh, 抑 yik,. Yih, 折 chít,. Cheh, 捩 'ün. Yuen; to direct to a certain point, as one's course, 轉上 chün' 'shéung. Chuen sháng, 轉落 chün' lok,. Chuen loh, 轉彎 chün' ˏwán. Chuen wán; to bend a bow, 彎弓 ˏwán ˏkung. Wán kung; to bend the knee, 跪 kwai². Kwei, 跪膝 kwai² sat,. Kwei sih, 屈膝 wat, sat,. K'iueh sih, 摺膝 chíp, sat,. Cheh sih; to bend one knee, 拖膝 ˏt'o sat,. T'o sih, 打半膝 'tá pún' sat,. Tá pwán sih; to bend the legs, 跪 kwai². Kwei; to bend the body, 屈身 wat, ˏshan. K'iuh shin, 詘身 wat, ˏshan. K'iuh shin, 局躬 kuk, ˏkung. Kiuh kung, 曲躬 huk, ˏkung. K'iuh kung, 鞠躬 kuk, ˏkung. Kuh kung, 屈躬 wat, ˏkung. K'iuh kung, 折腰 chít, ˏjú. Cheh yáu, 軀 'in. Yen; to bent foward, 俯身 'fú ˏshan. Fú shin, 俯垂 'fú ˏshui. Fú chui; to bend the brow, 攢眉 ˏts'ün ˏmí. Tswán mei, 愁眉不展 ˏshau ˏmí pat, 'chín. Tsau mei puh chen, 皺眉 tsau' ˏmí. Tsau mí, 鎖埋眉頭 'so ˏmái ˏmí ˏt'au. So mái mei t'au; to bend the fist, 揸拳 ˏchá ˏk'ün. Chá k'iuen, 揸埋拳頭 ˏchá ˏmái ˏk'ün ˏt'au. Chá mái k'iuen t'au, 擗 p'ik,. P'ih, 察 ch'át,. Ch'áh; to bend the elbow, 屈手膀 wat, 'shau ˏcháng. K'iuh shau tsang, 曲肱 huk, ˏkwang. K'iuh kwang; to bend the back, 屈背 wat, púi'. K'iuh pei, 彎 ˏlün. Liuen, 屈彎背脊 wat, ˏlün púi' tsek,. K'iuh liuen pei tsih, 俯背 'fú púi'. Fú pei; to bend the head, 低頭 ˏtai ˏt'au. Tí t'au, 俯首 'fú 'shau. Fú shau, 垂頭 ˏshui ˏt'au. Chui t'au, 跼 kuk,. Kiuh; to bend or twist with the hand, 扭曲 'nau huk,. Niú k'iuh; to bend to circumstances, 屈身 wat, ˏshan. K'iuh shin, 曲從 huk, ˏts'ung. K'iuh ts'ung, 俯就 'fú tsau². Fú tsiú, 强從 'k'éung ˏts'ung. K'iáng ts'ung, 僅從 ˏk'ün ˏts'ung. K'iuen ts'ung; to bend or subdue [others], 壓服 át, fuk,. Yáh fuh, 屈服 wat, fuk,. K'iuh fuh, 扒 át,. Yáh; bending to the ground (an obeisance) 趺趺然 ˏfú ˏfú ˏin. Fú fú jen; you must bend yourself and come (an humble or polite invitation), 枉駕 'wong ká'. Wáng kiá, 屈駕 wat, ká'. K'iuh kiá; to bend one's principles to one's interest, 見利不思義 kín' lí² pat, ˏsz í². Kien lí puh sz í, 屈道伸身 wat, tò² ˏshan ˏshan. K'iuh táu shin shin; to bend (as a proboscis), 捲埋 'kún ˏmai. Kiuen mái, 捲 'kün. Kiuen; to bend sails, 掛帆 kwá' ˏfán. Kwá fán, 扯帽 'ch'é 'lí. Ch'é lí, 揚帆 ˏyéung ˏfán. Yáng

fán; to bend bamboo, 屈竹器 wat, chuk, hí'. K'iuh chuh k'í; to bend and straighten, 詘伸 wat, ,shan. K'iuh shin; to fasten, 綁實 'pong shat,. Páng shih, 結實 kít, shat,. Kieh shih.

Bend, to be crooked, 曲 huk,. K'iuh, 攣曲 ,lün huk,. Liuen k'iuh, 攣嘅 ,lün ké', 彎曲 ,wán huk,. Wán k'iuh, 跼 kuk,. Kiuh; to be submissive, 屈從 wat, ,ts'ung. K'iuh ts'ung; to jut over, 浮凸 ,fau tat,. Fau tuh, 凸開 tat, ,hoi. Tuh k'ái.

Bend, a curve, 曲者 huk, 'ché. K'iuh ché, 彎者 ,wán 'ché. Wán ché, 曲處 huk, ch'ü'. K'iuh ch'ú, 蹤跼者 'kün kuk, 'ché. Kiuen kiuh ché.

Bendable, that may be bent, 可屈 'ho wat,. K'o k'iuh, 可攣屈 'ho ,lün wat,. K'o liuen k'iuh, 屈得 wat, tak,. K'iuh teh.

Bended, see Bent.

Bender, one who bends, 屈者 wat, 'ché. K'iuh ché. 屈曲者 wat, huk, 'ché. K'iuh k'iuh ché.

Bending, incurvating, 屈曲 wat, huk,. K'iuh k'iuh, 攣曲 ,lün huk,. Liuen k'iuh, 攣屈 ,lün wat,. Liuen k'iuh; forming a curve, 曲 huk,. K'iuh; turning as a road or river, 轉彎 chün' ,wán. Chuen wán, 轉曲 chün' huk,. Chuen k'iuh, 轉 chün'. Chuen, 轉拗 chün' áu'. Chuen yáu; bending downwards, 轉落低處 chün' lok, ,tai ch'ü'. Chuen loh tí ch'ú, 成凹 ,shing áu'. Ching yáu; leaning, 斜垂 ,ts'é ,shui. Sié chui, 嚙開嚙 ngap, ,hoi ,lai; fastening, 綁實 'pong shat,. Páng shih; bending inwards, 彎入 ,wán yap,. Wán jih; bending outwards, 彎出 ,wán ch'ut,. Wán ch'uh.

Bendy, in heraldry, the field divided into four, six or more parts, diagonally, 間棋盤 kán' ,k'í ,p'ún. Kien k'í pw'án.

Bene, the sesamum orientale, 芝麻 ,chí ,má. Chí má.

Beneath, under, 在下 tsoi² há². Tsái hiá; lower in place, 底下 'tai há². Ti hiá, 下底 há² 'tai. Hiá tí, 下頭 há² ,t'au. Hiá t'au, 下邊 há² ,pín. Hiá pien, 下低 há² ,tai. Hiá tí; lower in rank, 從 tsung². Tsung, 亞於 á' ,ü. Á yú, 次於 ts'z' ,ü. Ts'z yú; unworthy of, 不屑 pat, sít,. Puh sieh; unequal to, 不及 pat, k'ap,. Puh kih; beneath the screen, 簾下 ,lím há². Lien hiá; on earth beneath, 地下 tí² há². Tí hiá; beneath the feet, 脚底下 kéuk, 'tai há². Kioh tí hiá; beneath an oppressive government, 虐政之下 yéuk, ching' ,chí há². Yoh (nioh) ching chí hiá.

Benedict, } a newly married man, 新郎公 ,san
Benedick, } ,long ,kung. Sin láng kung.

Benediction, the act of blessing, 祝福 chuk, fuk,. Chuh fuh, 祝者 chuk, 'ché. Chuh ché, 祝福之事 chuk, fuk, ,chí sz². Chuh fuh chí sz; expression of gratitude, 祝謝 chuk, tsé². Chuh tsié; prayer in favor of any person, 祝禱 chuk, 'tò. Chuh táu; the form of instituting an abbot, 按手 on' 'shau. Ngán shau.

Benefaction, the act of conferring a benefit, 施恩 ,shí ,yan. Shí ngan, 施惠 ,shí wai². Shí hwui; a benefit conferred, 恩典 ,yan 'tín. Ngan tien, 恩惠 ,yan wai². Ngan hwui.

Benefactor, he who confers a benefit, 恩主 ,yan 'chü. Ngan chú, 恩人 ,yan ,yan. Ngan jin, 恩公 ,yan ,kung. Ngan kung, 施恩者 ,shí ,yan 'ché. Shí ngan ché, 恩典之主 ,yan 'tín ,chí 'chü. Ngan tien chí chú, 惠人 wai² ,yan. Hwui jin; one who confers benefits by instruction, 恩師 ,yan ,sz. Ngan sz; one who gives to the poor, 濟貧者 tsai' ,p'an 'ché. Tsí p'in ché, 賙恤者 ,chau sut, 'ché. Chau siuh ché; idols are called, 菩薩 ,p'ò sát,. P'ú sáh, universal benefactors, from the belief, that they are conferring universal benefits on mankind.

Benefactress, a female who confers a benefit, 恩母 ,yan 'mò. Ngan mú, 惠母 wai² 'mò. Hwui mú.

Benefice, an ecclesiastical living inferior to that of a bishop, 牧師職業 muk, ,sz chik, íp,. Muh sz chih nieh.

Beneficed, possessed of a benefice, 享牧師職業 'héung muk, ,sz chik, íp,. Hiáng muh sz chih nieh; ditto of church preferment, 有牧師之職分 'yau muk, ,sz ,chí chik, fan². Yú muh sz chí chih fan.

Beneficience, the practice of doing good, 善行 shín² hang². Shen hing, 仁行 ,yan hang². Jin hing, 德行 tak, hang². Teh hing, 恩德 ,yan tak,. Ngan teh, 功德 ,kung tak,. Kung teh, 德澤 tak, chák,. Teh tseh, 惠澤 wai² chák,. Hwui tseh, 恩澤 ,yan chák,. Ngan tseh, 恩惠 ,yan wai². Ngan hwui, 恩典 ,yan 'tín. Ngan tien, 惠愛 wai² oi'. Hwui ngái, 方便 ,fong pín². Fáng pien, 加善 ,ká shín². Kiá shen, 加恩 ,ká ,yan. Kiá ngan; charity, 惠濟 wai² tsai'. Hwui tsí, 施濟者 ,shí tsai' 'ché. Shí tsí ché, 惠及 wai² k'ap,. Hwui kih.

Beneficient, doing good, 施恩 ,shí ,yan. Shí ngan, 加善 ,ká shín². Kiá shen, 寬大 ,fún tái². Kwán tá, 寬厚 ,fún hau². Kwán hau, 寬洪 ,fún ,hung. Kwán hung, 寬心 ,fún ,sam. Kwán sin; charitable, 慈心 ,ts'z ,sam. Ts'z sin, 婆心 ,p'o ,sam. P'o sin, 善心 shín² ,sam. Shen sin, 憐心 ,lín ,sam. Lien sin, 捨心 'shé ,sam. Shié sin, 濟心 tsai' ,sam. Tsí sin, 惠愛嘅心 wai² oi' ké' ,sam.

Beneficial, conferring benefits, 有益 'yau yik,. Yú yih, 加益 ,ká yik,. Kiá yih, 施益 ,shí yik,. Shí yih, 有利 'yau lí². Yú lí, 有裨 'yau ,p'í. Yú p'í, 裨助 ,p'i cho². P'í tsú, 裨益 ,p'í yik,. P'í yih, 有助益 'yau cho² yik,. Yú tsú yih; very beneficial, 大有裨益 tái² 'yau ,p'í yik,. Tá yú p'í yih, 甚有益 sham² 'yau yik,. Shin yú yih, 好有益 'hò 'yau yik,. Háu yú yih, 極有益 kik, 'yau yik,. Kih yú yih; beneficial to man, 有益於人 'yau yik, ,ü ,yan. Yú yih yú jin, 有利於人 'yau lí² ,ü ,yan. Yú lí yú jin, 有裨於人 'yau ,p'í ,ü ,yan. Yú p'í yú jin, 加益於人 ,ká yik, ,ü ,yan. Kiá yih yú jin; beneficial to the whole world, 有益於世 'yau yik, ,ü shai'. Yú yih yú shí, 有益於衆 'yau yik, ,ü chung'. Yú yih yú chung.

Beneficially 有益 'yau yik,. Yú yih.

Beneficiary, holding some office in subordination to another, 下屬 há² shuk₂. Hiá shuh, 屬員 shuk₂ ₍ün. Shuh yuen.

Beneficiary, one who holds a benefice, 享牧師之職業 'héung muk₂ ₍sz ₍chí chik₂ íp₂. Hiáng muh sz chí chih nich, 有牧師之職者 'yau muk₂ ₍sz ₍chí chik₂ 'ché. Yú muh sz chí chih ché, 當牧師 ₍tong muk₂ ₍sz. Táng muh sz.

Beneficiency, kindness or favor bestowed, 恩惠 ₍yan wai². Ngan hwui, 仁愛 ₍yan oi'. Jin ngái, 仁者 ₍yan 'ché. Jin ché.

Beneficient, doing good, 行善 ₍hang shín². Hang shen, 施恩 ₍shí ₍yan. Shí ngan, 加益 ₍ká yik₂. Kiá yih.

Benefit, that which is useful or beneficial, 恩典 ₍yan 'tín. Ngan tien, 恩惠 ₍yan wai². Ngan hwui, 恩德 ₍yan tak₂. Ngan teh, 益 yik₂. Yih, 恩澤 ₍yan chák₂. Ngan tseh, 潤澤 yun² chák₂. Jun tseh, 恩渥 ₍yan ák₂. Ngan uh, 龍錫 'ch'ung sik₂. Ch'ung sih, 恩賜 ₍yan ts'z'. Ngan ts'z, 利益 lí² yik₂. Lí yih, 潤澤之處 yun² chák₂ ₍chí ch'ü'. Jun tseh chí ch'ú; of no benefit, 無益 ₍mò yik₂. Wú yih, 無益處 ₍mò yik₂ ch'ü'. Wú yih ch'ú, 隔夜冷飯 kák₂ yé² 'lang fán²; of what benefit will it be? 有何益哉 'yau ₍ho yik₂ ₍tsoi. Yú ho yih tsái; of great benefit, 大有益 tai² 'yau yik₂. Tá yú yih; a performance at a theatre, for the benefit of one of the actors, 賞戲 * 'shéung hí'. Sháng hí; ditto for the benefit of some indigent, 濟戲 tsai' hí'. Tsí hí; benefit clubs, 義會 ₍í² úi². Í hwui, 銀會 ₍ngan úi². Yin hwui; benefit to all ages, 利及萬世 lí² k'ap₂ mán² shai'. Lí kih wán shí.

Benefit, to do good, 益 yik₂. Yih, 利 lí². Lí, 加益 ₍ká yik₂. Kiá yih, 附益 fú² yik₂. Fú yih, 潤 yun². Jun, 潤澤 yun² chák₂. Jun tseh, 施恩 ₍shí ₍yan. Shí ngan, 加恩 ₍ká ₍yan. Kiá ngan, 滋潤 ₍tsz yun². Tsz jun, 滋助 ₍tsz cho². Tsz tsú, 裨助 ₍p'í cho². P'í tsú, 裨益 ₍p'í yik₂. P'í yih; to benefit the people, 澤潤生民 chák₂ yun² ₍shang ₍man. Tseh jun sang min, 益於民生 yik₂ ₍ü ₍man ₍shang. Yih yú min sang; It does not benefit me, 不加益於我 pat₂ ₍ká yik₂ ₍ü 'ngo. Puh kiá yih yú wo; to benefit the world, 益世 yik₂ shai'. Yih shí, 濟世 tsai' shai'. Tsí shí, 有益於世 'yau yik₂ ₍ü shai'. Yú yih yú shí; to benefit one's self and injure others, 利己損人 lí² 'kí 'sün ₍yan. Lí kí sun jin; to benefit by, 得益 tak₂ yik₂. Teh yih, 獲益 wok₂ yik₂. Hwoh yih, 得利 tak₂ lí². Teh lí, 獲利 wok₂ lí². Hwoh lí; to benefit the trade, 益生意 yik₂ ₍shang í'. Yih sang í; to benefit one's health, 培養 ₍p'úi 'yéung. P'ei yáng.

Benefited, profited, 益過 yik₂ kwo'. Yih kwo, 利過 lí² kwo'. Lí kwo; profited threefold, 三倍利錢 ₍sam p'úi lí² ₍ts'in. Sán p'ei lí ts'ien; I have benefited by it, 我得益 'ngo tak₂ yik₂. Wo teh yih, 我獲益 'ngo wok₂ yik₂. Wo hwoh yih.

Benefiting, doing good to, 益 yik₂. Yih, 加益 ₍ká yik₂. Kiá yih; gaining advantage, 得益 tak₂ yik₂. Teh yih, 獲益 wok₂ yik₂. Hwoh yih.

Benevolence, the disposition to do good, 仁 ₍yan. Jin, 仁愛 ₍yan oi'. Jin ngái, 仁者 ₍yan 'ché. Jin ché, 仁德 ₍yan tak₂. Jin teh, 仁惠 ₍yan wai². Jin hwui, 恩惠 ₍yan wai². Ngan hwui, 仁心 ₍yan ₍sam. Jin sin, 仁慈 ₍yan ₍ts'z. Jin ts'z; man himself is benevolence, 仁者人也 ₍yan 'ché ₍yan 'yá. Jin ché jin yé; the heart of heaven is benevolence, 天心仁愛 ₍t'ín ₍sam ₍yan oi'. T'ien sin jin ngái; an act of kindness, 仁行 ₍yan hang². Jin hing, 善行 shín² hang². Shen hing, 恩行 ₍yan hang². Ngan hing, 恩流 ₍yan ₍lau. Ngan liú; to rest in benevolence, 居仁 ₍kü ₍yan. Kü jin, 處仁 'ch'ü ₍yan. Ch'ú jin, 宅仁 chák₂ ₍yan. Tseh jin, 安仁 ₍on ₍yan. Ngán jin; benevolence, righteousness, propriety, wisdom and truth, 仁,義,禮,智,信 ₍yan, í², 'lai, chí', sun'. Jin, í, lí, chí, sin; affection, 慈心 ₍ts'z ₍sam. Ts'z sin, 慈悲 ₍ts'z ₍pí. Ts'z pí, 愛情 oi' ₍ts'ing. Ngái ts'ing; men should preserve the sense of benevolence and justive, 仁義之心人所當存 ₍yan í² ₍chí ₍sam ₍yan 'sho ₍tong ₍ts'ün. Jin í chí sin jin so táng ts'iuen; Láu tsz conversed little on benevolence and justice, 老子之小仁義 'Lò 'tsz ₍chí 'siú ₍yan í². Láu tsz chí siáu jin í.

Benevolent, kind, humane, 仁 ₍yan. Jin, 慈 ₍ts'z. Ts'z, 惠 wai². Hwui, 恕 shü'. Shú, 懷 ₍wái. Hwái, 煦煦 ü' ü'. Hü hü, 斤斤 ₍kan ₍kan. Kin kin, 昷 ₍wan. Wan; a benevolent man, 仁者 ₍yan 'ché. Jin ché, 仁人 ₍yan ₍yan. Jin jin, 惠愛之人 wai² oi' ₍chí ₍yan. Hwui ngái chí jin, 仁心慨 ₍yan ₍sam ké', 有仁心的 'yau ₍yan ₍sam tik₂. Yú jin sin tih, 有慈愛慨心 'yau ₍ts'z oi' ké' ₍sam; a benevolent mind, 仁心 ₍yan ₍sam. Jin sin, 愛人之心 oi' ₍yan ₍chí ₍sam. Ngái jin chí sin; benevolent conduct, 仁行 ₍yan hang². Jin hing; the words of the benevolent man are well considered, 仁者其言也訒 ₍yan 'ché ₍k'í ₍ín 'yá yan². Jin ché k'í yen yé jin; a benevolent government, 仁政 ₍yan ching'. Jin ching, 恤政 sut₂ ching'. Siuh ching; a benevolent society, 仁會 ₍yan úi². Jin hwui; the benevolent delight in the mountains, the wise delight in the water, 仁者樂山, 知者樂水 ₍yan 'ché ngáu² ₍shán, chí' 'ché ngáu² 'shui. Jin ché yáu shán, chí ché yáu shwui; the benevolent man does not vex himself, the brave does not fear, 仁者不憂, 勇者不懼 ₍yan 'ché pat₂ ₍yau, 'yung 'ché pat₂ kü². Jin ché puh yú, yung ché puh kü; the benevolent [i. e. the healing] art, 仁術 ₍yan shut₂. Jin shuh.

Benevolently, in a kind manner, 善然 shín² ₍ín. Shen jen.

Bengal, that portion of Hindostan, which lies on the lower part of the river Ganges, 邊加利 (天竺省名) Pínkálí (T'ínchuk 'sháng ₍meng). Pienkiálí (T'ienchuh sang ming); a thin stuff, made

* 做戲獨加益於戲班之一者, 稱爲 benefit.

of silk and hair, for women's apparel, 羽紗名 ʻü ˏshá ˏmeng. Yú shá ming.

Bengal stripes, 邊加利柳條布 Pínkálí ʻlau ˏtʼiú pòʼ. Pienkiálí lau tʼiáu pú.

Bengalee, the language spoken in Bengal, 邊加利話 Pínkálí wá². Pienkiálí hwá.

Bengalese, a native of Bengal, 邊加利人 Pínkálí ˏyan. Pienkiálí jin.

Benight, to involve in darkness, 使暗 ʻsz òmʼ. Shí ngán; to overtake with darkness, 夜臨 yé² ˏlam. Yé lin, 夜到 yé² tòʼ. Yé táu, 夜來 yé² ˏloi. Yé lái, 夜嚟 yé² ˏlai; to involve in moral darkness, 使暗 ʻsz òmʼ. Shí ngán, 使暗昧 ʻsz òmʼ múi². Shí ngán mei, 致蒙 chíʼ ˏmung. Chí mung, 昏昧 ˏfan múi². Hwan mei.

Benighted, involved in physical darkness, 暗間 òmʼ ˏkán. Ngán kien, 暗中 òmʼ ˏchung. Ngán chung, 夜中 yé² ˏchung. Yé chung, 夜間 yé² ˏkán. Yé kien; involved in moval darkness, 蒙昧 ˏmung múi². Mung mei, 蒙朧 ˏmung ˏlung. Mung lung. 暗昧 òmʼ múi². Ngán mei, 昏昧 ˏfan múi². Hwan mei; overtaken by the night, 夜臨 yé² ˏlam. Yé lin, 一吓夜起嚟 yat, ʻhá yé² ʻhí ˏlai, 忽然遇夜 fat, ˏín ü² yé². Hwuh jen yú yé; he was overtaken by the night, 夜臨及佢 yé² ˏlam kʼap, ʻkʼü. Yé lin kih [他] tʼá.

Benign 慈祥 ˏtsʼz ˏtsʼéung. Tsʼz tsʼiáng, 溫和 ˏwan ˏwo. Wan ho, 溫柔 ˏwan ˏyau. Wan jau, 柔軟 ˏyau ʻün. Jau yuen, 柔愛 ˏyau oiʼ. Jau ngái, 仁心 ˏyan ˏsam. Jin sin, 仁慈 ˏyan ˏtsʼz. Jin tsʼz, 慈悲 ˏtsʼz ˏpí. Tsʼz pí, 慈愛 ˏtsʼz oiʼ. Tsʼz ngái, 寬和 ˏfún ˏwo. Kwán ho; a benign countenance, 溫和嘅面 ˏwan ˏwo kéʼ mín², 溫柔的面 ˏwan ˏyau tik, mín². Wan jau tih mien, 寬容嘅面 ˏfún ˏyung kéʼ mín²; benign influence, 溫和之化 ˏwan ˏwo ˏchí fáʼ. Wan ho chí hwá, 溫和所致 ˏwan ˏwo ʻsho chíʼ. Wan ho so chí, 溫和所感 ˏwan ˏwo ʻsho ʻkòm. Wan ho so kán; a benign disease, 輕症 ˏheng chingʼ. Kʼing ching, 輕疾 ˏheng tsat,. Kʼing tsih, 輕病 ˏheng pengʼ. Kʼing ping, 小疾 ʻsiú tsat,. Siáu tsih; the Benign Emperor, 翼皇帝 yik, ˏwong taiʼ. Yih hwáng tí.

Benignant, kind, 慈祥 ˏtsʼz ˏtsʼéung. Tsʼz tsʼiáng.

Benignity, goodness of disposition or heart, 慈祥者 ˏtsʼz ˏtsʼéung ʻché. Tsʼz tsʼiáng ché, 慈善 ˏtsʼz shín². Tsʼz shen, 溫和之心 ˏwan ˏwo ˏchí ˏsam. Wan ho chí sin, 慈祥之心 ˏtsʼz ˏtsʼéung ˏchí ˏsam. Tsʼz tsʼiáng chí sin, 寬和之心 ˏfún ˏwo ˏchí ˏsam. Kwán ho chí sin, 恩惠 ˏyan waiʼ. Ngan hwui; salubrity, 水土溫和 ʻshui ʻtʼò ˏwan ˏwo. Shwui tʼú wan ho, 好水土 ʻhò ʻshui ʻtʼò. Háu shwui tʼú; wholesome quality, 可保身的 ʻho ʻpò ˏshan tik,. Kʼo páu shin tih, 保得身嘅 ʻpò tak, ˏshan kéʼ, 養得身嘅 ʻyéung tak, ˏshan kéʼ.

Benignly, kindly, 柔然 ˏyau ˏín. Jau jen, 靄然 ʻoi ˏín. Ngái jen; to act benignly towards those from afar, 柔遠人 ˏyau ʻün ˏyan. Jau yuen jin.

Benjamin, benzoin, 安息香 ˏon sik, ˏhéung. Ngán sib hiáng, 香柔菜 ˏhéung ˏyau tsʼoiʼ. Hiáng jau tsʼái.

Bennet, the herb bennet, 鼠麴草 ʻshü kuk, ʻtsʼò. Shú kuh tsʼáu, 水楊梅 ʻshui ˏyéung ˏmúi. Shwui yáng mei.

Bent, from bend, 屈曲過 wat, huk, kwoʼ. Kʼiuh kʼiuh kwo, 屈攣過 wat, ˏlün kwoʼ. Kʼiuh liuen kwo, 彎過 ˏwán kwoʼ. Wán kwo; bent, crooked, 攣曲 ˏlün huk,. Liuen kʼiuh, 屈曲 wat, huk,. Kʼiuh kʼiuh, 彎曲 ˏwán huk,. Wán kʼiuh, 枉 ʻwong. Wáng, 橈 ˏnáu. Náu, 歪歪歪歪的 ˏwái ˏwái ʻmé ʻmé tik,, 奕奕竅 ˏngan ˏngan hiúʼ, 勾 ˏkau. Kau; bent, distorted, 邪 ˏtsʼé. Sié, 佞 ˏjú. Yáu, 佌 huk,. Kʼiuh; bent over, 攣腰 ˏlün ˏjú. Liuen yáu; bent or cuddled up, 攣埋 ˏlün ˏmái. Liuen mái, 蹌蹋 ʻkün kuk,. Kiuen kiuh; rather bent, 灣灣的 ˏwán ˏwán tik,. Wán wán tih; a bent bow, 彎弓 ˏwán ˏkung. Wán kung, 彊 ˏyéung. Jáng, 弭 ˏyéung. Yáng, 弛 ˏpʼí. Pʼí, 委 ʻwai. Wei; can be bent, 可屈 ʻho wat,. Kʼo kʼiuh, 可曲 ʻho huk,. Kʼo kʼiuh, 屈得 wat, tak,. kʼiuh teh; bent with age 佗腰 ˏtʼo ˏjú. Tʼo yáu, 趨趨 kuk, tsuk,. Kuh tsuh, 犂老 ˏlai ʻlò. Lí láu; bent down, as the head, 低過頭 ˏtai kwoʼ ˏtʼau. Tí kwo tʼau, 垂過頭 ˏshui kwoʼ ˏtʼau. Chui kwo tʼau, 嚘低頭 ngap, ˏtai ˏtʼau, 侁 sham². Shin, 儼侁 ˏlam sham². Lin shin, 傴僂 ʻü ˏlau. Yú lau; bent, not straight, as a person inclined to one side, 放歪身 fongʼ ʻmé ˏshan. Fáng mé shin, 打側身 ʻtá chak, ˏshan. Tá tseh shin, 放體身 fongʼ ʻlai ˏshan, 傷 ˏpín. Pien; bent forwards, 鞠躬 kuk, ˏkung. Kuh kung; bent double, 箇佩 chʼuk, suk,. Chʼuh suh; forced or bent, as the mind, 詘 wat,. Kʼiuh, 寃詘 ˏün wat,. Yuen kʼiuh, 枉詘 ʻwong wat,. Wáng kʼiuh.

Bent on, having a fixed inclination, 决意 küt, íʼ. Kiueh í, 定意 teng² íʼ. Ting í; bent on death, 志於死 chíʼ ˏü ʻsz. Chí yú sz, 定要死 teng² iúʼ ʻsz. Ting yáu sz; bent on war, 决要戰 küt, iúʼ chínʼ. Kiueh yáu chen, 定要打仗 teng² iúʼ ʻtá chéung². Ting yáu tá cháng, 定要出傢伙 teng² iúʼ chʼut, ˏká ʻfo. Ting yáu chʼuh kiá ho; bent against reason, 嗰理而行 ngák, ʻlí ˏí ˏhang. [逆] Nih lí rh hang, 唔順理 ˏm shun² ʻlí, 不從理 pat, ˏtsʼung ʻlí, 决意唔從理 küt, íʼ ˏm ˏtsʼung ʻlí, 决意不肯從理 küt, íʼ pat, ʻhang ˏtsʼung ʻlí; bent on one thing, 偏要 ˏpʼín iúʼ. pʼien yáu, 偏向 ˏpʼín héungʼ. Pʼien hiáng, 志於一事 chíʼ ˏü yat, sz². Chí yú yih sz, 殉 ˏsun. Siun, 專一 ˏchün yat,. Chuen yih, 懿 íʼ. Í; bent on food, 爲食 waiʼ shik,. Wei shih.

Bent of mind, the, 性 singʼ. Sing, 性情 singʼ ˏtsʼing. Sing tsʼing, 心志 ˏsam chíʼ. Sin chí, 志向 chíʼ héungʼ. Chí hiáng; fixed purpose, 定意 teng² íʼ. Ting í, 决意 küt, íʼ. Kiuh í; the bent of a river, 轉流 chünʼ ˏlau. Chuen liú; the bent of a mountain, 山凹 ˏshán áuʼ. Shán yáu.

Ben't, be not, 不好 pat, ʻhò. Puh háu, 唔好 ˏm ʻhò, 咪 ʻmai.

Benumb, to make torpid, 使痲痺 ʿsz ˏmá pí'. Shí má pí, 使痲痡 ʿsz ˏmá muk˳. Shí má muh.

Benumbed, redered torpid, 痲痺 ˏmá pí'. Má pí, 痲痺 ˏmá pí'. Má pí, 痲痡 ˏmá muk˳. Má muh, 痲痲痺 ˏmá ˏmá pí'. Má má pí, 瘓痺 ʿwai pí'. Wei pí; my foot is benumbed, 脚痺 kéuk˳ pí'. Kioh pí; my hands and feet are benumbed, 手足痲痺 ʿshau tsuk˳ ˏmá pí'. Shau tsuh má pí; benumbed with cold, 瀏涑 ˏkáu ˏk'au. Kiáu k'iú, 癲 ˏwán. Hwán, 癲 ˏkw'an. K'iun.

Benumbedness, destitution of feeling, 痲痺者 ˏmá pí' ʿché. Má pí ché, 痲痡者 ˏmá muk˳ ʿché. Má muh ché, 係樣唔覺 hai² yéung² ˏm kok˳.

Benumbing, depriving of sensation, 使痲痺 ʿsz ˏmá pí'. Shí má pí.

Benzoic, pertaining to benzoin, 安息香嘅 ˏon sik˳ ˏhéung ké', 安息香的 ˏon sik˳ ˏhéung tik˳. Ngán sih hiáng tih; benzoic acid, 安息香酸 ˏon sik˳ ˏhéung ˏsün. Ngán sih hiáng swán.

Benzoin, gum benjamin, 安息香 ˏon sik˳ ˏhéung. Ngán sih hiáng.

Bepale, to make pale, 淡色 támˀ shik˳. Tán sih.

Bepinch, to mark with pinches, 摵 mít˳. Mieh, 撮 ts'üt˳. Ts'oh, 摵到紅 mít˳ tò' ˏhung. Mieh táu hung.

Bepowder, to sprinkle with powder, 瀋末 ʿsham mút˳. Shin moh, 洒末 ʿshá mút˳. Shá moh.

Bequeath, to give by will, 詒 ˏí. Í, 遺下 ˏwai há². Wei hiá, 囑遺 chuk˳ ˏwai. Chuh wei; to leave by will, 留下 ˏlau há². Liú hiá, 留遺 ˏlau ˏwai. Liú wei, 遺落 ˏwai lok˳. Wei loh, 留落 ˏlau lok˳. 贈 ˏwai. Wei; to bequeath to posterity, 留落子孫 ˏlau lok˳ ʿtsz ˏsün. Liú loh tsz sun, 留落仔孫 ˏlau lok˳ ʿtsai ˏsün, 遺下後世 ˏwai há² hau² shai'. Wei hiá hau shí, 傳落後代 ˏch'ün lok˳ hau² toi². Ch'uen loh hau tái, 詒厥子孫 ˏí küt˳ ʿtsz ˏsün. Í kiueh tsz sun; do not bequeath to him a single hair, 勿遺下過佢一條毛 mat˳ ˏwai há² kwo' ʿk'ü yat˳ ˏt'iú ˏmò. Wuh wei hiá kwo k'ü yih t'iáu máu, 唔好遺落過佢一條毛 ˏm ʿhò ˏwai lok˳ kwo' ʿk'ü yat˳ ˏt'iú ˏmò, 一條毛唔好剩落過佢 yat˳ ˏt'iú ˏmò ˏm ʿhò shingˀ lok˳ kwo' ʿk'ü.

Bequest, a legacy, 遺業 ˏwai íp˳. Wei nieh, 遺嗣 ˏwai tsz². Wei tsz, 留下物業 ˏlau há² mat˳ íp˳. Liú hiá wuh nieh.

Berate, to chide vehemently, 罵得交關 máˀ tak˳ ˏkáu ˏkwán. Má teh kiáu kwán, 重罵 chungˀ máˀ. Chung má, 鬧包 náu² ˏpáu. Náu páu.

Berattle, to fill with rattling sounds, 打卜卜 ʿtá puk˳ puk˳, 嘈人耳 ˏts'ò ˏyan ʿí. Ts'áu jin rh, 嘈嘈嘲嘲 ˏts'ò ˏts'ò pai' pai'.

Bereave (pret. bereaved, bereft; pp. bereaved, bereft), to deprive of, 奪 tüt˳. Toh, 奪去 tüt˳ hü'. Toh k'ü, 搶奪 ʿts'éung tüt˳. Ts'iáng toh, 搶去 ʿts'éung hü'. Ts'iáng k'ü, 搶刼 ʿts'éung kíp˳. Ts'iáng kieh, 拿去 ˏná hü'. Ná k'ü, 刼去 kíp˳ hü'. Kieh k'ü, 刼奪 kíp˳ tüt˳. Kieh toh.

Bereaved, deprived of, 奪過 tüt˳ kwo'. Toh kwo, 搶過 ʿts'éung kwo'. Ts'iáng kwo, 奪過去 tüt˳ kwo' hü'. Toh kwo k'ü, 刼過去 kíp˳ kwo' hü'. Kieh kwo k'ü, 拿過去 ˏná kwo' hü'. Ná kwo k'ü, 刼奪去 kíp˳ tüt˳ hü'. Kieh toh k'ü; to be bereaved of property, 敗了 páiˀ ʿliú. Pái liáu, 家業去了 ˏká íp˳ hü' ʿliú. Kiá nieh k'ü liáu, 失了家業 shat˳ ʿliú ˏká íp˳. Shih liáu kiá nieh, 喪失家業 song' shat˳ ˏká íp˳. Sáng shih kiá nieh, 一的冇咯 yat˳ ˏtí ʿmò lok˳, 亡沒 ˏmong mút˳. Wáng muh, 沒了 mút˳ ʿliú. Muh liáu; bereaved of one's parents, 孤 ˏkú. Kú, 孑 k'ít˳. Kieh, 無父無母 ˏmò fú² ˏmò ʿmò. Wú fú wú mú, 早喪父母 ʿtsò song' fú² ʿmò. Tsáu sáng fú mú, 早失怙恃 ʿtsò shat˳ ú² shí². Tsáu shih hú shí; bereaved of friends and kindred, 孑然一身 k'ít˳ ˏín yat˳ ˏshan. Kieh jen yih shin, 孑影孤燈 k'ít˳ ʿying ˏkú ˏtang. Kieh ying kú tang, 無朋無友 ˏmò ˏp'ang ˏmò ʿyau. Wú p'ang wú yú, 離羣索居 ˏlí ˏkw'an sok˳ ˏkü. Lí k'iun soh kü.

Bereavement, loss of a friend by death, 喪者 song' ʿché. Sáng ché, 失者 shat˳ ʿché. Shih ché; bereavement of parents, 喪父母者 song' fú² ʿmò ʿché. Sáng fú mú ché, 喪雙親者 song' ˏshéung ˏts'an ʿché. Sáng shwáng ts'in ché; in your present bereavement, 你現居喪者 ʿní ín² ˏkü ˏsong ʿché. Ní hien kü sáng ché.

Bereaving, depriving of, 奪去 tüt˳ hü'. Toh k'ü; stripping, 搶去嗟 ʿts'éung hü' sái', 打赤剝 ʿtá ch'ik˳ mok˳. Tá ch'ih moh.

Bereft, deprived of, 奪過去 tüt˳ kwo' hü'. Toh kwo k'ü, 搶清 ʿts'éung ˏts'ing. Ts'iáng ts'ing; made destitute, 盡行一空 tsunˀ ˏhang yat˳ ˏhung. Tsin hang yih k'ung, 全無 ˏts'ün ˏmò. Ts'iuen wú; without parents, 孤 ˏkú. Kú.

Bergamot, a variety of pear, 梨名 ˏlí ˏmeng. Lí ming; a species of citron, 香檸檬 ˏhéung ˏning ˏmung. Hiáng ning mung; a perfume from the citron, 檸檬香水 ˏning ˏmung ˏhéung ʿshui. Ning mung hiáng shwui; a species of snuff perfumed with bergamot, 香鼻烟 ˏhéung pí² ˏín. Hiáng pí yen; a coarse tapestry, 粗地氈 ˏts'ò tí² ˏchín. Ts'ú tí chen.

Bergander, a burrow duck, 棲竇穴鴨 ˏts'ai tau² üt˳ áp˳. Ts'í tau yueh yáh.

Bergmote, a court held on a hill in Derbyshire in England, for deciding controversies between the miners, 大英國掘工審案名 Táiˀ Ying kwok˳ kwat˳ ˏkung ʿsham on' ˏmeng. Tá Ying kwoh kiueh kung shin ngán ming.

Berlin blue, Prussian blue, 洋靛 ˏyéung tínˀ. Yáng tien.

Berme, a space of ground of a few feet in width, left between the rampart of a fortification and the moat, 城牆外基墨 ˏshing ˏts'éung ngoi² ˏkí pok˳. Ching ts'iáng wái kí kioh; the slanting bank of a canal, 水渠斜墨 ʿshui ˏk'ü ˏts'é pok˳. Shwui k'ü sié kioh.

Bermudas [西印度] 巴耳慕打土羣島 [Saiyan-tò] Páimòtász ˏkw'an ʿtò. [Síyintú] Párhmútász

k'iun táu; a refuge of pirates, 賊巢 ts'ák, ch'áu. Ts'ih ch'áu.

Bern-owl 小鴟名 'siú ch'í meng. Siáu ch'í ming.

Berried, furnished with berries, 有櫻菓 'yau ying 'kwo. Yú ying ko, 有珠菓 'yau chü 'kwo. Yú chú ko.

Berry, a succulent fruit containing naked seeds, 子 'tsz. Tsz, 珠菓 chü 'kwo. Chú ko; red berries, 紅珠子 hung chü 'tsz. Hung chú tsz; mulberries, 桑子 song 'tsz. Sáng tsz; strawberry, 楊梅 yéung múi. Yáng mei; raspberry, 覆盆子 fuk, p'ún 'tsz. Fuh pw'án tsz.

Berry, to bear or produce berries, 生子實 shang 'tsz shat. Sang tsz shih.

Berry-formed, formed like a berry, 生桑子嗰樣 shang song 'tsz 'kòm yéung². Sang sáng tsz kán yáng.

Berth, a station in which a ship rides at anchor, 灣泊之所 wán pok chí 'sho. Wán poh chí so, 泊船之地 pok shün chí tí². Poh ch'uen chí tí, 灣船个笆地 wán shün ko' tát tí², 灣船个處 wán shün ko' ch'ü'. Wán ch'uen ko ch'ú; in a ship, the box or place for sleeping, at the sides of a cabin, 船房子之床 shün fong 'tsz chí ch'ong. Ch'uen fáng tsz chí ch'wáng; a place or employment, 頭路 t'au lò². T'au lú, 工夫 kung fú. Kung fú, 事幹 sz² kon'. Sz kán, 職分 chik fan². Chih fan, 事業 sz² íp. Sz nieh.

Berth, to allot each man a place for his hammock, 派床位 p'ái' ch'ong wai². P'ái ch'wáng wei.

Bertram, a plant, 茼蒿 t'ung hò. T'ung háu, 蘿 kau'. Kau.

Beryl, a stone of emerald color, 綠玉 luk yuk. Luh yuh.

Beriline 綠玉的 luk yuk tik. Luh yuh tih, 綠玉嘅 luk yuk ké'.

Besayle, a great-grand-father, 曾祖 tsang 'tsò. Tsang tsú, 老豆嘅亞爺 'lò tau² ké' á' yé, 太公 t'ái' kung. T'ái kung.

Bescrawl, to scribble over, 潦草 'lò 'ts'ò. Láu ts'áu, 苟且寫字 'kau 'ch'é 'sé tsz². Kau ts'ié sié tsz.

Bescreen, to cover with a screen, 遮 ché. Ché, 遮蔽 ché pai'. Ché pí, 遮住 ché chü². Ché chú; to conceal, 隱匿 'yan nik. Yin nih.

Bescribble, to scribble over, 潦草 'lò 'ts'ò. Láu tsáu.

Beseech (pret. and pp. besought), to ask or pray with urgency, 懇求 'han k'au. K'an k'iú, 祈求 k'í k'au. K'í k'iú, 仰求 'yéung k'au. Yáng k'iú, 切求 ts'ít k'au. Ts'ieh k'iú, 苦求* 'fú k'au. K'ú k'iú, 務求 mò² k'au. Wú k'iú, 乞求 hat k'au. K'ih k'iú; I beseech you, 我懇求你 'ngo 'han k'au 'ní. Wo k'an k'iú ní.

Beseecher, one who requests, 懇求者 'han k'au 'ché. K'an k'iú ché.

Beseeching, entreating, 懇求 'han k'au. K'an k'iú, 祈求 k'í k'au. K'í k'iú.

* The last three expressions are chiefly used in business and in the common occupations of life.

Beseechingly, in a beseeching manner, 切求 ts'ít k'au. Ts'ieh k'iú.

Beseem, to become, 宜然 í ín. Í jen, 適宜 shik í. Shih í, 合宜 hòp í. Hoh í, 當然 tong ín. Táng jen.

Beseeming, 所當然 'sho tong ín. So táng jen, 合宜 hòp í. Hoh í.

Beseeming, comeliness, 禮儀 'lai í. Lí í.

Beseemingly, in a beseeming manner, 宜然 í ín. Í jen, 善然 shín² ín. Shen jen.

Beseemly, fit, 宜然 í ín. Í jen, 合宜 hòp í. Hoh í.

Beset, (pret. and pp. beset), to encircle, 圍住 wai chü². Wei chú, 圍繞 wai 'iú. Wei yáu, 圍着 wai chéuk. Wei choh, 圍繞 wán 'iú. Hwán yáu, 環住 wán chü². Hwán chú, 圈圍 hün wai. K'iuen wei; to beset on all sides, 周圍困住 chau wai kw'an' chü². Chau wei kw'an chú, 四面圍住 sz' mín² wai chü². Sz mien wei chü; to press on all sides, so as to perplex, 四圍把守 sz' wai 'pá 'shau. Sz wei pá shau, 把守住 'pá 'shau chü². Pá shau chú, 圍困 wai kw'an'. Wei kw'an, 圍塞 wai sak. Wei seh, 困塞 kw'an' sak. Kw'an seh; to embarrass, 困難 kw'an' nán². Kw'an nán; to waylay, 截路 tsít lò². Tsieh lú, 攔截 lán tsít. Lán tsieh, 要截 iú tsít. Yáu tsieh, 截住 tsít chü². Tsieh chú; to fall upon, 突然進攻 tat ín tsun' kung. Tuh jen tsun kung, 偶然攻打 'ngau ín kung 'tá. Ngau jen kung tá; she is beset with flatterers, 諂媚之人圍住佢 'ch'ím mí² chí yan wai chü² 'k'ü. Chen mei chí jin wei chú k'ü, 被諂媚之人圍住 pí² 'ch'ím mí² chí yan wai chü². Pí chen mei chí jin wei chú; grief besets her hard, 憂悶逼佢太甚 yau mún² pik 'k'ü t'ái' sham². Yú mwán pih k'ü t'ái shin, 被憂逼緊 pí² yau pik 'kan. Pí yú pih kin.

Besetting, surrounding, 圍住 wai chü². Wei chú; waylaying, 截路 tsít lò². Tsieh lú.

Besetting, habitually attending, 隨 ts'ui; a besetting sin, 罪過隨身 tsúi² kwo' ts'ui shan. Tsúi kwo sui shin.

Beshrouded, see Shrouded.

Beside, at the side of, 在傍邊 tsoi² p'ong pín. Tsái p'áng pien, 側邊 chak pín. Tseh pien, 在旁使 tsoi² p'ong pín². Tsái p'áng pien; near, 近 kan². Kin, 近邊 kan² pín. Kin pien, 近處 kan² ch'ü². Kin ch'ú, 近地 kan² tí². Kin tí; beside one's self, out of wits, 發癲 fát tín. Fáh tien, 發狂 fát kw'ong. Fáh kw'áng, 心亂 sam lün². Sin lwán, 心麻麻亂 sam má má lün². Sin má má lwán, 癲癲狂狂 tín tín kw'ong kw'ong. Tien tien kw'áng kw'áng, 癲緊頭 tín 'kan t'au. Tien kin t'au, 癲癲廢廢 tín tín fai' fai', 癲狗嗰樣 tín 'kau 'kòm yéung². Tien kau kán yáng; sit down beside him, 坐落傍邊 tso² lok p'ong pín. Tso loh p'áng pien, 坐落側邊 tso² lok chak pín. Tso loh tseh pien; beside the mark, 不中 pat chung'. Puh chung.

Beside, } exclusive of, 除 ˌch'ü. Ch'ú, 除了 ˌch'ü
Besides, } ˋliú. Ch'ú liáu, 除外 ˌch'ü ngoi². Ch'ú wái, 另外 ling² ngoi². Ling wái, 除却 ˌch'ü k'éukˎ. Ch'ú kioh, 除非 ˌch'ü ˌfí. Ch'ú fí, 只 ˋchí. Chí; over and above 另有 ling² ˋyau. Ling yú; moreover, 另外 ling² ngoi². Ling wái, 餘外 ˌü ngoi². Yú wái, 此外 ˋts'z ngoi². Ts'z wái, 以外 ˋí ngoi². Í wái, 還有 ˌwán ˋyau. Hwán yú, 重有 chung² ˋyau. Chung yú, 尚有 shéung² ˋyau. Sháng yú, 況且 fong' ˋch'é. Hwáng ts'ié, 況有 fong' ˋyau. Hwáng yú, 且有 ˋch'é ˋyau. Ts'ié yú, 又 yau². Yú, 再 tsoi'. Tsái, 再者 tsoi' ˋché. Tsái ché; how many pounds beside the tare, 除皮幾多斤 ˌch'ü ˌp'í ˋkí ˌto ˌkan. Ch'ú p'í kí to kin; nobody can do it beside you, 除曉你無人做得 ˌch'ü ˌhiú ˋní ˌmò ˌyan tsò² takˎ; there was no body besides himself, 他之外未有別人 ˌt'á ˌchí ngoi² mí² ˋyau pítˌ ˌyan. T'á chí wái wí yú pieh jin; besides the miseries of war, 打仗患禍之外 ˋtá chéung² wán² wò² ˌchí ngoi². Tá cháng wán ho chí wái; beside the purpose, 唔合式 ˌm hòpˌ shikˎ. Wú ho shih, 唔中用 ˌm ˌchung yung²; besides this, 除此之外 ˌch'ü ˋts'z ˌchí ngoi². Ch'ú ts'z chí wái; except yourself, 除你之外 ˌch'ü ˋní ˌchí ngoi². Ch'ú ní chí wái; moreover he said, 另外有話 ling² ngoi² ˋyau wá². Ling wái yú hwá; besides that, 另外 ling² ngoi². Ling wái; there is one tribe besides, 別有一種 pítˌ ˋyau yatˎ ˋchung. Pieh yú yih chung; there is nothing else, besides what is comprised in them, 捨此而外, 更無他耳 ˋshé ˋts'z ˌí ngoi², kang' ˌmò ˌt'á ˋí. Shié ts'z rh wái, kang wú t'á rh.

Besidery, a species of pear, 梨名 ˌlí ˌmeng. Lí ming.

Besiege, to lay siege to, 圍困 ˌwai kw'an'. Wei kw'an, 圍攻 ˌwai ˌkung. Wei kung, 圍攻 ˌwán ˌkung. Hwán kung, 環攻 ˌwán ˌkung. Hwán kung, 四圍把守 sz' ˌwai ˋpá ˋshau. Sz wei pá shau, 四圍守住 sz' ˌwai ˋshau chü². Sz wei shau chú, 周圍困逼 ˌchau ˌwai kw'an' pikˎ. Chau wei kw'an pih, 四邊環繞 sz' ˌpín ˌwán ˋiú. Sz pien hwán yáu, 四面夾攻 sz' mín² kápˎ ˌkung. Sz mien kiáh kung, 重重圍住 ˌch'ung ˌch'ung ˌwai chü². Ch'ung ch'ung wei chú; to lay siege to a city, 圍城攻打 ˌwai ˌshing ˌkung ˋtá. Wei ching kung tá, 圍困城池 ˌwai kw'an' ˌshing ˌch'í. Wei kw'an ching ch'í, 環繞城池 ˌwán ˋiú ˌshing ˌch'í. Hwán yáu ching ch'í; to throng round, and press upon, 四面擠擁 sz' mín² ˌtsai ˋyung. Sz mien tsí yung, 四面擁塞 sz' mín² ˋyung sakˎ. Sz mien yung seh, 周圍逼密 ˌchau ˌwai pikˎ matˌ. Chau wei pih mih.

Besieged, surrounded with hostile troops, 圍攻過 ˌwán ˌkung kwo'. Hwán kung kwo.

Besieger, one who lays siege, 圍攻者 ˌwai ˌkung ˋché. Wei kung ché.

Besieging, laying siege, 圍攻 ˌwai ˌkung. Wei kung, 圍攻 ˌwán ˌkung. Hwán kung.

Besieging, employed in a siege, 圍攻嘅 ˌwán ˌkung kè'; a besieging army, 圍攻之軍 ˌwán ˌkung ˌchí ˌkwan. Hwán kung chí kiun.

Besiegingly, in a besieging manner, 環然 ˌwán ˌín. Hwán jen, 圍然 ˌwán ˌín. Hwán jen.

Beslaver, to defile with slaver, 流涎 ˌlau ˋnan; to beslaver one's dress, 流涎嘅件衫 ˌlau ˋnan sái' kín² ˌshám.

Beslavered, defiled with slaver, 流涎過 ˌlau ˋnan kwo'.

Beslubber, to soil with spittle, 流涎 ˌlau ˋnan.

Besmear, to bedaub, 傅油 fú² ˌyau. Fú yú, 抹油 mútˎ ˌyau. Moh yú; to soil, 整汚 ˋching ˌú. Ching wú, 塗汚 ˌt'ò ˌú. T'ú wú, 傅 fú². Fú, 搽油 ˌch'á ˌyau. Ch'á yú, 斁 yikˎ. Yih.

Besmeared, bedaubed, 傅過油 fú² kwo' ˌyau. Fú kwo yú, 抹過油 mútˎ kwo' ˌyau. Moh kwo yú; 整汚過 ˋching ˌú kwo'. Ching wú kwo, 塗汚過 ˌt'ò ˌú kwo'. T'ú wú kwo, 搽汚過 ˌch'á ˌú kwo'. Ch'á wú kwo.

Besmearer, one who bedaubs, 傅油者 fú² ˌyau ˋché. Fú yú ché; one who soils, 整汚者 ˋching ˌú ˋché. Ching wú ché.

Besmearing, bedaubing, 傅油 fú² ˌyau. Fú yú; soiling, 整汚 ˋching ˌú. Ching wú.

Besmoke, to foul with smoke, 燻黑 ˌts'au hakˎ. Ts'iú heh, 燻黑 ˌt'ám hakˎ. T'án heh; dried in the smoke, 烟燻 ˌín ˌts'au. Yen ts'iú.

Besmut, to blacken with smut, 被火燻煤整黑 pí² ˋfo ˌt'ám ˌmúi ˋching hakˎ. Pí ho t'án mei ching heh.

Besmutted, blackened with smut, 被火燻煤整過黑 pí² ˋfo ˌt'ám ˌmúi ˋching kwo' hakˎ. Pí ho t'án mei ching kwo heh.

Besnowed, covered with snow, 鋪滿雪 ˌp'ò ˋmún sütˎ. P'ú mwán siueh; sprinkled with white blossoms, 白花似雪滿地 pákˎ ˌfá ˋts'z sütˎ ˋmún tí². Peh hwá sz siueh mwán tí.

Besom, a broom, 掃把 sò' ˋpá. Sáu pá, 掃趕 sò' ˋkon. Sáu kán, 掃帚 sò' ˋchau. Sáu chau, 篲 ˋchau. Chau, 笤篲 ˌchiú ˋchau. Cháu chau, 捌 pátˎ. Páh, 一把掃把 pat, ˋpá sò' ˋpá. Yih pá sáu pá; a round, straight besom, 掃篲 sò' ˋchau. Sáu chau; a flat besom, 笤篲 ˌchiú ˋchau. Cháu chau, (see Broom).

Besomer, in China, a wife or conbubine, 執箕篲 chapˎ ˌkí ˋchau. Chih kí chau.

Besort, to suit, 整合意 ˋching hòpˌ í'. Ching hoh í, 做到合意 tsò² tò' hòpˌ í'. Tso táu hoh í, 做喘 tsò² ˋch'ün. Tso ch'uen, 做到中意 tsò² tò' ˌchung í'. Tso táu chung í, 做到合式 tsò² tò' hòpˌ shikˎ. Tso táu hoh shih.

Besot, to make sottish, 昏迷人 ˌfan ˌmai ˌyan. Hwan mí jin, 俾人戇 ˋpí ˌyan ngong². Pí jin ch'un, 令人迷 ling² ˌyan ˌmai. Ling jin mí, 懞 mung². Mung, 迷惑 ˌmai wákˎ. Mí hwoh.

Besotted, made sottish, 昏迷過 ˌfan ˌmai kwo'. Hwan mí kwo; besotted on, infatuated with foolish affection, 泥於 ní² ˌü. Ní yú, 癡迷 ˌch'í ˌmai. Ch'í mí, 溺於 nikˎ ˌü. Nih yú.

Besottingly, in a besotting manner, 癡迷噉樣 ˏch'í ˏmai 'kòm yéung². Ch'í mí kán yáng.

Besought, entreated, 懇求過 'han ˏk'au kwo'. K'an k'iú kwo.

Bespangle, to adorn with spangles, 釘滿身花 ˏteng 'mún ˏshan ˏfá. Ting mwán shin hwá, 繡滿身光彩 sau' 'mún ˏshan ˏkwong 'ts'oi. Siú mwán shin kwáng ts'ái.

Bespangled, adorned with spangles or something else, 滿身光彩 'mún ˏshan ˏkwong 'ts'oi. Mwán shin kwáng tsái.

Bespatter, to soil by spattering, 濺 tsín'. Tsien, 洒濕 'shá 'nan, 濺 tsán'. Tsán; to bespatter one's reputation, 汚辱聲名 ˏú yuk₂ ˏshing ˏmeng. Wú juh shing ming.

Bespattered, spattered over, 濺過 tsín' kwo'. Tsien kwo, 濺濕過 tsán' 'nan kwo', 濺濕身 tsán' shap₂ ˏshan.

Bespattering, spattering with water, 濺濕 tsín' 'nan, 濺濕 tsán' shap₂. Tsán shih, 濺起水 tsín' 'hí 'shui. Tsien k'í shwui; soiling, 濺汚 tsán' ˏú. Tsán wú; calumnating, 誹謗 'fí p'ong'. Fí p'áng, 訕謗 shán' p'ong'. Shán p'áng.

Bespawl, to soil with spittle, 唾汚 t'o' ˏú. T'o wú, 唾濕 t'o' 'nan.

Bespeak (pret. bespoke; pp. bespoke, bespoken), to order or engage, 話落 wá² lok₂. Hwá loh, 話定 wá² teng². Hwá ting, 囑落 chuk₂ lok₂. Chuh loh, 吩咐定 ˏfan fú² teng². Fan fú ting, 囑咐落 chuk₂ fú² lok₂. Chuh fú loh; bespeak a chair, 話落愛乘轎 wá² lok₂ oi' ˏshing 'kiú. Hwá loh ngái ching kiáu; forbode, 卜 puk₂. Puh, 占 ˏchím. Chen; to forbode danger, 卜凶 puk₂ ˏhung. Puh hiung; to address, 與人講 'ü ˏyan 'kong. Yú jin kiáng; to betoken, 指 'chí. Chí, 指示 'chí shí². Chí shí; his language bespeaks him a scholar, 他之話是斯文言 ˏt'á ˏchí wá² shí² ˏsz ˏman ˏín. T'á chí hwá shí sz wan yen.

Bespeaker 話落者 wá² lok₂ 'ché. Hwá loh ché, 吩咐者 ˏfan fú² 'ché. Fan fú ché.

Bespeaking, ordering beforehand, 話定 wá² teng². Hwá ting, 話落 wá² lok₂. Hwá loh; indicating, 卜 puk₂. Puh, 占 ˏchím. Chen, 指 'chí. Chí.

Bespeckle, to mark with speckles or spots, 點 'tím. Tien, 整一點點 'ching yat₂ 'tím 'tím. Ching yih tien tien.

Bespeckled, marked with speckles or spots, 點過 'tím kwo'. Tien kwo, 星散 ˏsing sán'. Sing sán.

Bespew, to soil with spittle, 吐汚 t'ò' ˏú. T'ú wú, 唾痰痰 t'o' ˏhá ˏt'ám. T'o kiá t'án.

Bespice, to season with spices, 入味 yap₂ mí². Jih wí, 加味 ˏká mí². Kiá wí.

Bespit (pret. bespit; pp. bespit, bespitten), to soil with spittle, 唾汚 t'o' ˏú. T'o wú, 流涎 ˏlau 'nan.

Bespot, to mark with spots, 點 'tím. Tien; to cover with spots, 點滿噉 'tím 'mún sái'.

Bespotted, marked with spots, 點過 'tím kwo'. Tien kwo, 星散過 ˏsing sán' kwo', Sing sán kwo.

Bespread (pret. and pp. bespread), to spread over, 鋪 ˏp'ò. P'ú, 鋪滿 ˏp'ò 'mún. P'ú mwán, 蓋滿 k'oi' 'mún. K'ái mwán.

Besprinkle, to sprinkle over, 洒 'shá. Shá; to besprinkle with water, 洒水 'shá 'shui. Shá shwui, 潑水 p'út₂ 'shui. P'oh shwui; to besprinkle with dust, 蓋以塵埃 k'oi' 'í ˏch'an ˏoi. K'ái í ch'in ngái, 蓋以塵垢 k'oi' 'í ˏch'an 'kau. K'ái í ch'in kau; to spurt water, as a tailor over clothes, 噴水 p'an' 'shui. P'in shwui, 濕濕 ˏmí shap₂. Wí shih.

Besprinkling, sprinkling over, 洒 'shá. Shá.

Besputter, to sputter over, 唾汚 t'o' ˏú. T'o wú.

Best, the best, 至好 chí' 'hò. Chí háu, 極好 kik₂ 'hò. Kih háu, 最好 tsuí' 'hò. Tsui háu, 頂好 'teng 'hò. Ting háu, 第一好 tai² yat₂ 'hò. Tí yih háu, 甚好 sham² 'hò. Shin háu, 上好 shéung² 'hò. Sháng háu, 狠好 'han 'hò. K'an háu, 極善 kik₂ shín². Kih shen, 好得狠 'hò tak₂ 'han. Háu teh k'an, 最善 tsuí' shín². Tsui shen, 極美 kik₂ 'mí. Kih mei, 最美 tsuí' 'mí. Tsui mei, 最佳 tsuí' ˏkái. Tsui kiá, 極佳 kik₂ ˏkái. Kih kiá, 甚佳 sham² ˏkái. Shin kiá, 極妙 kik₂ miú². Kih miáu, 至妙 chí' miú². Chí miáu, 頂妙 'teng miú². Ting miáu, 絕妙 tsüt₂ miú². Tsiueh miáu, 上好 shéung² 'hò. Sháng háu; the best quality of rice, 上米 shéung² 'mai. Sháng mí; the best old wine, 上好老酒 shéung² 'hò 'lò 'tsau. Sháng háu láu tsiú; the best wine, 旨酒 'chí 'tsau. Chí tsiú, 極美之酒 kik₂ 'mí ˏchí 'tsau. Kih mei chí tsiú; the best way or plan, 不如 pat₂ ˏü. Puh jú; to do one's best, 盡力 tsun² lik₂. Tsin lih; to make the best of a thing, 乘機圖大利 ˏshing ˏkí ˏt'ò tái² lí²; to make the best of one's way, 行快 ˏhang fái'. Hang kw'ái, 直行 chik₂ ˏhang. Chih hang; to the best of my remembrance, 依我所記 ˏí 'ngo 'sho kí'. Í wo so kí, 照我記得噉樣 chiú' 'ngo kí' tak₂ 'kòm yéung². Cháu wo kí teh kán yáng; speak to the best of your knowledge, 照你所見盡講 chiú' 'ní 'sho kín' tsun² 'kong. Cháu ní so kien tsin kiáng, 你所知講嘥出來 'ní 'sho ˏchí 'kong sái' ch'ut₂ ˏloi; which do you like best? 你中意邊个嘅呢 'ní ˏchung í' ˏpín ko' ké' ˏní, 你喜孰乎 'ní 'hí shuk₂ ˏú. Ní hí shuh hú; to love one best, 我至愛佢 'ngo chí' oi' 'k'ü. Wo chí ngái k'ü; most correctly, 至着 chí' chéuk₂. Chí choh; what do you think had best be done? 照你點樣做好呢 chiú' 'ní 'tím yéung² tsò² 'hò ˏní, 依你怎樣爲好 ˏí 'ní 'cham yéung² ˏwai 'hò. Í ní tsang yáng wei háu; best of all, 至好 chí' 'hò. Chí háu; bestarranged, 齊備至好 ˏts'ai pí² chí' 'hò. Ts'í pí chí háu, 打點至好 'tá 'tím chí' 'hò. Tá tien chí háu; best-governed, 至好管轄 chí' 'hò 'kún hat₂. Chí háu kwán hiáh; best-natured, 第一好性 tai² yat₂ 'hò sing'. Tí yih háu sing; best-tempered, 性極溫柔 sing' kik₂ ˏwan ˏyau. Sing kih wan jau; best-trained, 被極善之教育 pí² kik₂ shín² ˏchí káu' yuk₂. Pí kih shen chí kiáu yuh, 甚好禮儀 sham²

'hò 'lai ¸í. Shin háu lí í; best-written, 至好書法 chí' 'hò ¸shü fát¸. Chí háu shú fáh, 寫得極好 'sé tak¸ kik¸ 'hò. Sié teh kih háu, 極好筆法 kik¸ 'hò pat¸ fát¸. Kih háu pih fáh.

Bestain 染汚 'ím ¸ú. Yen wú.

Bestead (pret. and pp. bestead), to profit, 利 lí². Lí, 益 yik¸. Yih, 加益於 ¸ká yik¸ ¸ü. Kiá yih yú.

Bestial, brutish, 獸心嘅 shau² ¸sam ké', 如獸無異 ¸ü shau² ¸mò í². Jú shau wú í; vile, 鄙陋 'p'i lau². P'í lau; depraved, 妄嘅 'mong ké', 偏僻 ¸p'ín p'ik¸. P'ien p'ih; sensual, 嗜慾 shí² yuk¸. Shí yuh.

Bestiality 禽獸無異 ¸k'am shau² ¸mò í². K'in shau wú í; unnatural comection with a beast, 人獸相通 ¸yan shau² ¸séung ¸t'ung. Jin shau siáng t'ung.

Bestially, brutally, 兇猛 ¸hung 'mang. Hiung mang, 殘忍嗽樣 ¸ts'án 'yan 'kòm yéung². Ts'án jin kán yáng, 與禽獸無異 'ü ¸k'am shau² ¸mò í². Yú k'in shau wú í.

Bestick (pret. and pp. bestuck), to stick over, as with sharp points, 插滿 ch'áp¸ 'mún. Ch'áh mwán.

Bestir, to move with life and vigor, 發奮 fát¸ 'fan. Fáh fan, 發憤 fát¸ 'fan. Fáh fan; to bestir one's self, 發奮 fát¸ 'fan. Fáh fan, 奮志 'fan chí'. Fan chí, 奮心 'fan ¸sam. Fan sin.

Bestirring, putting into vigorous action, 發憤 fát¸ 'fan. Fáh fan, 發奮 fát¸ 'fan. Fáh fan.

Bestow, to give, 施 ¸shí. Shí, 賜 ts'z'. Ts'z, 施捨 ¸shí 'shé. Shí shié, 賜與 ts'z' 'ü. Ts'z yú; 施與 ¸shí 'ü. Shí yú, 賜予 ts'z' 'ü. Ts'z yú, 贈 tsang². Tsang, 布施 pò' ¸shí. Pú shí, 錫 sik¸. Sih, 錫予 sik¸ 'ü. Sih yú, 俾 'pí. Pí, 畀 'pí. Pí, 捫 'pí. Pí, 貺 'fong. Kwáng, 貽 ¸í. Í, 餉 'héung. Hiáng, 賚 loi². Lái, 貢賜 kung' ts'z'. Kung ts'z; to bestow favors, 施恩 ¸shí ¸yan. Shí ngan, 賜恩 ts'z' ¸yan. Ts'z ngan, 給恩 k'ap¸ ¸yan. Kih ngan; to bestow rewards, 賞賜 'shéung ts'z'. Sháng ts'z; to bestow one's money upon idle things, 虛費無益 ¸hü fai' ¸mò yik¸. Hü fí wú yih, 花錢唔中用 ¸fá ¸ts'ín ¸m ¸chung yung², 花費錢財 ¸fá fai' ¸ts'ín ¸ts'oi. Hwá fí ts'ien ts'ái; to bestow a charity, 施捨 ¸shí 'shé. Shí shié, 濟貧窮 tsai' ¸p'an ¸k'ung. Tsí p'in k'ung, 賙濟 ¸chau tsai'. Chau tsí, 賑濟 chan' tsai'. Chin tsí, 贍貧 shín² ¸p'an. Shen p'in; to bestow largely, 博施 pok¸ ¸shí. Poh shí; to bestow or give in marriage, 嫁女 ká' 'nü. Kiá nü; to lay up in store, 收藏 ¸shau ¸ts'ong. Shau tsáng, 收埋 ¸shau ¸mái. Shau mái; to bestow or give as a present, 送 sung'. Sung, 送給 sung' k'ap¸. Sung kih, 奉贈 fung² tsang². Fung tsang; to bestow a reward, 賞給 'shéung k'ap¸. Sháng kih; to bestow the reward, 賞謝花紅 'shéung tsé² ¸fá ¸hung. Sháng tsié hwá hung; to bestow one's self, 做事 tsò² sz². Tso sz, 做工夫 tsò² ¸kung ¸fú. Tso kung fú; to bestow applause, 喝彩 hot¸ 'ts'oi. Hoh ts'ái, 鼓掌 'kú 'chéung. Kú cháng; God bestows gifts on man, 上帝以才能賜人 Shéung² tai' 'í ¸ts'oi ¸nang ts'z' ¸yan. Sháng tí í ts'ái náng ts'z jin; to bestow much labor on a thing, 用好多心機做个件野 yung' 'hò ¸to ¸sam ¸kí tsò' ko' kín² 'yé. Yung háu to sin kí tso ko kien yé.

Bestowal, act of bestowing, 賜 ts'z'. Ts'z, 施者 ¸shí 'ché. Shí ché, 送者 sung' 'ché. Sung ché.

Bestowed, given gratuitously, 白施過 pák¸ ¸shí kwo'. Peh shí kwo, 送過 sung' kwo'. Sung kwo; given, 畀 'pí. Pí, 俾 'pí. Pí; bestowed, as charity, 施捨過 ¸shí 'shé kwo'. Shí shié kwo, 賜過 ts'z' kwo'. Ts'z kwo, 賜與過 ts'z' 'ü kwo'. Ts'z yú kwo; bestowed a benefit, 附益 fú² yik¸. Fú yih; deposited for safe keeping, 收埋 ¸shau ¸mái. Shau mái, 收藏 ¸shau ¸ts'ong. Shau tsáng.

Bestower, a giver, 賜者 ts'z' 'ché. Ts'z ché, 施者 ¸shí 'ché. Shí ché, 俾者 'pí 'ché. Pí ché, 施捨者 ¸shí 'shé 'ché. Shí shié ché, 施捨嘅 ¸shí 'shé ké'.

Bestowing, giving gratuitously, 白施 pák¸ ¸shí. Peh shí, 送 sung'. Sung, 施捨 ¸shí 'shé. Shí shié; lay out, 費用 fai' yung². Fí yung; depositing in store, 收藏 ¸shau ¸ts'ong. Shau tsáng; applying as the mind, 用心 yung² ¸sam. Yung sin, 用心機 yung² ¸sam ¸kí. Yung sin kí.

Bestowment, the act of giving gratuitously, 白施者 pák¸ ¸shí 'ché. Peh shí ché, 施捨者 ¸shí 'shé 'ché. Shí shié ché; that which is conferred or given, 所賜之物 'sho ts'z' ¸chí mat¸. So ts'z chí wuh, 所施之物 'sho ¸shí ¸chí mat¸. So shí chí wuh, 所畀嘅物件 'sho 'pí ké' mat¸ kín², 所與之東西 'sho 'ü ¸chí ¸tung ¸sai. So yú chí tung sí; donation (in Canton-English cumshow), 感謝 'kòm tsé². Kán tsié.

Bestraddle, see Bestride.

Bestrew (pret. bestrewed; pp. bestrewed, bestrown), to scatter over, as sugar, 瀋落 'sham lok¸. Chin loh; ditto as flowers on the road, 撒花路上 sát¸ ¸fá lò² shéung². Sáh hwá lú sháng. 撒滿地花 sát¸ 'mún tí² ¸fá. Sáh mwán tí hwá.

Bestride (pret. bestrid, or bestrode; pp. bestrid, bestridden), 騎* ¸k'í. K'í, 騎上去 ¸k'í 'shéung hü'. K'í sháng k'ü, 騎上 ¸k'í 'shéung. K'í sháng; to bestride a horse, 騎馬 ¸k'í 'má. K'í má; to step over, 騎過 ¸k'í kwo'. K'í kwo, 跨越 kwá' üt¸. Kwá yuch. [* Chiefly pronounced ¸k'é].

Bestriding 騎 ¸k'í. K'í.

Bestrown, sprinkled over, 瀋過 'sham kwo'. Chin kwo, 瀋了 'sham 'liú. Chin liáu, 撒過 sát¸ kwo'. Sáh kwo.

Bestuck, pierced in various places with sharp pointed bamboo, 插過竹釘 ch'áp¸ kwo' chuk¸ ¸teng. Ch'áh kwo chuh ting.

Bestud, to set with studs, 疋 'ang. Kang, 鏜 ¸séung. Siáng; to set with pearls, 疋珠 'ang ¸chü. Kang chú, 鏜珠 ¸séung ¸chü. Siáng chú.

Bestudding, setting with studs, 疋 'ang. Kang, 鏜 ¸séung. Siáng; setting with pearls, 疋珠 'ang ¸chü. Kang chú, 鏜珠 ¸séung ¸chü. Siáng chú.

Besure, certainly, 自然 tsz' ¸in. Tsz jen.

Bet, a wager, 賭者 ʿtò ʿché. Tú ché; that which is laid, 花紅銀 ˌfá ˌhung ˌngan. Hwá hung yin.

Bet, to lay a bet, 鬥賭 tau' ʿtò. Tau tú, 相賭 ˌséung ʿtò. Siáng tu, 打賭 ʿtá ʿtò. Tá tú; to lay a wager, 輸賭錢 ˌshü ʿtò ˌts'ín. Shú tú ts'ien, 相輸錢 ˌséung ˌshü ˌts'ín. Siáng shú ts'ien, 下賭錢 ʿhá ʿtò ˌts'ín. Hiá tú ts'ien.

Betake (pret. betook; pp. betaken), to have recourse to, 自投 tsz² ˌt'au. Tsz t'au; to betake one's self to study, 從事筆硯 ˌts'ung sz² pat, ín². Ts'ung sz pih yen, 自投入塾 tsz² ˌt'au yap, shuk,. Tsz t'au jih shuh; to betake one's self to flight, 奔走 ˌpan ʿtsau. Pan tsau, 逃走 ˌt'ò ʿtsau. T'áu tsau; to betake one's self to weapons of war, 擰起傢伙 ˌning ʿhí ˌká ʿfo, 出傢伙 ch'ut, ˌká ʿfo. Ch'uh kiá ho, 執起傢伙 chap, ʿhí ˌká ʿfo. Chih k'í kiá ho, 把起兵器 ʿpá ʿhí ˌping hí'. Pá k'í ping k'í.

Betaking, having recourse to, 用 yung². Yung, 投 ˌt'au. T'au, 執 chap,. Chih.

Betel, a species of pepper, the leaves of which are chewed with the areca, or betel-nut, and lime, 蔞 ˌlau. Lau; the leaf of the piper betel, 蔞葉 ˌlau íp,. Lau yeh.

Betel-nut, the nut of the areca palm, 檳榔 ˌpan ˌlong. Pin láng, 槟榔 ˌpan ˌlong. Pin láng; the leaf and nut prepared for chewing, 檳蔞 ˌpan ˌlau. Pin lau; the husks of the betel-nut, 檳榔衣 ˌpan ˌlong ˌí. Pin láng í; betel-nut shear, 檳榔鍘 ˌpan ˌlong cháp,. Pin láng sáh; the betel-nut is for gentlemen, tabacco for beggars, 君子檳榔, 乞兒烟 ˌkwan ʿtsz ˌpan ˌlong, hat, ˌí ˌín. Kiun tsz pin láng, k'ih rh yen.

Bethink (pret. and pp. bethought), to call to mind, 想起 ʿséung ʿhí. Siáng k'í, 記起 kí' ʿhí. Kí k'í, 記得 kí' tak,. Kí teh, 記念 kí' ním². Kí nien, 憶着 yik, chéuk,. Yih choh, 念吓 ním² ʿhá. Nien hiá, 憶起 yik, ʿhí. Yih k'í, 記憶 kí' yik,. Kí yih, 追憶 ˌchui yik,. Chui yih, 追思 ˌchui ˌsz. Chui sz, 思想 ˌsz ʿséung. Sz siáng; to bethink one's self, 自悟 tsz² ng². Tsz wú.

Bethlehem, a town in Judea, 伯利恒 Páklíhang. Pehlíhhang; an hospital for lunatics (see Bedlam), 癲佬館 ˌtín ʿlò ʿkún. Tien láu kwán.

Bethlemite, a lunatic, 癲佬 ˌtín ʿlò. Tien láu; an inhabitant of Bethlehem, 伯利恒人 Páklíhang ˌyan. Pehlíhang jin.

Bethought, see Bethink.

Bethrall, to reduce to bondage, 使當奴 ʿshai tong' ˌnò. Shí táng nú, 使人爲奴 ʿshai ˌyan ˌwai ˌnò. Shí jin wei nú, 發充爲奴 fát, ˌch'ung ˌwai ˌnò. Fáh ch'ung wei nú.

Bethump, to beat soundly, 捶得好深傷 ˌchung tak, ʿhò ˌsham ˌshéung. Chung teh háu shin sháng.

Betide, to befall, 臨 ˌlam. Lin, 及 k'ap,. Kih, 降 kong'. Kiáng; woe betide thee, 嗚呼, 禍將及你 ˌú ˌfú, wo² ˌtséung k'ap, ʿní. Wú hú, ho tsiáng kih ní; if he were dead, what would betide of me? 但若死我則如何 ʿk'ü yéuk, ʿsz ʿngo tsak, ˌü ˌho. K'ü joh sz wo tseh jú ho, 但死曉我點奠好 ʿk'ü ʿsz ˌhiú ʿngo ʿtím sün' ʿhò.

Betide, to come to pass, 適有 shik, ʿyau. Shih yú, 偶遇 ʿngau ü². Ngau yú.

Betime, } in good season or time, 時候 ˌngám
Betimes, } ˌshí hau²; before it is late, 早 ʿtsò. Tsáu, 太早 t'ái' ʿtsò. T'ái tsáu, 狠早 ʿhan ʿtsò. K'an tsáu, 清早 ˌts'ing ʿtsò. Ts'ing tsáu, 絕早 tsüt, ʿtsò. Tsiueh tsáu.

Betoken, to portend, 卜 puk,. Puh, 占 ˌchím. Chen, 指 ʿchí. Chí, 指示 ʿchí shí². Chí shí, 明示 ˌming shí². Ming shí; to mark, 打號 ʿtá hò². Tá háu; it betokens luck, 好兆頭 ʿhò chiú² ˌt'au. Háu cháu t'au, 好勢頭 ʿhò shai' ˌt'au. Háu shí t'au.

Betokened, foreshown, 卜過 puk, kwo'. Puh kwo, 占過 ˌchím kwo'. Chen kwo; indicated, 指示過 ʿchí shí² kwo'. Chí shí kwo.

Betony 鼠尾草 ʿshü ʿmí ʿtsò. Shú wí tsáu.

Betook, see Betake.

Betorn, torn in pieces, 擘爛過 mák, lán² kwo'. Meh lán kwo.

Betoss, to agitate, 搖動 ˌiú tung². Yáu tung; to disturb, 擾亂 ʿiú lün². Yáu lwán; to put in violent motion, 攪動 ʿkáu tung². Kiáu tung; my betossed soul, 心搖搖如懸旌 ˌsam ˌiú ˌiú ˌü ˌün ˌtsing. Sin yáu yáu jú yuen tsing.

Betossed, tossed, 搖動過 ˌiú tung² kwo'. Yáu tung kwo; violently agitated, as one's mind, 心搖亂 ˌsam ˌiú lün². Sin yáu lwán.

Betray, to deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery or fraud, 賣 mái². Mái, 賣付 mái² fú². Mái fú, 付人與仇 fú² ˌyan ʿü ˌch'au. Fú jin yú ch'au, 盜賣 tò² mái². Táu mái; to violate by fraud, 欺騙 ˌhí p'ín'. K'í p'ien, 阨騙 ngák, p'ín'; to violate confidence by disclosing a secret, 洩露事 sít, lò² sz². Sieh lú sz, 疏洩 ˌsho sít,. Sú sieh, 洩漏密事 sít, lau² mat, sz². Sieh lau mih sz, 洩破機關 sít, p'o' ˌkí ˌkwán. Sieh p'o kí kwán; to permit to appear, what prudence would conceal, 發洩 fát, sít,. Fáh sieh; to mislead, 迷惑 ˌmai wák,. Mí hwoh; to show, to disclose, 指出 ʿchí ch'ut,. Chí ch'uh, 洩破 sít, p'o'. Sieh p'o, 俾識出 ʿpí shik, ch'ut,. Pí shih ch'uh; to fail in an engagement, 失信 shat, sun'. Shih sin, 爽約 ʿshong yéuk,. Shwáng yoh; to fail in one's engagement and injure others, 失信陷害人 shat, sun' hám² hoi² ˌyan. Shih sin hán hái jin; to betray a prince, 欺君 ˌhí ˌkwan. K'í kiun; to betray one's country, to forsake one's flag, 賣國 mái² kwok,. Mái kwoh; to betray one's country into the hands of foreigners, 通番賣國 ˌt'ung ˌfán mái² kwok,. T'ung fán mái kwoh; to betray one's master for the sake of glory, 賣主求榮 mái² ʿchü ˌk'au ˌwing. Mái chú k'iú yung; to betray a friend, 辜負朋友 ʿkú fú² ˌp'ang ʿyau. Kú fú p'ang yú; to betray one's self, 自欺 tsz² ˌhí. Tsz k'í.

Betrayed, 賣付過 mái' fú' kwo'. Mái fú kwo; dis-

closed, 洩露過 sít, lò² kwo'. Sieh lú kwo; permitted to appear, 發洩過 fát, sít, kwo'. Fáh sieh kwo; failed in an engagement, 失過信 shat, kwo' sun'. Shih kwo sin.

Betrayer, one who betrays his master, 賣主者 mái² 'chü 'ché. Mái chú ché, 賣師者 mái² ,sz 'ché. Mái sz ché, 欺主者 ,hí 'chü 'ché. K'í chú ché; one who discloses secrets, 洩漏機關者 sít, lau² ,kí kwán 'ché. Sieh lau kí kwán ché; one who fails in an engagement, 失信者 shat, sun' 'ché. Shih sin ché.

Betraying, delivering up treacherously, 賣付 mái² fú². Mái fú; violating confidence, 洩漏密事 sít, lau² mat, sz². Sieh lau mih sz; exposing, 發洩 fát, sít,. Fáh sieh; failing in an engagement, 失信 shat, sun'. Shih sin.

Betrim, to deck, 粧飾 ,chong shik,. Chwáng shih, 著好排長 chéuk, 'hò ,p'ái ,ch'éung. Choh háu p'ái ch'áng, 粧扮 ,chong pán². Chwáng pán, 粧整 ,chong 'ching. Chwáng ching, 打扮 'tá pán². Tá pán.

Betrimmed, adorned, 粧飾過 ,chong shik, kwo'. Chwáng shih kwo, 打扮過 'tá pán² kwo'. Tá pán kwo, 著好排長喫 chéuk, 'hò ,p'ái ,ch'éung ké'.

Betrimming, decking, 粧飾 ,chong shik,. Chwáng shih, 打扮 'tá pán². Tá pán.

Betroth, to espouse, 許聘 'hü p'ing'. Hü p'ing, 成親 ,shing ,ts'an. Ching ts'in, 對親家 túi' ,ts'an ,ká. Túi ts'in kiá, 結親家 kít, ,ts'an ,ká. Kieh ts'in kiá, 訂婚 ting' ,fan. Ting hwan, 聯婚 ,lün ,fan. Liuen hwan, 約爲婚姻 yéuk, ,wai ,fan ,yan. Yoh wei hwan yin, 成姻 ,shing ,yan. Ching yin; to promise a daughter in marriage, 許爲嫁女 'hü ,wai ká' 'nü. Hü wei kiá nü, 願以女妻他 ün² 'í 'nü ts'ai' ,t'á. Yuen í nü ts'í t'á, 應承俾女嫁佢 ,ying ,shing 'pí 'nü ká' 'k'ü; to betroth an unborn child, 指腹聯婚 'chí fuk, ,lün ,fan. Chí fuh liuen hwan.

Betrothed, espoused, 許聘過 'hü p'ing' kwo'. Hü p'ing kwo, 結過親家 kít, kwo' ,ts'an ,ká. Kieh kwo ts'in kiá, 訂過婚 ting' kwo' ,fan. Ting kwo hwan; betrothed wife, 配室 p'úi' shat,. P'ei shih, 原婚 ,ün ,fan. Yuen hwan, 原配 ,ün p'úi'. Yuen p'ei, 結妻 kít, fát, ,ts'ai. Kieh fáh ts'í; second betrothed, 繼室 kai' shat,. Kí shih, 填房 ,t'in ,fong. T'ien fáng.

Betrothing, espousing, 許聘 'hü p'ing'. Hü p'ing, 結親 kít, ,ts'an. Kieh ts'in.

Betrothment, a contract between two persons, for a future marriage between the parties betrothed, 許聘者 'hü p'ing' 'ché. Hü p'ing ché, 結親之事 kít, ,ts'an ,chí sz². Kieh ts'in chí sz.

Betrust, to intrust, 託[托] t'ok,. T'oh, 寄托 'múi t'ok,. Mei t'oh.

Betrusted, intrusted, 託過 t'ok, kwo'. T'oh kwo, 寄托過 'múi t'ok, kwo'. Mei t'oh kwo.

Betrustment, the act of intrusting, 託者 t'ok, 'ché. T'oh ché.

Betted, laid as a wager, 賭過 'tò kwo'. Tú kwo, 輸賭過錢 ,shü 'tò kwo' ,ts'ín.

Better, having good qualities in a greater degree than another, 更好 kang' 'hò. Kang háu, 更佳 kang' ,kái. Kang kiá, 更妙 kang' miú². Kang miáu, 更美 kang' 'mí. Kang mei, 尤佳 ,yau ,kái. Yú kiá, 尤妙 ,yau miú². Yú miáu, 越好 üt, 'hò. Yueh háu, 越妙 üt, miú². Yueh miáu, 尤善 ,yau shín². Yú shen, 更善 kang' shín². Kang shen, 愈好 ü² 'hò. Yú háu; rather, 不如 pat, ,ü. Puh jú, 不若 pat, yéuk,. Puh joh, 莫若 mok, yéuk,. Moh joh, 寧 ,ning. Ning, 唔似得 ,m 'ts'z tak, 唔當得 ,m tong' tak,; what am I the better for it? 有乜益於我呢 'yau mat, yik, ,ü 'ngo ,ní, 有何裨於我 'yau ,ho ,p'í ,ü 'ngo. Yú ho p'í yú wo; this is better than that, 呢的好過个的 ,ní tí² 'hò kwo' ko' tí², 此好過彼 'ts'z 'hò kwo' 'pí. Ts'z háu kwo pí; that is better than this, 彼善於此 'pí shín² ,ü 'ts'z. Pí shen yú ts'z; far better, 越發好 üt, fát, 'hò. Yueh fáh háu, 愈覺妙 ü² kok, miú². Yú kioh miáu, 彌佳 ,ní ,kái. Mí kiá; much better, 好得多 'hò tak, ,to. Háu teh to, 較勝多多 káu' shing' ,to ,to. Kiáu shing to to; the sooner the better, 越快越好 üt, fái' üt, 'hò. Yueh kw'ái yueh háu; the more the better, 多多益善 ,to ,to yik, shín². To to yih shen, 越多越好 üt, to üt, 'hò. Yueh to yueh háu; a little better, 畧好 léuk, 'hò. Lioh háu, 好一的 'hò yat, ,tí, 如些 'hò ,sé. Háu sié; getting better, to be convalescent, 漸漸好 tsím² tsím² 'hò. Tsien tsien háu, 漸愈 tsím² ü². Tsien yú, 漸寥 tsím² ,ch'au. Tsien ch'au, 漸漸痊愈 tsím² tsím² ,ts'ün ü². Tsien tsien ts'iuen yú; better for both parties, 兩家更好 'léung ,ká kang' 'hò. Liáng kiá kang háu, 彼此更好 'pí 'ts'z kang' 'hò. Pí ts'z kang háu; a little better in health, 病好一的 peng² 'hò yat, ,tí, 病好些 peng² 'hò ,sé. Ping háu sié, 小愈 'siú ü². Siáu yú, 比先好一的 'pí ,sín 'hò yat, ,tí, 比先好些 'pí ,sín 'hò ,sé. Pí sien háu sié; better die, 不如死 pat, ,ü 'sz. Puh jú sz, 寧死 ,ning 'sz. Ning sz, 死重好 'sz chung² 'hò. Sz chung háu; it is better for me to die, 不如死罷 pat, ,ü 'sz pá². Puh jú sz pá, 不若我死罷咯 pat, yéuk, 'ngo 'sz pá² lok,. Puh joh wo sz pá [了] liáu; better die than depart, 寧死不去 ,ning 'sz pat, hü'. Ning sz puh k'ü; better commence the attack, than to wait and be killed, 與且等待受殺, 寧可先下手 'ü ,k'í 'tang tai² shau² sát,, ,ning 'ho ,sín 'há 'shau. Yú k'í tang tái shau sháb, ning k'o sien hiá shau; a word from Wei ching is better than a hundred thousand teachers, 魏儆一言勝十萬之師 Ngai ching yat, ,in shing' shap, mán² ,chí ,sz. Wei ching yih yen shing shih wán chí sz; Tán was better Yú, 丹愈於禹 Tán ü² ,ü Ü. Tán yú ,yú Yú; get the better of him, 贏他 ,yeng 'k'ü. Ying k'ü. 勝他 shing' 'k'ü. Shing k'ü; he got the better of him, 贏倒他 ,yeng 'tò 'k'ü. Ying táu k'ü; cannot get the better of him, 唔

贏得佢 ˏm ˏyeng tak˪ ʻk'ü, 贏不得他 ˏyeng pat˪ tak˪ ˏt'á. Ying puh teh t'á; you are better than I, 你係好過我 ʻní hai² ʻhò kwo' ʻngo. Ní hí háu kwo wo; I thought better of it, 再想過唔好做 tsoi' ʻséung kwo' ˏm ʻhò tsò². Tsái siáng kwo puh háu tso, 再思不可爲 tsoi' ˏsz pat˪ ʻho ˏwai. Tsái sz puh k'o wei; I love him better every day, 越耐越愛佢 üt˪ noi² üt˪ oi' ʻk'ü, 日愈久而愛愈深 yat˪ ü² ʻkau ˏí oi' ü² ˏsham. Jih yú kiú rh ngái yú shin.

Better, to make better, 做更好 tsò² kang' ʻhò. Tso kang háu, 整過重好 ʻching kwo' chung² ʻhò. Ching kwo chung háu, 改過好 ʻkoi kwo' ʻhò. Kái kwo háu, 再整過好 tsoi' ʻching kwo' ʻhò. Tsái ching kwo háu; to better one's conduct, 正己 ching' ʻkí. Ching kí, 改正 ʻkoi ching'. Kái ching, 改過 ʻkoi kwo'. Kái kwo, 改變 ʻkoi pín'. Kái pien; to better one's condition, 旺相 wong² séung'. Wáng siáng, 興相 ˏhing séung'. Hing siáng, 興隆 ˏhing ˏlung. Hing lung.

Better, a superior, 上者 shéung² ʻché. Sháng ché; one who has claim to precedence on account of rank, 上等人 shéung² ʻtang ˏyan. Sháng tang jin, 大粒佬 tái² nap˪ ʻlò, 尊者 ˏtsün ʻché. Tsun ché, 長者 ʻchéung ʻché. Cháng ché; ditto on account of his age, 高年者 ˏkò ˏnín ʻché. Káu nien ché, 老大 ʻlò tái². Láu tá; ditto on account of his office, 上等官 shéung² ʻtang ˏkún. Sháng tang kwán, 大官 tái² ˏkún. Tá kwán; our betters, 大過我嘅 tái² kwo' ʻngo ké', 大過我者 tái² kwo' ʻngo ʻché. Tá kwo wo ché, 上過我者 shéung² kwo' ʻngo ʻché. Sháng kwo wo ché, 尊過我者 ˏtsün kwo' ʻngo ʻché. Tsun kwo wo ché, 長過我者 ʻchéung kwo' ʻngo ʻché. Cháng kwo wo ché.

Bettered, improved, 整過更好 ʻching kwo' kang' ʻhò. Ching kwo kang háu, 整好過先時 ʻching ʻhò kwo' ˏsín ˏshí. Ching háu kwo sien shí, 整得好過先時 ʻching tak˪ ʻhò kwo' ˏsín ˏshí. Ching teh háu kwo sien shí, 做得好過舊時 tsò² tak˪ ʻhò kwo' kau² ˏshí. Tso teh háu kwo kiú shí.

Bettering, making better, 做更好 tsò² kang' ʻhò. Tso kang háu, 整更好 ʻching kang' ʻhò. Ching kang háu; improving one's circumstances, 興相 ˏhing séung'. Hing siáng, 旺相 wong² séung'. Wáng siáng.

Betterment 整好者 ʻching ʻhò ʻché. Ching háu ché, 改正之事 ʻkoi ching' ˏchí sz². Kái ching chí sz, 改好者 ʻkoi ʻhò ʻché. Kái háu ché.

Betting, laying a wager, 賭 ʻtò. Tú, 輸賭錢 ˏshü ʻtò ˏts'ín. Shú tú ts'ien.

Betting, the laying of a wager, 輸賭錢者 ˏshü ʻtò ˏts'ín ʻché. Shú tú ts'ien ché.

Bettor, one who bets or lays a wager, 賭者 ʻtò ʻché. Tú ché, 賭錢佬 ʻtò ˏts'ín ʻlò. Tú ts'ien láu, 賭仔 ʻtò ʻtsai. Tú tsz.

Betty, a small instrument to break open doors, 鑿 tsok˪. Tsoh.

Betumbled 掉轉處 tiú² ʻchün ch'ü'. Tiáu chuen ch'ú, 立亂 láp˪ lün². Lih lwán, 立亂攪 láp˪ lün² ʻch'ün. Lih lwán ts'wán.

Betwattled, confounded, 驚呆 ˏkeng ˏngoi. King ngái, 嚇呆 hák˪ ˏngoi. Hih ngái.

Between, in the intermediate space, 中 ˏchung. Chung, 中間 ˏchung ˏkán. Chung kien, 間 ˏkán. Kien, 內 noi². Nui, 當中 ˏtong ˏchung. Táng chung; between you and me, 兩家之中 ʻléung ˏká ˏchí ˏchung. Liáng kiá chí chung; what is that between you and me? (between friends), 你我相好中有乜計帶 ʻní ʻngo ˏséung ʻhò ˏchung ʻyau mat˪ kai' tái', 相好之中有乜計帶 ˏséung ʻhò ˏchí ˏchung ʻyau mat˪ kai' tái'; divide it between the three, 分三吓俾各人一份 ˏfan ˏsám ʻhá, ʻpí kok˪ ˏyan yat˪ fan². Fan sán hiá, pí koh jin yih fan, 均分與三人 ˏkwan ˏfan ʻü ˏsám ˏyan. Kiun fan yú sán jin; between morning and evening, 朝夕之間 ˏchiú tsik˪ ˏchí ˏkán. Cháu tsih chí kien; to press between, 夾住 káp˪ chü². Kiáh chú, 挾住 kíp˪ chü². Kieh chú; the space between, 間地 ˏkán tí². Kien tí, 中間之地 ˏchung ˏkán ˏchí tí². Chung kien chí tí, 間處 ˏkán ch'ü'. Kien ch'ú; to interpose between, 做中人 tsò² ˏchung ˏyan. Tso chung jin, 做保人 tsò² ʻpò ˏyan. Tso páu jin, 做中保 tsò² ˏchung ʻpò. Tso chung páu, 做中 tsò² ˏchung. Tso chung, 作中 tsok˪ ˏchung. Tsoh chung; a go-between, 媒人 ˏmúi ˏyan. Mei jin, 媒婆 ˏmúi ˏp'o. Mei p'o, 媒灼 ˏmúi ch'éuk˪. Mei ch'oh, 冰人 ˏping ˏyan. Ping jin, 執柯 chap˪ ˏo. Chih o; it lies between you three, 在你三个人 tsoi² ʻní ˏsám ko' ˏyan. Tsái ní sán ko jin, 盡在你三人 tsun² tsoi² ʻní ˏsám ˏyan. Tsin tsái ní sán jin, 總在你三人 ʻtsung tsoi² ʻní ˏsám ˏyan. Tsung tsái ní sán jin.

Between-decks 中艙 ˏchung ˏts'ong. Chung ts'áng.

Betwixt, between, 中 ˏchung. Chung, 間 ˏkán. Kien; betwixt two things, 兩物之間 ʻléung mat˪ ˏchí ˏkán. Liáng wuh chí kien; betwixt life and death, 生死之間 ˏshang ʻsz ˏchí ˏkán. Sang sz chí kien, 生死之際 ˏshang ʻsz ˏchí tsai'. Sang sz chí tsí; betwixt two evils, 兩難之中 ʻléung ˏnán ˏchí ˏchung. Liáng nán chí chung, 事際兩難 sz² tsai' ʻléung ˏnán. Sz tsí liáng nán; betwixt you and me, 你我之中 ʻní ʻngo ˏchí ˏchung. Ní wo chí chung.

Bevel, a kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked, 斗角曲尺 ʻtau kok˪ huk˪ ch'ek˪. Tau koh k'iuh ch'ih, 矩 ʻkü. Kü, 鈍角 tun² kok˪. Tun koh; a slant inclination of a surface from the right line, 斜面 ˏts'é mín². Sié mien, 斜陂 ˏts'é ˏpo. Sié po.

Bevel, slant, 斜 ˏts'é. Sié.

Bevel, to cut to a bevel angle, 割斜的 kot˪ ˏts'é tik˪. Koh sié tih.

Beveled, formed to a bevel angle, 整過鈍角 ʻching kwo' tun² kok˪. Ching kwo tun koh.

Beveling, a hewing of timber with a proper and re-

gular slant toward a bevel angle, 削斜木頭 séuk, ,ts'é muk, ,t'au. Sioh sié muh t'au, 批斜木頭 ,p'ai ,ts'é muk, ,t'au. P'í sié muh t'au, 斲斜 téuk, ,ts'é. Choh sié.

Bever, to take a small repast between meals, 食點心 shik, 'tím ,sam. Shih tien sin.

Beverage, an agreeable drink, 好飲之物 'hò 'yam ,chí mat,. Háu yin chí wuh, 好飲嘅野 'hò 'yam ké' 'yé, 嗑的東西 hòp, tik, ,tung ,sai. Koh tih tung sí; coffee is a fine beverage, 咖啡甚好飲 ,ká ,fí sham² 'hò 'yam. Kiá fí shin háu yin; water, 水 'shui. Shwui; cider, 苹菓汁 ,p'ing 'kwo chap,. Ping ko chih; a mixture of cider and water, 苹菓汁掘於水 ,p'ing 'kwo chap, ,k'au ,ü 'shui. Ping ko chih k'ü yú shwui; a drink or treat given for labor, 酬勞 ,ch'au ,lò. Ch'au láu.

Bevy, a flock of birds, 一羣鳥 yat, ,kw'an 'niú. Yih k'iun niáu, 一隊鵲 yat, túi² ts'éuk,. Yih túi ts'ioh; a company, 班 ,pán. Pán; a bevy of ladies, 一班夫人 yat, ,pán ,fú ,yan. Yih pán fú jin.

Bevy-grease 鹿油 luk, ,yau. Luh yú.

Bewail, to bemoan, 喊 hám'. Hán, 哀哭 ,oi huk,. Ngái kuh, 哭泣 huk, yap,. Kuh kih, 啼哭 ,t'ái huk,. T'í kuh, 悲啼 ,pí ,t'ai. Pí t'í, 痛哭 t'ung' huk,. T'ung kuh, 悲哀 ,pí ,oi. Pí ngái, 泣血 yap, hüt,. Kih hiueh; to bewail one's parents, 爲父母痛哭 wai² fú² 'mò t'ung' huk,. Wei fú mú t'ung kuh, 喊父母 hám' fú² 'mò. Hán fú mú, 哭親之喪 huk, ,ts'an ,chí ,song. Kuh ts'in chí sáng.

Bewailable, that may be lamented, 可哀之事 'ho ,oi ,chí sz². K'oh ngái chí sz, 可悲哀嘅 'ho ,pí ,oi ké'.

Bewailed, lamented, 哀哭過 ,oi huk, kwo'. Ngái kuh kwo, 喊過 hám' kwo'. Hán kwo.

Bewailer, one who laments, 哀哭者 ,oi huk, 'ché. Ngái kuh ché, 哭喪者 huk, ,song 'ché. Kuh sáng ché.

Bewailing, lamenting, 哀哭 ,oi huk,. Ngái kuh, 啼哭 ,t'ai huk,. T'í kuh.

Bewailing, lamentation, 哀哭者 ,oi huk, 'ché. Ngái kuh ché, 啼哭者 ,t'ai huk, 'ché. T'í kuh ché, 哭聲 huk, ,shing. Kuh shing, 哀切之聲 ,oi ts'ít, ,chí ,shing. Ngái ts'ieh chí shing, 呱呱聲 ,wá ,wá ,shing; expressing grief for, 爲人哀哭 wai² ,yan ,oi huk,. Wei jin ngái kuh; expressing much grief for, 喊得好凄凉 hám' tak, 'hò ,ts'ai ,léung. Hán teh háu ts'í liáng, 哭得好悲哀 huk, tak, 'hò ,pí ,oi. Kuh teh háu pí ngái.

Bewailingly, in a mournful manner, 哀然之貌 ,oi ,in ,chí máu². Ngái jen chí máu, 哭聲 huk, ,shing. Kuh shing, 悲啼之聲 ,pí ,t'ai ,chí ,shing. Pí t'í chí shing, 喊得呱呱聲 hám' tak, ,wá ,wá ,shing.

Beware, to regard with caution, 慎 shan². Shin, 謹慎 'kan shan². Kin shin, 提防 ,t'ai ,fong. T'í fáng, 隄防 ,t'ai ,fong. T'í fáng, 慎之 shan² ,chí. Shin chí, 儆戒 'king kái'. King kiái, 戒 kái'. Kiái, 儆惕 'king t'ik,. King t'ih, 節戒 tsít, kái'. Tsieh kiái, 謹戒 'kan kái'. Kin kiái; to take care, 小心 'siú ,sam. Siáu sin, 細心 sai' ,sam. Sí sin; beware of it! 戒之戒之 kái' ,chí kái' ,chí. Kiái chí kiái chí, 慎之 shan² ,chí. Shin chí; beware of wine, 戒酒 kái' 'tsau. Kiái tsiú.

Bewhore, to corrupt with regard to chastity, 淫 ,yam. Yin.

Bewilder, to perplex, 攪亂 'káu lün². Kiáu lwán, 整得紗咁亂 'ching tak, ,shá kòm' lün². Ching teh shá kán lwán, 整亂 'ching lün². Ching lwán, 舞亂 'mò lün². Wú lwán, 蕩志 tong² chí'. Táng chí, 亂人心 lün² ,yan ,sam. Lwán jin sin; to lead astray, 迷惑 ,mai wák,. Mí hwoh, 誘惑 'yau wák,. Yú hwoh, 煽惑 shín' wák,. Shen hwoh, 蠱惑 'kú wák,. Kú hwoh.

Bewildered, perplexed, 眊 mò². Máu, 亂心 lün² ,sam. Lwán sin, 立亂 láp, lün². Lih lwán, 心麻咁亂 ,sam ,má kòm' lün². Sin má kán lwán, 心紗度亂 ,sam ,shá tò² lün². Sin shá tú lwán.

Bewildering, losing in a pathless place, 行錯路 ,hang ts'o' lò². Hang ts'o lú, 入迷路 yap, ,mai lò². Jih mí lú, 入迷道 yap, ,mai tò². Jih mí táu, 行失路 ,hang shat, lò². Hang shih lú; perplexing with confusion, 立亂 láp, lün². Lih lwán, 心亂 ,sam lün². Sin lwán, 心紗度亂 ,sam ,shá tò² lün². Sin shá tú lwán.

Bewilderment, state of being bewildered, 亂心者 lün² ,sam 'ché. Lwán sin ché, 立亂之事 láp, lün² ,chí sz². Lih lwán chí sz.

Bewitch, to deceive by tricks or imposture, 用邪術惑人 yung² ,ts'é shut, wák, ,yan. Yung sié shuh hwoh jin, 用符咒陋人 yung² ,fú chau' ngák, ,yan, 以妖術惑人 'í ,iú shut, wák, ,yan. Í yáu shuh hwoh jin, 以幻術弄人 'í wán² shut, lung² ,yan. Í hwán shuh lung jin, 以巫術誘人 'í ,mò shut, 'yau ,yan. Í mú shuh yú jin; to fascinate, 以色媚人 'í shik, mí² ,yan. Í sih mei jin, 迷魂 ,mai ,wan. Mí hwan, 引死人 'yan 'sz ,yan. Yin sz jin, 鈎魂 ,kau ,wan. Kau hwan, 迷魂陣 ,mai ,wan chan². Mí hwan chin.

Bewitched, fascinated, 被迷惑 pí² ,mai wák,. Pí mí hwoh, 爲色所迷 ,wai shik, 'sho ,mai. Wei sih sho mí; deceived by tricks or imposture, 被邪術迷惑過 pí² ,ts'é shut, ,mai wák, kwo'. Pí sié shuh mí hwoh kwo, 以妖術惑過 'í ,iú shut, wák, kwo'. Í yáu shuh hwoh kwo.

Bewitcher, one who deceives by tricks or imposture, 妖術之人 ,iú shut, ,chí ,yan. Yáu shuh chí jin, 邪術者 ,ts'é shut, 'ché. Sié shuh ché, 巫術之人 ,mò shut, ,chí ,yan. Mú shuh chí jin; one who fascinates, 迷人魂者 ,mai ,yan ,wan 'ché. Mí jin hwan ché, 引死人嘅 'yan 'sz ,yan ké', 鈎人魂者 ,kau ,yan ,wan 'ché. Kau jin hwan ché.

Bewitchery, fascination, 迷魂之事 ,mai ,wan ,chí sz². Mí hwan chí sz; deception by tricks or imposture, 巫術 ,mò shut,. Mú shuh, 妖術 ,iú shut,. Yáu shuh.

Bewitchful, alluring, 誘惑的 ʿyau wák, tik,. Yú hwoh tih, 誘惑嘅 ʿyau wák, ké'.

Bewitching, fascinating, 引誘的 ʿyan ʿyau tik,. Yin yú tih, 迷惑嘅 ˏmai wák, ké', 妖嬌 ˏiú ˏkiú. yáu kiáu, 風騷 ˏfung ˏsò. fung sú.

Bewitchingly, in a fascinating manner, 迷魂嗰樣 ˏmai ˏwan ʿkòm yéung². Mí hwan kán yáng.

Bewrap, to wrap up, 包埋 ˏpáu ˏmái. Páu mái.

Bewrayed, betrayed, 欺騙過 ˏhí p'ín' kwo'. K'í p'ien kwo; disclosed, 洩漏過 sít, lau² kwo'. Sieh lau kwo.

Bewrayer, a divulger of secrets, 口疏嘅人 ʿhau ˏsho ké' ˏyan.

Bey, in the Turkish dominions, a governor, 督憲 tuk, hín'. Tuh hien, (see Beg).

Beyond, yonder, 在彼 tsoi² ʿpí. Tsái pí, 那邊 ʿná ˏpín. Ná pien, 那處 ʿná ch'ü'. Ná ch'ú, 个處 ko' ch'ü'. Ko ch'ú; at a place not yet reached, 遠過 ʿün kwo'. Yuen kwo, 更遠 kang' ʿün. Kang yuen; in a degree exceeding, 過 kwo'. Kwo, 外 ngoi². Wái; beyond the sea, 洋外 ˏyéung ngoi². Yáng wái, 洋海之外 ˏyéung ʿhoi ˏchí ngoi². Yáng hái chí wái; beyond measure, 過度 kwo' tò². Kwo tú, 過量 kwo' ˏléung. Kwo liáng, 過分 kwo' fan². Kwo fan, 分外 fan² ngoi². Fan wái, 格外 kák, ngoi². Keh wái, 額外 ngák, ngoi². Geh wái; beyond what is proper or right, 過當 kwo' tong'. Kwo táng, 過宜 kwo' ˏí. Kwo í, 過所當然 kwo' ʿsho ˏtong ˏín. Kwo so táng jen; beyond the reach, 不及 pat, k'ap,. Puh kih, 唔及 ˏm k'ap,, 唔及得到 ˏm k'ap, tak, tò'; it is beyond your reach, 你不及之 ʿní pat, k'ap, ˏchí. Ní puh kih chí, 你所不及 ʿní ʿsho pat, k'ap,. Ní so puh kih, 你唔及得到 ʿní ˏm k'ap, tak, tò', 爾不可及 ʿí pat, ʿho k'ap,. Rh puh k'o kih, 非爾所及 ˏfí ʿí ʿsho k'ap,. Fí rh so kih; beyond my reach, 我不及之 ʿngo pat, k'ap, ˏchí. Wo puh kih chí, 我所不及 ʿngo ʿsho pat, k'ap,. Wo so puh kih, 過我之力 kwo' ʿngo ˏchí lik,. Kwo wo chí lih, 過我之見識 kwo' ʿngo ˏchí kín' shik,. Kwo wo chí kien shih; beyond the amount fixed, 額外 ngák, ngoi². Geh wái; beyond the fixed time, 過期 kwo' ˏk'í. Kwo k'í, 過限 kwo' hán². Kwo hien, 逾限 ü² hán². Yú hien, 逾期 ü² ˏk'í. Yú k'í, 限期之外 hán² ˏk'í ˏchí ngoi². Hien k'í chí wái; beyond belief, 不可信 pat, ʿho sun'. Puh k'o sin, 不足信 pat, tsuk, sun'. Puh tsuh sin, 唔信得過 ˏm sun' tak, kwo'; not beyond this, 不外乎此 pat, ngoi² ˏú ʿts'z. Puh wái hú ts'z, 唔過得个的 ˏm kwo' tak, ko' tí²; to spend beyond one's income, 費用過於所得 fai' yung² kwo' ˏü ʿsho tak,. Fí yung kwo yú so teh, 使出多過入息 ʿshai ch'ut, ˏto kwo' yap, sik,. Shí ch'uh to kwo jih sih; beyond the half, 過半 kwo' pún', 過一半 kwo' yat, pún'. Kwo yih pwán; to stay beyond one's time, 住到過期 chü² tò' kwo' ˏk'í. Chú táu kwo k'í; to go beyond any one (to deceive one), 哄騙人 hung' p'ín' yan. Hung p'ien jin, 欺騙人 ˏhí p'ín' ˏyan. K'í p'ien jin; to go beyond (to penetrate further or deeper), 行遠過 ˏhang ʿün kwo'. Hang yuen kwo, 行深過 ˏhang ˏsham kwo'. Hang shin kwo, 勝他 shing' ˏt'á. Shing t'á, 過於 kwo' ˏü. Kwo yú; to exceed the truth, 過實 kwo' shat,. Kwo shih.

Bezan, a cotten cloth from Bengal, 天竺國綿布名 T'ínchuk kwok, ˏmín pò' ˏmeng. T'ienchuh kwoh mien pú ming.

Bezoar, an antidote, 解毒藥 ʿkái tuk, yéuk,. Kiái tuh yoh; ditto from oxen, 牛黃 ˏngau ˏwong. Niú hwáng; ditto from dogs, 狗寶 * 石 ʿkau ʿpò shek,. Kau páu shih.

Bias, a weight on one side of anything, 偏重 ˏp'ín chung². P'ien chung; a leaning of the mind toward an objet, 癖 p'ik,. P'ih, 偏癖 ˏp'ín p'ik,. P'ien p'ih, 偏向 ˏp'ín héung'. P'ien hiáng, 心向 ˏsam héung'. Sin hiáng, 偏好 ˏp'ín hò'. P'ien háu, 嗜癖 shí² p'ik,. Shí p'ih; prejudice, 偏執 ˏp'ín chap,. P'ien chih, 執迷 chap, ˏmai. Chih mí, 固執 kú' chap,. Kú chih, 執一 chap, yat,. Chih yih; the bias of a discourse, 論之意 lun² ˏchí í'. Lin chí í, 話之意 wá² ˏchí í'. Hwá chí í.

Bias, slant, 歪 ʿmé, 斜 ˏts'é. Sié; a bias cheek, 歪面 ʿwái mín². Wái mien; to go bias, to run bias, 行歪 ˏhang ʿmé, 橫行 ˏwáng ˏhang. Hung hang; to cut cloth bias, 剪歪 ʿtsín ʿmé. Tsien wái; to fall bias, 跌斜的 tít, ˏts'é tik,. Tieh sié tih, 跌歪的 tít, ʿmé tik,. Tieh wái tih.

Bias, to incline to one side, 偏引 ˏp'ín ʿyan. P'ien yin; to pervert, 引誘人 ʿyan ʿyau ˏyan. Yin yú jin; to prejudice against, 浸潤 tsam' yun². Tsin jun.

Bias-drawing 偏愛 ˏp'ín oi'. P'ien ngái, 偏執 ˏp'ín chap,. P'ien chih.

Biased, prejudiced, 浸潤過 tsam' yun² kwo², 偏執的 ˏp'ín chap, tik,, 偏執嘅 ˏp'ín chap, ké'; warped, 歪嘅 ʿmé ké', 歪的 ʿmé tik,. Wái tih.

Biasing, prejudicing, 俾人偏執 ʿpí ˏyan ˏp'ín chap,. Pí jin p'ien chih, 使人固執 ʿsz ˏyan kú' chap,. Shí jin kú chih; warping, 偏歪的 ˏp'ín ʿmé tik,. P'ien wái tih.

Bib, a small piece of cloth, worn by children over the breast, 口水肩 ʿhau ʿshui ˏkín. K'au shwui kien, 口水衣 ʿhau ʿshui ˏí. K'au shwui í, 口水圍 ʿhau ʿshui ˏwai. K'au shwui wei, 涎衣 ˏín ˏí. Yen í, 涎圍 ˏín ˏwai. Yen wei, 頷襦 ˏhòm tsik,. Hán tsih, 口水褔 ʿhau ʿshui ˏk'ü. K'au shwui ˏk'ü; name of a fish, 魚名 ˏü ˏmeng. Yú ming.

Bib, to sip, 啜吓 chüt, ʿhá. Chueh hiá, 咂 ˏmí, 咂吓 ˏmí ʿhá; sip the wine, 咂的酒 ˏmí ˏtí ʿtsau.

Bibacious, addicted to drinking, 好飲 hò' ʿyam.

* Dr. Medhurst gives the names of several other kinds of intestinal concretions of a calculous nature, which we merely add for curiosity's sake, as we were not successful in discovering any:—"Bezoar from pigs, 猪靈 ˏchü ʿím. Chú yen; ditto from monkeys, 猴棗 ˏhau ʿtsò. Hau tsáu; ditto from camels and sheep 駝羊酢荅 ˏt'o ˏyéung tsok, táp,. T'o yáng tsoh táh.

Háu yin, 嗜飲 shí² 'yam. Shí yin, 好飲的 hò' 'yam tik,. Háu yin tih, 喜飲嘅 'hí 'yam ké'. 酷好杯中之物 huk, hò' ,púi ,chung ,chí mat,. K'uh háu pei chung chí wuh.

Bibber, a man given to drinking, 好飲者 hò' 'yam 'ché. Háu yin ché, 嗜飲者 shí² 'yam 'ché. Shí yin ché; a wine-bibber, 好飲酒者 hò' 'yam 'tsau 'ché. Háu yin tsiú ché, 好飲酒嘅 hò' 'yam 'tsau ké', 嗜酒者 shí² 'tsau 'ché. Shí tsiú ché, 好酒者 hò' 'tsau 'ché. Háu tsiú ché, 貪酒者 ,t'ám 'tsau 'ché. T'án tsiú ché, 好喫酒的 hò' yak, 'tsau tik,. Háu k'ih tsiú tih, 貪杯者 ,t'ám ,púi 'ché. T'án pei ché.

Bibble-babble, idle talk, 吸譫 ngap, ngam², 吸三吸四 ngap, ,sám ngap, sz'.

Bibio, a name of the wine fly, 酒蠅名 'tsau ,ying ,meng. Tsiú ying ming.

Bible, the Book, by way of eminence, 聖書 shing' ,shü. Shing shú, 聖經 shing' ,king. Shing king, 耶穌門徒之聖書 ,Yé ,sú ,mún ,t'ò ,chí shing' ,shü. Yé sú mun t'ú chí shing shú, 新舊遺詔書 ,san kau² ,wai chiú' ,shü. Sin kiú wei cháu shú, 新舊約全書 ,san kau² yéuk, ,ts'ün ,shü. Sin kiú yoh ts'iuen shú; the Sacred Word of God, 上帝之聖道 Shéung² tai' ,chí shing' tò². Sháng tí chí shing táu; the Sacred Writings, 聖錄 shing' luk,. Shing luh; the sacred volume, containing the revelations of God, 上帝默示之書 Shéung² tai' mák, shí² ,chí ,shü. Sháng tí meh shí chí shú.

Bible Society, a society for the distribution of the Bible, 派聖書會 p'ái' shing' ,shü úi². P'ái shing shú hwui, 派賣聖書會 p'ái' mái² shing' ,shü úi². P'ái mái shing shú hwui.

Bibler, a great drinker, 溺酒者 nik, 'tsau 'ché. Nih tsiú ché, 酒仙 'tsau ,sín. Tsiú sien, 酒徒 'tsau ,t'ò. Tsiú t'ú, 爛酒佬 lán² 'tsau 'lò. Lán tsiú láu.

Biblical, pertaining to the Bible, 聖書的 shing' ,shü tik,. Shing shú tih, 聖書嘅 shing' ,shü ké', 屬聖書 shuk, shing' ,shü. Shuh shing shú.

Biblically, in accordance with the Bible, 合聖書 hòp, shing' ,shü. Hoh shing shú, 照聖經 chiú' shing' ,king. Cháu shing king, 從聖書 ,ts'ung shing' ,shü. Ts'ung shing shú.

Bibliographer, one who composes or compiles the history of books, 文史 ,man 'sz. Wan shí, 書史者 ,shü 'sz 'ché. Shú shí ché, 通古今錄者 ,t'ung 'kú ,kam luk, 'ché. T'ung kú kin luh ché.

Bibliographic, } pertaining to the history of books,
Bibliographical, } 文史嘅 ,man 'sz ké', 文史的 ,man 'sz tik,. Wan shí tih, 書史嘅 ,shü 'sz ké', 文志的 ,man chí' tik,. Wan chí tih.

Bibliography, a history or description of books, 文史 ,man 'sz. Wan shí, 書史 ,shü 'sz. Shú shí, 古今錄史 'kú ,kam luk, 'sz. Kú kin luh shí, 古今錄志 'kú ,kam luk, chí'. Kú kin luh chí, 書稿全志 ,shü 'kò ,ts'ün chí'. Shú káu ts'iuen chí.

Bibliolatry, worship or homage paid to books, 拜書之事 pái' ,shü ,chí sz². Pái shú chí sz, 拜書者 pái' ,shü 'ché. Pái shú ché, 敬書者 king' ,shü 'ché. King shú ché.

Bibliomancy, a kind of divination, performed by means of selecting passages of the Sacred Scripture at hazard, and drawing from them indications concerning things future, 經節求籤 ,king tsít, ,k'au ,ts'ím. King tsieh k'iú ts'ien.

Bibliomania, book-madness, 書狂 ,shü ,kw'ong. Shú kw'áng; a rage for possesing rare and curious books, 書癡 ,shü ,ch'í. Shú ch'í, 泥古異書 ní² 'kú í² ,shü. Ní kú í shú.

Bibliomaniac, one who has a rage for books, 書狂者 ,shü ,kw'ong 'ché. Shú kw'áng ché.

Bibliomaniacal, pertaining to a passion for books, 書狂嘅 ,shü ,kw'ong ké', 書狂的 ,shü ,kw'ong tik,. Shú kw'áng tih.

Bibliopole, } a book-seller, 賣書者 mái² ,shü 'ché.
Bibliopolist, } Mái shú ché, 鬻賣書者 yuk, mái² ,shü 'ché. Yuh mái shú ché.

Biblothecal, belonging to a library, 書樓嘅 ,shü ,lau ké', 書樓的 ,shü ,lau tik,. Shú lau tih, 書房嘅 ,shü ,fong ké'.

Bibliothecary, a librarian, 掌書者 'chéung ,shü 'ché. Cháng shú ché, 主書者 'chü ,shü 'ché. Chú shú ché, 主籍者 'chü tsik, 'ché. Chú tsih ché.

Bibliotheke, a library, 書房 ,shü ,fong. Shú fáng, 藏書府 ,ts'ong ,shü 'fú. Tsáng shú fú.

Biblist, one who makes the Scriptures the sole rule of faith, 獨從聖經者 tuk, ,ts'ung shing' ,king 'ché. Tuh ts'ung shing king ché; one who is conversant with the bible, 熟聖經者 shuk, shing' ,king 'ché. Shuh shing king ché, 經生 ,king ,shang. King sang.

Bibulous, spongy, 輕浮嘅 ,heng ,fau ké', 似海絨嗷樣 'ts'z 'hoi ,yung 'kòm yéung². Sz hái jung kán yáng, 類水泡 lui² 'shui 'p'ò. Lui shwui p'áu; that has the quality of imbibing fluids, 啐水嘅 tsüt, 'shui ké', 啐水的 tsüt, 'shui tik,. Tsiueh shwui tih, 浸濕的 tsam' shap, tik,. Tsin shih tih.

Bicalcarate, armed with two spurs, as the limb of an animal, 二距的 í² 'k'ü tik,. Rh k'ü tih, 兩距嘅 'léung 'k'ü ké'.

Bicapsular, having two capsules containing seed to each flower, 雙殼嘅 ,shéung hok, ké', 雙殼的 ,shéung hok, tik,. Shwáng hoh tih.

Bicarbonate, carbonate, containing two parts of carbonic acid to one of base, 雙炭酸末 ,shéung t'án' ,sün mút,. Shwáng t'án swán moh.

Bice, } a pale blue color, 淡藍色 tám² ,lám shik,.
Bise, } Tán lán sih, 淺藍色 'ts'in ,lám shik,. Ts'ien lán sih.

Bicentenary 百者 pák, 'ché. Peh ché, 二百歲嘅 í² pák, sui' ké'.

Bicephalous, having two heads, 雙頭嘅 ,shéung ,t'au ké', 雙頭的 ,shéung ,t'au tik,. Shwáng t'au tih.

Biche-de-mer, tripang or sea ginseng, 海參 ʻhoi ˏsham. Hái shin; white ditto, 白海參 pák˪ ʻhoi ˏsham. Peh hái shin; black ditto, 黑海參 hak˪ ʻhoi ˏsham. Heh hái shin.

Bicipital, } having two heads, 雙頭嘅 ˏshéung
Bicipitous, } ˏt'au ké'; muscles having two origins (biceps), 雙根肌 ˏshéung ˏkan ˏkí. Shwáng kin kí.

Bicker, to quarrel, 鬥口角 tau' ʻhau kok˪. Tau k'au koh, 爭論 ˏcháng lun². Tsang lun, 相爭 ˏséung ˏcháng. Siáng tsang, 相嗌 ˏséung ái.' Siáng yái, 爭競 ˏcháng king². Tsang king, 爭辯 ˏcháng pín². Tsang pien, 撥鬬是非 ˏpún tau' shí² fí. Pwán tau shí fí, 鬥嘴 tau' ʻtsui. Tau tsui; to scold, 咒罵 chau' má². Chau má, 鬬罵 tau' má². Tau má; to quiver, as a flame, 炎映 ˏím ʻyéung. Yen yáng; ditto as water, 漾 yé ung². Yáng.

Bickerer, one who engages in a petty quarrel, 滑嘴者 wát˪ ʻtsui ʻché. Hwáh tsui ché, 多口嘅人 ˏto ʻhau ké' ˏyan.

Bickering, quarreling, 鬥口角 tau' ʻhau kok˪. Tau k'au koh, 爭論 ˏcháng lun². Tsang lun, 煩言 ˏfán ˏin. Fán yen, 吵鬧 ch'au' náu². Ch'au náu.

Bickering, contention, 爭論 ˏcháng lun². Tsang lun.

Bickern, an iron ending in a beak or point, 嘴砧 ʻtsui ˏcham. Tsui chin.

Bicolor, having two distinct colors, 雙色嘅 ˏshéung shik˪ ʻché. Shwáng sih ché, 兩標色嘅 ʻléung yéung² shik˪ ké'.

Biconjugate, in pairs, 偶的 ʻngau tik˪. Ngau tih; placed side by side, 並立 ping' láp˪. Ping lih, 並立嘅 ping' láp˪ ké'.

Bicorn, } having two horns, 雙角的 ˏshéung
Bicornous, } kok˪ tik˪. Shwáng koh tih, 兩角的 ʻléung kok˪ tik˪. Liáng kob tih.

Bicorporal, having two bodies, 雙身的 ˏshéung ˏshan tik˪. Shwáng shin tih, 兩身嘅 ʻléung ˏshan ké'.

Bicrural, having two legs, 雙脚嘅 ˏshéung kéuk˪ ké'.

Bid (pret. bid, or bade; pp. bid, bidden), to order, 吩咐 ˏfan fú². Fan fú, 囑咐 chuk˪ fú². Chuh fú, 囑 chuk˪. Chuh, 着 chéuk˪. Choh, 令 ling². Ling, 使 ʻshai. Shí, 叫 做 kiú' tsò². Kiáu tso, 叮嚀 ˏting ˏning. Ting ning, 叮囑 ˏting chuk˪. Ting chuh; to bid, as at auction, 出價 ch'ut˪ ká'. Ch'uh kiá; to bid up, 出高價 ch'ut˪ ˏkò ká'. Ch'uh káu kiá, 添多價 ˏt'im ˏto ká'. T'ien to kiá; bid him come in, 叫佢入嚟 kiú' ʻk'ü yap˪ ˏlai, 呼他入來 ˏfú ˏt'á yap˪ ˏloi. Hú t'á jih lái, 招他入來 ˏchiú ˏt'á yap˪ ˏloi. Cháu t'á jih lái, 請入來 ʻts'eng yap˪ ˏloi. Ts'ing jih lái, 邀入來 ˏiú yap˪ ˏloi. Yáu jih lái; to bid farewell, 告辭 kò' ˏts'z. Káu ts'z, 請辭 ʻts'eng ˏts'z. Ts'ing ts'z, 稟辭 ʻpan ˏts'z. Pin ts'z, 相辭 ˏséung ˏts'z. Siáng ts'z, 告別 kò' pít˪. Káu pieh, 話別 wá² pít˪. Hwá pieh; to bid good bye, 請安 ʻts'eng ˏon. Ts'ing ngán; to bid welcome, 恭喜 ˏkung ʻhí. Kung hí, 喜接 ʻhí tsip˪. Hi tsieh, 喜迎 ʻhí ˏying. Hí ying, 歡迎 ˏfún ˏying. Hwán ying, 倒屣以迎 ʻtò ʻsái ʻí ˏying. Táu sí í ying; to bid beads, 念珠 ním² ˏchü. Nien chú; to bid prayers, 吩咐爲某事祈禱 ˏfan fú² ˏwai ʻmau sz² ˏk'í ʻtò. Fan fú wei mau sz k'í táu; to bid the bans of matrimony, 告嫁娶 kò' ká' ts'ü'. Káu kiá ts'ü; to bid to a feast, 請客赴宴 ʻts'eng hák˪ fú² ín'. Ts'ing k'eh fú yen; to bid to do a thing, 吩咐 ˏfan fú². Fan fú, 使喚 ʻshai fún². Shí hwán; to bid defiance, 嗟人 ngák˪ ˏyan, 逆命 yik˪ meng². Nih ming; to bid fair, 好兆頭 ʻhò chiú² ˏt'au. Háu cháu t'au, 好勢頭 ʻhò shai' ˏt'au. Háu shí t'au.

Bid, } commanded, 吩咐過 ˏfan fú² kwo'. Fan
Bidden, } fú kwo, 囑咐過 chuk˪ fú² kwo'. Chuh fú kwo; invited, 請過 ʻts'eng kwo'. Ts'ing kwo; offered, 出過 ch'ut˪ kwo'. Ch'uh kwo; it bid fair to our prospect, 有好兆頭 ʻyau ʻhò chiú² ˏt'au. Yú háu cháu t'au.

Bidale, in England, an invitation to drink ale at some poor man's house, and there to contribute in charity, 請在貧家飲啤酒而賙其困乏 ʻts'eng tsoi² ˏp'an ˏká ʻyam ˏpé ʻtsau ˏí ˏchau ˏk'í kw'an' fát˪. Ts'ing tsái p'in kiá yin pé tsiú rh chau k'í kw'an fáh.

Bidder, one who offers a price, 出賣者 ch'ut˪ mái² ʻché. Ch'uh mái ché; ditto by tickets, 投票 ˏt'au ˏpiú. T'au piáu, 出票 ch'ut˪ ˏpiú. Ch'uh piáu; to sell to the highest bidder, 出投 ch'ut˪ ˏt'au. Ch'uh t'au, 投 ˏt'au. T'au, 拍賣 p'ák˪ mái². P'eh mái.

Bidding, commanding, 命令 meng² ling². Ming ling, 吩咐 ˏfan fú². Fan fú; inviting, 請 ʻts'eng. Ts'ing; offering, 出 ch'ut˪. Ch'uh, 投 ˏt'au. T'au; announcing, 告 kò'. Káu.

Bide, to dwell, 居住 ˏkü chü². Kü chú, 歇住 hít˪ chü². Hieh chú, 寓 ü². Yú.

Bide, to endure, 當 ˏtong. Táng, 耐 noi². Nui, 捱 ngái². Yái; to suffer, 受 shau². Shau; to wait for, 等 ʻtang. Tang, 等候 ʻtang hau². Tang hau; to endure hardships, 當難 ˏtong nán². Táng nán; to endure cold, 耐冷 noi² ʻlang. Nui lang; to suffer reproach, 受辱 shau² yuk˪. Shau juh; able to endure, 當得 ˏtong tak˪. Táng teh, 耐得 noi² tak˪. Nui teh, 抵得 ʻtai tak˪. Tí teh; able to suffer, 受得 shau² tak˪. Shau teh.

Bidental, having two teeth, 兩牙嘅 ʻléung ˏngá ké', 有兩牙 ʻyau ʻléung ˏngá. Yú liáng yá.

Bidet, a small horse, 小馬 ʻsiú ʻmá. Siáu má, 馬仔 ʻmá ʻtsai; a bath for infants, 洗嬰盤 ʻsai ˏying ˏp'ún. Sí ying pw'án, 嬰兒沐浴 ˏying ˏí muk˪ ˏyuh. Ying rh muh yuh.

Biding, dwelling, 居住 ˏkü chü². Kü chú.

Biding, residence, 居處 ˏkü ch'ü². Kü ch'ú.

Biennial, continuing for two years, 兩年的 ʻléung ˏnín tik˪. Liáng nien tih, 兩年嘅 ʻléung ˏnín ké'; blossoming once in two years, 兩年出一次花 ʻléung ˏnín ch'ut˪ yat˪ ts'z' ˏfá. Liáng nien ch'ub yih ts'z hwá.

Biennially, once in two years, 兩年一次 ˋléung ˏnín yat˪ ts'z˄. Liáng nien yih ts'z.

Bier, a frame of wood for conveying dead human bodies to the grave, 棺材架 ˏkún ˏts'oi ká˄. Kwán ts'ái kiá; a carriage for ditto, 棺材車 ˏkún ˏts'oi ˏch'é. Kwán ts'ái ch'é, 運棺車 wan² ˏkún ˏch'é. Yun kwán ch'é.

Biestings, the first milk given by a cow after calving, 牛初哺之乳 ˏngau ˏch'o pò² ˏchí ˋü. Niú ts'ú pú chí jú.

Bifarious 雙 ˏshéung. Shwáng, 倍 ˋp'úi. P'ei; ambiguous, 雙關嘅 ˏshéung ˏkwán ké˄; pointing in two ways, 相背 ˏséung púi˄. Siáng pei.

Biferous, bearing fruit twice a year, 一年結菓兩次 yat˪ ˏnín kít˪ ˋkwo ˋléung ts'z˄. Yih nien kieh ko liáng ts'z, 兩次結菓嘅 ˋléung ts'z˄ kít˪ ˋkwo ké˄.

Biffin, a baked apple crushed down into a flat, round cake, 苹菓餅 ˏp'ing ˋkwo ˋpeng. P'ing ko ping.

Bidid, in botany two-cleft, 雙罅嘅 ˏshéung lá˄ ké˄; opening with a cleft, 有罅開嘅 ˋyau lá˄ ˏhoi ké˄, 以罅開者 ˋí lá˄ ˏhoi ˋché. Í lá k'ái ché, 離罅嘅 ˏlí lá˄ ké˄.

Biflorous, bearing two flowers, 雙花嘅 ˏshéung ˏfá ké˄, 雙花的 ˏshéung ˏfá tik˪. Shwáng hwá tih.

Bifold, double, 重 ˏch'ung. Ch'ung, 雙重 ˏshéung ˏch'ung. Shwáng ch'ung, 重複 ˏch'ung fuk˪. Ch'ung fuh, 重疊 ˏch'ung típ˩. Ch'ung tieh, 重倍 ˏch'ung ˋp'úi. Ch'ung p'ei.

Bifoliate, in botany, having two leaves, 兩葉的 ˋléung íp˩ tik˪. Liáng yeh tih, 兩葉嘅 ˋléung íp˩ ké˄.

Biforate, having two perforations, 重穿的 ˏch'ung ˏch'ün tik˪. Ch'ung ch'uen tih, 重穿嘅 ˏch'ung ˏch'ün ké˄.

Biform, having two forms, 雙形的 ˏshéung ˏying tik˪. Shwáng hing tih, 兩形嘅 ˋléung ˏying ké˄.

Biformed, having two forms, 雙形的 ˏshéung ˏying tik˪. Shwáng hing tih.

Biformity, a double form, 雙形者 ˏshéung ˏying ˋché. Shwáng hing ché, 兩樣嘅 ˋléung yéung² ké˄.

Bifronted, having two fronts, 雙面嘅 ˏshéung mín² ké˄, 兩面的 ˋléung mín² tik˪. Liáng mien tih.

Bifurcate, } forked, 叉 ˏch'á. Ch'á, 丫叉嘅 ˏá
Bifurcated, } ˏch'á ké˄.

Bifurcation, a forking, 叉者 ˏch'á ˋché. Ch'á ché.

Big, large, 大 tái². Tá; growing up, 長大 ˋchéung tái². Cháng tá; a woman big with child, 孕 yan². Ying, 懷胎 ˏwái ˏt'oi. Hwái t'ái; to look big, 自張 tsz² ˏchéung. Tsz cháng, 驕傲 ˏkiú ngò². Kiáu ngau, 眼孔高 ˋngán ˋhung ˏkò. Yen k'ung káu; how big he grows, 生得咁大 ˏshang tak˪ kòm˄ tái²; the big or front gate, 大門 tái² ˏmún. Tá mun; a big-headed prawn (a fool), 大頭蝦 tái² ˏt'au ˏhá. Tá t'au hiá; you thing yourself rather big, 好大面呀 ˋhò tái² mín˄ á˄, 自以爲大 tsz˄ ˋí ˏwai tái². Tsz í wei tá; to talk big, 自誇 tsz² ˏkw'á. Tsz kw'á, 自矜 tsz² ˏking. Tsz king, 自詡 tsz² ˋhò. Tsz hò; 誇口 ˏkw'á ˋhòu. Kw'á k'ou; to go big with a project, 自以爲有大計 tsz² ˋí ˏwai ˋyau tái² kai˄. Tsz í wei yú tá kí; to be big with pride, 誇大 ˏkw'á tái², 驕矜的 ˏkiú ˏking tik˪. Kiáu king tih; big words, 誇言 ˏkw'á ˏín. Kw'á yen; a crisis big with great events, 將有大事 ˏtséung ˋyau tái² sz². Tsiáng yú tá sz, 生出好大事 ˏshang ch'ut˪ ˋhò tái² sz²; he looks big upon others, 見人唔上眼 kín˄ ˏyan ˏm ˋshéung ˋngán. Kien jin wú sháng yen; a big face, 奮 p'ún˄. P'wán, 面大 mín² tiá². Mien tá; full of grief, 滿肚憂愁 ˋmún ˋt'ò ˏyau ˏshau. Mwán t'ú yú tsau; brave, 大胆 tái² ˋtám. Tá tán; lofty, 高 ˏkò. Káu; great in spirit, 豪氣 ˏhò hí˄. Háu k'í.

Bigamist, one who has two wives at once, 雙室者 ˏshéung shat˪ ˋché. Shwáng shih ché, 有兩房嘅人 ˋyau ˋléung ˏfong ké˄ ˏyan. 有兩个老婆嘅 ˋyau ˋléung ko˄ ˋlò ˏp'o ké˄.

Bigamy, the crime of having two wives at a time, 雙室者 ˏshéung shat˪ ˋché. Shwáng shih ché, 雙室之罪 * ˏshéung shat˪ ˏchí tsúi². Shwáng shih chí tsúi.

Big-bellied 膨脝的 ˏp'ang ˏhang tik˪. P'ang hang tih, 大腹嘅 tái² fuk˪ ké˄, 大肚腩 tái² ˋt'ò ˋnám, 賀壽嗰肚 ho² shau² ˋkòm ˋt'ò. Ho shau kán t'ú, 屎籮嗰肚 ˋshí ˏlo ˋkòm ˋt'ò, 蜘蛛嗰肚 ˏchi ˏchü ˋkòm ˋt'ò. Chí chú kán t'ú.

Big-boned, having large bones, 好大隻 ˋhò t'ái² chek˩. Háu tá chih.

Big-named, having a famous name, 大名的 tái² ˏmeng tik˪. Tá ming tih, 大名嘅 tái² ˏmeng ké˄.

Big-swoln, greatly extended, 腫大 ˋchung tái². Chung tá.

Big-uddered, having large udders, 大奶嘅 tái² ˋnái ké˄.

Biggin, a child's cap, 帽子 mò² ˋtsz. Máu tsz, 公子巾 ˏkung ˋtsz ˏkan. Kung tsz kin, 籮頭箍 ˏlo ˏt'au ˏfú.

Bight, a small bay between two points of land, 灣仔 ˏwán ˋtsai. Wán tsz; the double part of a rope when folded, 摺埋嘅纜 chíp˩ ˏmái ké˄ lám².

Bigly, in a swelling, blustering manner, 傲然 ngò² ˏín. Ngau jen, 驕傲之行爲 ˏkiú ngò² ˏchí ˏhang ˏwai. Kiáu ngau chí hang wei.

Bigness, largness, 大者 tái² ˋché. Tá ché; bulk, 厚者 hau² ˋché. Hau ché.

Bignonia grandiflora 凌雪花 ˏling süt˪ ˏfá. Ling siueh hwá.

Bigot, a person who is obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular creed &c., 泥教者 ní² káu˄ ˋché. Ní kiáu ché, 拘泥教者 ˏk'ü ní² káu˄ ˋché. K'ü ní kiáu ché, 固執者 kú˄ chap˩ ˋché. Kú chih ché, 執迷者 chap˩ ˏmai ˋché. Chih mí ché, 板滯者 ˋpán chai² ˋché. Pán chi ché, 執迷之徒 chap˩ ˏmai ˏchí ˏt'ò. Chih mi chi t'ú.

Bigot, } obstinately, and blindly attached to some
Bigoted, } creed, 泥教 ní² kau˄. Ní kiáu. 泥教的

* 嘔羅巴及亞美利加諸國不准雙室之事一時娶兩妻則犯大罪

ní² káu' tik₂. Ní kiáu tih, 泥教嘅 ní² káu' ké', 拘泥嘅 ₍k'ü ní² ké', 固執的 kú' chap₂ tik₂. Kú chih tih, 執迷的 chap₂ ₍mai tik₂. Chih mí tih; very bigoted, 拘泥不通 ₍k'ü ní² pat₂ ₍t'ung. K'ü ní puh t'ung, 執一 chap₂ yat₂. Chih yih.

Bigotedly, in the manner of a bigot, 泥 ní². Ní, 拘泥 ₍k'ü ní². K'ü ní, 執 chap₂. Chih; bigotedly attached to geomancy, 泥於風水 ní² ₍ü ₍fung 'shui. Ní yú fung shwui; bigotedly attached to the ancients, 泥古 ní² 'kú. Ní kú; bigotedly adhering to ancient usages, 拘執舊例 ₍k'ü chap₂ kau² lai². K'ü chih kiú lí, 拘泥成例 ₍k'ü ní² ₍shing lai². K'ü ní ching lí; bigotedly adhering to one's own opinion, 執一 chap₂ yat₂. Chih yih, 執已見 chap₂ 'kí kín'. Chih kí kien, 執一已之見 chap₂ yat₂ 'kí ₍chí kín'. Chih yih kí chí kien, 執一偏之見 chap₂ yat₂ ₍p'ín ₍chí kín'. Chih yih p'ien chí kien.

Bigotry, blind attachment to a particular creed, 泥教之事 ní² káu' ₍chí sz². Ní kiáu chí sz, 泥教者 ní² káu' 'ché. Ní kiáu ché; excessive prejudice, 執迷者 chap₂ ₍mai 'ché. Chih mí ché, 執迷嘅事 chap₂ ₍mai ké' sz², 執一之事 chap₂ yat₂ ₍chí sz². Chih yih chí sz.

Bijou (pl. bijoux), a trinket, 寶飾 'pò shik₂. Páu shih; a jewel, 寶珠 'pò ₍chü. Páu chú.

Bijoutry, jewelry, 金寶玩器 ₍kam 'pò ún² hí'. Kin páu wán k'í.

Bilabiate, having two lips, 兩唇的 'léung ₍shun tik₂. Liáng shun tih, 有兩唇嘅 'yau 'léung ₍shun ké'.

Bilander, a small merchant vessel, 小舟 'siú ₍chau. Siáu chau, 小船 'siú ₍shün. Siáu ch'uen.

Bilateral, having two sides, 兩邊面嘅 'léung ₍pín mín² ké', 有兩面 'yau 'léung mín², 有兩邊的 'yau 'léung ₍pín tik₂. Yú liáng pien tih.

Bilberry 山桑子 (?) ₍shán ₍song 'tsz. Shán sáng tsz.

Bilbo, a rapier, 劍 kím'. Kien, 一把劍 yat₂ 'pá kím'. Yih pá kien.

Bilboes, long bars of iron, with shackles, used to confine the feet of prisoners, 桎 chat₂. Chih, 脚校 kéuk₂ 'káu. Kioh kiáu, 足械 tsuk₂ hái². Tsuh hiái.

Bilboquet, a toy called a cup and ball, 跑毬 'p'áu ₍k'au. P'áu k'iú.

Bile, a yellow liquor, separated from the blood in the liver, 膽 'tám. Tán, 胆 'tám. Tán, 黃胆 ₍wong 'tám. Hwáng tán, 黃胆水 ₍wong 'tám 'shui. Hwáng tán shwui; to vomit bile, 嘔胆水 'au 'tám 'shui. Ngau tán shwui.

Bile, an inflamed tumor (see Boil).

Bileduct, a vessel to convey bile, 胆管 'tám 'kún. Tán kwán.

Bilestone, a concretion of viscid bile, 胆石 'tám shek₂. Tán shih, 胆浮石 'tám ₍fau shek₂. Tán fau shih.

Bilge, the protuberant part of a cask at the middle, 桶厚 't'ung hau². T'ung hau; the breadth of a ship's bottom on which she rests when aground, 船底 ₍shün 'tai. Ch'uen tí, 船底之闊處 ₍shün 'tai ₍chí fút₂ ch'ü'. Ch'uen tí chí kw'oh ch'ú.

Bilge, to suffer a fracture in the bilge, 碰穿船底 p'ung' ₍ch'ün ₍shün 'tai. P'ung ch'uen ch'uen tí.

Bilge water 滲水 'sam 'shui. San shwui, 漏入之水 lau² yap₂ ₍chí 'shui. Lau jih chí shwui.

Bilged, having a fracture in the bilge, 船底碰過穿 ₍shün 'tai p'ung' kwo' ₍ch'ün. Ch'uen tí p'ung kwo ch'uen.

Biliary, belonging to the bile, 屬胆 shuk₂ 'tám. Shuh tán, 胆的 'tám tik₂. Tán tih, 胆嘅 'tám ké'; the biliary ducts, 胆管 'tám 'kún. Tán kwán; biliary calculus, 胆石 'tám shek₂. Tán shih.

Bilingual, } in two languages, 兩話嘅 'léung wá²
Bilinguous, } ké'. Liáng hwá [的] tih, 兩話的 'léung wá² tik₂. Liáng hwá tih.

Bilinguous, having two tongues, 兩舌的 'léung shít₂ tik₂. Liáng sheh tih, 兩唎嘅 'léung lí² ké'; speaking two languages, 講得兩話 'kong tak₂ 'léung wá². Kiáng teh liáng hwá, 講得兩樣嘅話 'kong tak₂ 'léung yéung² ké' wá².

Bilious 胆嘅 'tám ké', 胆的 'tám tik₂. Tán tih; excess of bile, 胆汁太多 'tám chap₂ t'ái' ₍to. Tán chih t'ái to, 胆水太多 'tám 'shui t'ái' ₍to. Tán shwui t'ái to; a complaint, 胆之病 'tám ₍chí peng². Tán chí ping; bilious calculi, 胆石 'tám shek₂. Tán shih; bilious fever, 發熱黃症 fát₂ ít₂ ₍wong ching'. Fáh jeh hwáng ching.

Bilk, to deceive, 哄騙 hung' p'ín'. Hung p'ien, 瞞騙 ₍mún p'ín'. Mwán p'ien, 欺騙 ₍hí p'ín'. K'í p'ien.

Bill, the beak of a fowl, 嘴 'tsui. Tsui, 鳥嘴 'niú 'tsui. Niáu tsui, 鳥口 'niú 'hau. Niáu k'au, 鵲口 ts'éuk₂ 'hau. Ts'ioh k'au, 鳥喙 'niú fai' *. Niáu hwui; an instrument in the form of a crescent, and fitted with a handle, used in cutting, pruning &c., a bill-hook, 鉈 chat₂. Chih, 鐮 ₍lím. Lien, 翳鐮 ai' ₍lím. Í lien, 攣刀 ₍lün ₍tò. Liuen táu, 彎刀 ₍wán ₍tò. Wán táu, 曲刀 huk₂ ₍tò. K'iuh táu, 刲 'kí. Kí, 剞 'kí. Kí, 剛 kút₂. Kiuch; a kind of battle-axe, 斧斤 'fú ₍kan. Fú kin, 斧頭 'fú ₍t'au. Fú t'au; a hedge bill, 鐮 kít₂. Kieh. [* also read fúi' & ts'ui'.]

Bill, a written paper, 單 ₍tán. Tán; a bill of exchange, 會單 úi² ₍tán. Hwui tán, 匯單 úi² ₍tán. Hwui tán, 匯票 úi² p'iú'. Hwui p'iáu, 銀單 ₍ngan ₍tán, 銀票 ₍ngan p'iú', 錢票 ₍ts'ín p'iú'; a promissory note, 銀單 ₍ngan ₍tán. Yin tán; a bill of sale, 賣貨單 mái² fo' ₍tán. Mái ho tán, 出貨單 ch'ut₂ fo' ₍tán. Ch'uh ho tán, 貨物單 fo' mat₂ ₍tán. Ho wuh tán; a bill for goods, 賬目單 chéung' muk₂ ₍tán. Cháng muh tán, 討賬單 't'ò chéung' ₍tán. T'áu cháng tán; a doctor's bill, 藥方 yéuk₂ ₍fong. Yoh fáng, 藥單 yéuk₂ ₍tán. Yoh tán; a bill of divorce, 休書 ₍yau ₍shü. Hiú shú, 分書 ₍fan ₍shü, 離書 ₍lí ₍shü; a bill of lading, 收貨單 ₍shau fo' ₍tán. Shau ho tán; bill of fare (in China), 飯菜單 fán² ts'oi' ₍tán. Fán ts'ái tán, 菜單 ts'oi' ₍tán.

Ts'ái tán, 酒菜單 'tsau ts'oi' ,tán. Tsiú ts'ái tán; a druggist's bill, 藥材單 yéuk, ,ts'oi ,tán. Yoh ts'ái tán; a bill of indictment, 告狀 kò' chong². Káu chwáng; to make out a bill, 開單 ,hoi ,tán. K'ái tán; make out a bill for the paying off of all debt, 開列清單 ,hoi lít, ,ts'ing ,tán. K'ái lieh ts'ing tán; to bring a bill in parliament, 獻策於公會 hín' ch'ák, ,ü ,kung úi². Hien ts'eh yú kung hwui; bill of mortality, 過身名單 kwo' ,shan ,meng ,tán. Kwo shin ming tán, 身故名單 ,shan kú' ,meng ,tán. Shin kú ming tán, 註死名單 chü' 'sz ,meng ,tán. Chú sz ming tán; is the bill past? 過策否 kwo' ch'ák, 'fau. Kwo ts'eh fau, 准策否 'chun ch'ák, 'fau. Chun ts'eh fau; bill of entry, 稅關貨單 shui' ,kwán fo' ,tán. Shwui kwán ho tán; a bill of sight, 稿單 'kò ,tán. Káu tán; a bill of rights, 恩詔 ,yan chiú'. Ngan cháu, 義詔 i² chiú'. I cháu; bill of health, 憑安單 ,p'ang ,on ,tán. P'ang ngán tán.

Bill-sticker 貼示者 t'íp, shi² 'ché. T'ieh shí ché, 貼長紅者 t'íp, ,ch'éung ,hung 'ché. T'ieh ch'áng hung ché.

Bill, to join bills, 合嘴 hòp, 'tsui. Hoh tsui, 親嘴 ,ts'an 'tsui. Ts'in tsui.

Bill, to advertise by a public notice, 出長紅 ch'ut, ,ch'éung ,hung. Ch'uh ch'áng hung.

Bill-book 進支銀部 tsun' ,chí ,ngan pò². Tsin chí yin pú, 進支銀單部 tsun' ,chí ,ngan ,tán pò². Tsin chí yin tán pú.

Billet, in China, a separate note accompanying official documents, 夾簽 káp, ,ts'im. Kiáh ts'ien; a small note in writing, 帖 t'íp, T'ieh, 單仔 ,tán 'tsai, 帖子 t'íp, 'tsz. T'ieh tsz, 牌 ,p'ái. P'ái.

Billet, a small stick (of wood), 木片 muk, p'ín'. Muh p'ien, 一條柴 yat, ,t'iú ,ch'ái. Yih t'iáu ch'ái, 柴頭 ,ch'ái ,t'au. Ch'ái t'au.

Billet, to direct a soldier by a ticket where to lodge, 歇宿牌 hít, suk, ,p'ái. Hieh suh p'ái.

Billet-doux, a love letter, 情書 ,ts'ing ,shü. Ts'ing shú.

Billeting, quartering, as soldiers in private houses, 派歇宿牌與兵 p'ái' hít, suk, ,p'ái 'ú ,ping. P'ái hieh suh p'ái yú ping, 伸的歇宿牌派過兵 'pi ,tí hít, suk, ,p'ái p'ái' kwo' ,ping.

Billiard, pertaining to the game of billiards, 打波嘅 'tá ,po ke'. 打波戲的 'tá ,po hi' tik,. Tá po hi tih; a billiard room, 波樓 ,po ,lau. Po lau; billiard table, 波臺 ,po ,t'oi. Po t'ái; billiard ball, 波 ,po. Po, 打波毬 'tá ,po ,k'au. Tá po k'iú; billiard stick, 打波棍 'tá ,po kwan'. Tá po kwan.

Billiards, the game of, 波戲 ,po hi'. Po hí. 打波戲 'tá ,po hi'. Tá po hí, 打波賭 'tá ,po 'tò. Tá po tú; "the Chinese game," 毬杖 'náu ts'un K'áu ts'un; to play at billiards, 打波 'tá ,po Tá po.

Billing, caressing, 親嘴 ,ts'an 'tsui. Ts'in tsui.

Billion, a million of millions, 一秭 yat, 'tsz. Yih tsz.

Billot, gold or silver in the bar, 金銀條 ,kam ,ngan ,t'iú. Kin yin t'iáu.

Billow, a great wave of the sea, 浪 long². Láng, 濤 ,t'ò. T'áu, 波濤 ,po ,t'ò. Po t'áu, 大浪 tái² long². Tá láng, 巨浪 kü² long². Kü láng, 波浪 ,po long². Po láng, 洪波 ,hung ,po. Hung po, 洪濤 ,hung ,t'ò. Hung t'áu, 溶滃 ,yung yui². Yung í, 滃 ch'éung'. Ch'áng, 滃 ,hung. Hung, 海浪 'hoi long². Hái láng.

Billow, to rise and roll along in large waves, 風浪飄蕩 ,fung long² ,p'iú tong². Fung láng p'iáu táng, 波浪奔騰 ,po long² ,pan ,t'ang. Po láng pan t'ang.

Billow-beaten, tossed by billows, 被浪漂蕩 pí² long² ,p'iú tong². Pí láng p'iáu táng.

Billowing, swelled into large waves, 起過大浪 'hí kwo' tái² long². K'í kwo tá láng, 起大風浪 'hí tái² ,fung long², 鼓大浪 'kú tái² long². Kú tá láng.

Billowy, swelled into large waves, 起過大浪 'hí kwo' tái² long². K'í kwo tá láng; full of billows, 滿海波濤 'mún 'hoi ,po ,t'ò. Mwán hái po t'áu, 潋沙 lím² ,sín *. Lien sien, 淙沛 noi² p'úi'. Nái p'ei, 瀡 pai². Pí, 水洸湯 'shui ,kwong ,shéung. Shwui kwáng sháng. [* ,ts'im. Tsien.]

Bilobed, divided into two lobes, 兩葉仔嘅 'léung íp, 'tsai ke', 分爲兩葉仔 ,fan ,wai 'léung íp, 'tsai. Fan wei liáng yeh tsz.

Bilocular, divided into two cells, 兩窩的 'léung ,wo tik,. Liáng wo tih, 分爲兩房 ,fan ,wai 'léung ,fong. Fan wei liáng fáng, 兩眼嘅 'léung 'ngán ke'.

Biluchi 卑路治[國名] Pílòchí [kwok, ,meng]. Pilúchí [kwoh ming].

Bimaculate, having two spots, 兩點嘅 'léung 'tím ke', 兩箇的 'léung t'át, tik,, 有兩箇 'yau 'léung t'át,.

Bimana, a term applied to the highest order of mammalia, of which man is the sole genus, 雙手者 ,shéung 'shau tik,. Shwáng shau tih, 兩手嘅類 'léung 'shau ke' lui².

Bimanous, having two hands, 雙手的 ,shéung 'shau tik,. Shwáng shau tih, 有兩手嘅 'yau 'léung 'shau ke'.

Bimarginate, having two margins, 兩邊空白 'léung ,pin ,hung pák,. Liáng pien k'ung peh, 左右空邊 'tso yau' ,hung ,pín. Tso yú k'ung pien.

Bimensal, occurring once in two months, 兩月一次 'léung üt, yat, ts'z'. Liáng yueh yih ts'z, 兩月一次嘅 'léung üt, yat, ts'z' ke'.

Bimuscular, 雙肌的 ,shéung ,kí tik,. Shwáng kí tih, 雙肌嘅 ,shéung ,kí ke'.

Bin, a wooden box or chest, used as a repository of corn, 穀箱 kuk, ,séung. Kuh siáng; separate rooms for ditto, 穀房 kuk, ,fong. Kuh fáng.

Binnacle, a wooden case or box in which the compass is kept on board a ship, 羅經房仔 ,lo ,king ,fong 'tsai. Lo king fáng tsz, 羅經箱仔 ,lo ,king

,séung 'tsai. Lo king siáng tsz 聖人庵 shing' ,yan ,òm. Shing jin ngán.

Binary, compounded of two, 雙 ,shéung. Shwáng, 重 ,ch'ung. Ch'ung; binary compound, 兩行嘅物 'léung ,hong ké' mat,. Liáng háng [的] tih wuh, 兩行之體 'léung ,hong ,chí 't'ai. Liáng háng chí t'í, 包兩行嘅 ,páu 'léung ,hong ké'; binary star, 孖星 ,má ,sing. Má sing, 雙星 ,shéung ,sing. Shwáng sing, 重星 ,ch'ung ,sing. Ch'ung sing.

Binary, the constitution of two, 雙者 ,shéung 'ché. Shwáng ché, 孖者 ,má 'ché. Má ché, 兩者 'léung 'ché. Liáng ché, 二者 í² 'ché. Rh ché.

Binate, being double, 雙的 ,shéung tik,. Shwáng tih, 孖嘅 ,má ké'; growing in pairs, 孖生 ,má ,shang. Má sang, 孖生的 ,má ,shang tik,. Má sang tih, 孖生嘅 ,má ,shang ké'.

Bind, to, (pret. bound, pp. bound), 綁 'pong. Páng, 綁住 'pong chü². Páng chú, 縛 fok,. Foh, 綑 'kw'an. Kw'an, 束 ch'uk,. Shuh, 繫 hai². Hí, 札 chát,. Cháh, 束縛 ch'uk, fok,. Shuh foh, 攣 ,lün. Liuen, 綑縛 'kw'an fok,. Kw'an foh, 捆縛 'kw'an fok,. Kw'an foh, 纏 ,ch'ín. Ch'en, 掇 'chín shín². Chen shen, 綴絡 ,wán lok,. Hwán loh, 扐 lak,. Leh, 擐 ,wán. Hwán, 擐 kw'an'. K'iun, 掇 ch'uk,. Shuh, 紒 'ch'é. Ch'é, 結 hü'. K'ü, 綣 kün'. Kiuen, 紲 sít,. Sieh, 絏 sít,. Sieh, 繃 ,p'ang. P'ang, 綟 'kwo. Ko, 裹 'kwo. Ko, 綱 'léung. Liáng, 維 ,wai. Wei, 累 lui². Lui, 繫累 hai² lui². Hí lui, 縒 ,k'ai. K'í, 縒 ,lí. Lí, 經 tít,. Tieh, 綴 k'ít,. Kieh; to bind with cords, 索住 sok, chü². Soh chú, 縱住 sok, chü². Soh chú, 纜住 lám² chü². Lán chú; to bind up, 綑綁 'kw'an 'pong. Kw'an páng, 綑縛 'kw'an fok,. Kw'an foh, 揜 'kím. Kien; to bind fast, 鞏 'kung. Kung; to bind together, 紐埋 'nau ,mái. Niú mái, 綁埋 'pong ,mái. Páng mái; bind it, 繫住佢 hai² chü² 'k'ü. Hí chú k'ü; to bind the feet, 纏脚 ,ch'ín kéuk,. Ch'en kioh, 紮脚 chát, kéuk,. Cháh kioh, 裹脚 'kwo kéuk,. Ko kioh, 裹足 'kwo tsuk,. Ko tsuh, 包脚 ,páu kéuk,. Páu kioh; to bind the head, 包頭 ,páu ,t'au. Páu t'au; ditto with a bandage, 勒頭 lak, ,t'au. Leh t'au; to bind the hands behind the back, 曬手綁 'lai 'shau 'pong, 反接 'fán tsíp,. Fán tsieh; to tie up into a sheaf, 束 ch'uk,. Shuh, 束住 ch'uk, chü². Shuh chú, 勒住 lak, chü². Leh chú, 扐住 lak, chü². Leh chú, 紮住中心 chát, chü² ,chung ,sam. Cháh chú chung sin; to bind close, 縛緊 fok, 'kan. Foh kin, 結緊 kít, 'kan. Kieh kin, 打死結 'tá 'sz kít,. Tá sz kieh, 綁死結 'pong 'sz kít,. Páng sz kieh; to bind loosely, 打生結 'tá ,shang kít,. Tá sang kieh, 綁生結 'pong ,shang kít,. Páng sang kieh; to bind the neck of a dress, 綑衫領 'kw'an ,shám 'leng. Kw'an sán ling, 綑領 'kw'an 'leng. Kw'an ling; to form a border, 綑邊 'kw'an ,pín. Kw'an pien; to bind with rattans, 綑籐 'kw'an ,t'ang. Kw'an t'ang, 打籐 'tá ,t'ang. Tá t'ang, 紮籐茂 chát, ,t'ang mít,. Cháh t'ang mieh; to bind on the girdle, 束腰 ch'uk, ,iú, 綑紳 'kw'an ,shan. Kw'an shin, 束帶 ch'uk, tái'. Shuh tái; to bind close and straight, 綑直 'kw'an chik,. Kw'an chih; to bind up the hair, 束髮 ch'uk, fát,. Shuh fáh, 紮頭 chát, ,t'au. Cháh t'au, 攏髮 ,lung fát,. Lung fáh, 結髮 kít, fát,. Kieh fáh; to enwrap, 包住 ,páu chü². Páu chú, 包埋 ,páu ,mái. Páu mái; to enwrap a corpse, 裹尸 'kwo ,shí. Ko shí; to bind books, 釘書 ,teng ,shü. Ting shú, 釘裝 ,teng ,chong. Ting chwáng; to bind by covenant, 結盟 kít, ,mang. Kieh mang; to bind by an agreement, 打合同 'tá hòp, ,t'ung. Tá hoh t'ung, 結約 kít, yéuk,. Kieh yoh, 立約 láp, yéuk,. Lih yoh; to bind with an oath, 發誓 fát, shai². Fáh shí; to bind a bargain with earnest, 交定銀 ,káu teng² ,ngan. Kiáu ting yin; to bind one an apprentice, 立學師合同 láp, hok, ,sz hòp, ,t'ung. Lih hioh sz hoh t'ung; to bind over, 立到案單 láp, tò' on' ,tán. Lih táu ngán tán; to bind two together, 締結 tai' kít,. Tí kieh; to bind in friendship, 結友 kít, 'yau. Kieh yú, 結納 kít, náp,. kieh náh, 締交 tai' ,káu. Tí kiáu; to bind together, as glassware, 焉釘 'má ,teng. Má ting; to bind as prisoners, 繫累 hai² lui². Hí lui, 縲絏 ,lúi sít, Lui sieh; to bind into a small compass, 緊撮斷 'kan ,tsau ,tsau, 犖 ,ts'au. Ts'iú; to seize and bind up, as a sheaf, 犖束 ,ts'au ch'uk,. Ts'iú shuh; to bind the bowels, 閉結 pai' kít,. Pí kieh, 大腸閉結 tái² ,ch'éung pai' kít,. Tá ch'áng pí kieh, 結滯 kít, chai². Kieh chí; he was bound hand and foot, 綁手足 'pong 'shau tsuk,. Páng shau tsuh, 綁手綁脚 'pong 'shau 'pong kéuk,. Páng shau páng kioh; to be bound in gratitude, 感恩 'kòm ,yan. Kán ngan, 叨感 ,t'ò 'kòm. T'áu kán, 叨蒙 ,t'ò ,mung. T'áu mung; I will be bound, 我担當 'ngo ,tám ,tong. Wo tán táng, 我担承 'ngo ,tám ,shing. Wo tán ching, 實係 shat, hai². Shih hí, 實是 shat, shí²; a wind-bound ship, 不能動身之船 pat, ,nang tung² ,shan ,chí ,shün. Puh nang tung shin chí ch'uen, 爲風所阻之船 wai² ,fung 'sho 'cho ,chí ,shün. Wei fung so tsú chí ch'uen, 爲逆風唔開得身嘅船 wai² ngák, ,fung ,m ,hoi tak, ,shan ké' ,shün.

Bind, to contract, 結約 kít, yéuk,. Kieh yoh, 打合同 'tá hòp, ,t'ung. Tá hoh t'ung; to grow stiff, 變梗 pín' 'kang. Pien kang, 變啫梗嘅 pín' 'ché 'kang ké', 變成梗嘅 pín' ,shing 'kang ké'; to grow hard, 成硬 ,shing ngáng². Ching ngang, 凝結 ,ying kít,. Ying kieh.

Bind-weed, a troublesome weed, of the genus convolvulus, 五爪龍花種 'ng 'cháu ,lung ,fá 'chung. Wú cháu lung hwá chung.

Binder, a person who binds, 綁者 'pong 'ché. Páng ché, 束者 ch'uk, 'ché. Shuh ché; a book-binder, 釘書者 ,teng ,shü 'ché. Ting shú ché, 釘書師傅 ,teng ,shü ,sz fú². Ting shú sz fú; anything that binds, 帶 tái'. Tái, 係繩 ,t'iú ,shing. T'iáu shing.

Binding, fastening a band, 綁住 ʿpong chüˀ. Páng chú, 繫住 haiˀ chüˀ. Hí chú, 綁實 ʿpong shat₂. Páng shih; confining, 限住 hánˀ chüˀ. Hien chú, 拘限 ₍kʿü hánˀ. Kʿü hien; covering as a book, 釘 ₍teng. Ting; contracting, 結約 kit₂ yéuk₂. Kieh yoh; making stiff, 成梗 ₍shing ʿkang. Ching kang, 成硬 ₍shing ngángˀ. Ching ngang.

Binding, that binds, 綁者 ʿpong ʿché. Páng ché, 所綁之野 ʿsho ʿpong ₍chí ʿyé. So páng chí yé, 所綁嘅事 ʿsho ʿpong kéˀ szˀ.

Binding, the act of fastening with a band, 綁實者 ʿpong shat₂ ʿché. Páng shih ché; bookbinding, 釘書者 ₍teng ₍shü ʿché. Ting shú ché; something that secures the edge of cloth, 綑條 ʿkwʿan ₍tʿiú. Kwʿan tʿiáu.

Bing, a heap of alum thrown together, 一堆白礬 yat₂ ₍túi pák₂ ₍fán. Yih túi peh fán.

Binnacle, the compass box of a ship, 聖人庵 shingˀ ₍yan ₍òm. Shing jin ngán, 羅經庵 ₍lo ₍king [₍kang] ₍òm. Lo king ngán.

Binocle, a dioptric telescope, 雙扯鏡 ₍shéung ʿchʿé kengˀ. Shwáng chʿé king, 孖鏡 ₍má kengˀ. Má king.

Binocular, having two eyes, 雙眼嘅 ₍shéung ʿngán kéˀ, 雙眼的 ₍shéung ʿngán tik₂. Shwáng yen tih; having two appertures, 兩竈的 ʿléung ₍lung tik₂. Liáng lung tih, 雙竈的 ₍shéung ₍lung tik₂. Shwáng lung tih, 兩竈嘅 ʿléung ₍lung kéˀ; having two tubes (as an opera glass), 雙筒嘅 ₍shéung ₍tʿung kéˀ, 雙筒的 ₍shéung ₍tʿung tik₂. Shwáng tʿung tih; a binocular telescope, 雙扯鏡 ₍shéung ʿchʿé kengˀ. Shwáng chʿé king, 孖鏡 ₍má kengˀ. Má king.

Binoculate, having two eyes, 雙眼的 ₍shéung ʿngán tik₂. Shwáng yen tih, 有雙眼 ʿyau ₍shéung ʿngán. Yú shwáng yen.

Binomial, a root consisting of two members, connected by the sign plus or minus, as: a + b or 5—3.

Binoxyd, see Deutoxyd.

Biocellate, marked with two eye-like spots, 雙眼的 ₍shéung ʿngán tik₂. Shwáng yen tih, 雙眼嘅 ₍shéung ʿngán kéˀ; a biocellate peacocks feather, 雙眼花翎 ₍shéung ʿngán ₍fá ₍ling. Shwáng yen hwá ling.

Biographer, a writer of lives, 作言行傳者 tsok₂ ₍in hangˀ chünˀ ʿché. Tsoh yen hing chuen ché, 作傳者 tsok₂ chünˀ ʿché. Tsoh chuen ché.

Biographic, } pertaining to biography, 言行傳的
Biographical, } ₍in hangˀ chünˀ tik₂. Yen hing chuen tih, 言行傳嘅 ₍in hangˀ chünˀ kéˀ.

Biography, history of the life and character of a particular person, 某人言行 ʿmau ₍yan ₍in hangˀ. Mau jin yen hing, 某人言行傳 ʿmau ₍yan ₍in hangˀ chünˀ. Mau jin yen hing chuen, 言行傳 ₍in hangˀ chünˀ. Yen hing chuen; biography of a clan or individual of the same, 家世傳 ₍ká shaiˀ chünˀ. Kiá shí chuen; biography of distinguished ladies, 烈女傳 lit₂ ʿnü chünˀ. Lieh nü chuen; biography of eminent statesmen, 忠臣傳 ₍chung ₍shan chünˀ. Chung chin chuen, 忠烈傳 ₍chung lit₂ chünˀ. Chung lieh chuen; biography of clans, 姓氏譜 singˀ shíˀ ʿpʿò. Sing shí pʿú, 族譜 tsuk₂ ʿpʿò. Tsuh pʿú.

Biology, the science of life, 生活之理 ₍shang út₂ ₍chí ʿlí. Sang hwoh chí lí, 生活總論 ₍shang út₂ ʿtsung lunˀ. Sang hwoh tsung lun.

Biovac, } see Bivouac.
Bihovac, }

Biparous, bringing forth two at a birth, 生孖嘅 ₍shang ₍má kéˀ, 生雙的 ₍shang ₍shéung tik₂. Sang shwáng tih, 孖胎之類 ₍má ₍tʿoi ₍chí luiˀ. Má tʿái chí lui; ditto, as applied to plants, 雙甲的 ₍shéung káp₂ tik₂. Shwáng kiáh tih.

Bipartible, } that may be divided into two parts, 可
Bipartile, } 分兩吓 ʿho ₍fan ʿléung ʿhá. Kʿo fan liáng hiá, 可分爲二 ʿho ₍fan ₍wai fˀ. Kʿo fan wei rh.

Bipartinent, dividing into two parts, 隔開 kák₂ ₍hoi. Keh kʿái, 分開兩吓的 ₍fan ₍hoi ʿléung ʿhá tik₂. Fan kʿái liáng hiá tih, 兩分嘅 ʿléung fanˀ kéˀ, 二分的 fˀ fanˀ tik₂. Rh fan tih.

Bipartite, having two correspondent parts, 雙分的 ₍shéung ₍fan tik₂. Shwáng fan tih, 對分 túiˀ ₍fan. Túi fan; divided into two parts to the base, as a leaf, 對分之葉 túiˀ ₍fan ₍chí íp₂. Túi fan chí yeh.

Bipartition, the act of dividing into two parts, 均分兩吓 ₍kwan ₍fan ʿléung ʿhá. Kiun fan liáng hiá, 隔開者 kák₂ ₍hoi ʿché. Keh kʿái ché; the act of making two correspondent parts, 刨開者 ₍pʿáu ₍hoi ʿché. Pʿáu kʿái ché.

Bipectinate, having two margins toothed, 兩邊齒的 ʿléung ₍pín ʿchʿí tik₂. Liáng pien chʿí tih, 兩邊牙嘅 ʿléung ₍pín ₍ngá kéˀ.

Biped *, an animal having two feet, as man, 二足者 fˀ tsuk₂ ʿché. Rh tsuh ché, 二足之生物 fˀ tsuk₂ ₍chí ₍shang mat₂. Rh tsuh chí sang wuh, 兩隻脚者 ʿléung chek₂ kéuk₂ ʿché. Liáng chih kioh ché, 兩足者 ʿléung tsuk₂ ʿché. Liáng tsuh ché.

Bipedal, having two feet, 兩足者 ʿléung tsuk₂ ʿché. Liáng tsuh ché, 兩足的 ʿléung tsuk₂ tik₂. Liáng tsuh tih, 兩脚嘅 ʿléung kéuk₂ kéˀ, 有兩隻脚嘅 ʿyau ʿléung chek₂ keuk₂ kéˀ.

Bipennate, having two wings, 二翼者 fˀ yik₂ ʿché. Rh yih ché, 兩翼者 ʿléung yik₂ ʿché. Liáng yih ché.

Bipetalous, having two flower leaves, 二葉的 † fˀ íp₂ tik₂. Rh yeh tih; having two petals, 二瓣的 fˀ pánˀ [fánˀ] tik₂. Rh pán tih, 有兩瓣的 ʿyau ʿléung pánˀ tik₂. Yú liáng pán tih.

Bipinnate, } having pinnate leaves on each side of
Bipinnated, } the petiole, 梗左右之羽葉 ʿkang ʿtso yauˀ ₍chí ʿü íp₂. Kang tso yú chí yú yeh, 羽葉嘅 ʿü íp₂ kéˀ.

Bipolar, doubly polar, 二極的 fˀ kik₂ tik₂. Rh kih tih, 兩極嘅 ʿleung kik₂ kéˀ.

Bipunctual, having two points, 有兩點 ʿyau ʿléung

* 人屬此類者. † 獨講花葉.

ˈtím. Yú liáng tien, 兩點的 ˈléung ˈtím tik. Liáng tien tih, 兩點㖞 ˈléung ˈtím kéˀ.

Bipupillate, a term applied to an eyelike spot on the wing of a butterfly, 蝴蝶翼上之眼點 ˌú típ ˌyik ˌshéung² ˌchí ˈngán ˈtím. Hú tieh yih sháng chí yen tien, 眼點㖞 ˈngán ˈtím kéˀ.

Biradiate, } having two rays, 二光射的 íˀ ˌkwong
Biradiated, } shé² tik. Rh kwáng shié tih, 有兩光射 ˈyau ˈléung ˌkwong shé². Yú liáng kwáng shié.

Birch, the betula, 玄胡索 ˌün ˌú sok. Hiuen hú soh, 樺木 (?) ˌwá muk. Hwá muh.

Birch wine, wine made of the vernal juice of the birch, 樺木汁酒 ˌwá muk ˌchap ˈtsau. Hwá muh chih tsiú.

Bird, a term for small fowls, 雀 tséuk. Tsioh; for large ditto, 鵲 ts'éuk. Ts'ioh; birds, or the feathered tribe, 鳥 ˈniú. Niáu, 禽類 ˌk'am lui². K'in lui, 鳥類 ˈniú lui². Niáu lui, 飛類 ˌfí lui². Fí lui, 羽族 ˈü tsuk. Yú tsuh; birds and beasts, 禽獸 ˌk'am shau². K'in shau; a flying bird, 飛鳥 ˌfí ˈniú. Fí niáu, 飛禽 ˌfí ˌk'am. Fí k'in; migratory birds, 時禽 ˌshí ˌk'am. Shí k'in, 避寒禽 pí² ˌhon ˌk'am. Pí hán k'in; wild birds, 山禽 ˌshán ˌk'am. Shán k'in, 林禽 ˌlam ˌk'am. Lin k'in, 野鳥 ˈyé ˈniú. Yé niáu; nocturnal birds, 夜鳥 yé² ˈniú. Yé niáu; a lucky bird, 瑞鳥 sui² ˈniú. Shwui niáu; an unlucky bird, 凶鳥 ˌhung ˈniú. Hiung niáu, 不祥之鳥 pat ˌts'éung ˌchí ˈniú. Puh ts'iáng chí niáu; the harmonious singing of birds, 嚶 ˌang. Ying, 噪 ts'ò'. Ts'áu; the caroling of birds, met. the dissensions of friends, 嚶嚶 ˌang ˌang. Ying ying; to hit the bird in the eye, 打中 ˈtá chung'. Tá chung; fine feathers make fine birds, 先敬羅衣後敬人 ˌsín king' ˌlo ˌí hau² king' ˌyan. Sien king lo í hau king jin; to kill two birds with one stone, 一舉兩得 yat ˈkü ˈléung tak. Yih kü liáng teh, 一舉兩便 yat ˈkü ˈléung pín². Yih kü liáng pien.

Bird of Paradise, 雀皇 tséuk ˌwong. Tsioh hwáng, 鳳鳥 fung² ˈniú. Fung niáu, 霧鳥 mò² ˈniú. Wú niáu.

Bird-bolt, an arrow for shooting birds, 鳥箭 ˈniú tsín'. Niáu tsien, 雀矢 tséuk ˈch'í. Tsioh shí.

Bird-cage 雀籠 tséuk ˌlung. Tsioh lung, 鳥籠 ˈniú ˌlung. Niáu lung.

Bird-catcher, a fowler, 捕雀者 pò² tséuk ˈché. Pú tsioh ché; one who catches birds with bird-lime, 黐雀佬 ˌch'í tséuk ˈlò. Ch'í tsioh láu.

Bird-cherry, a species of prunus, whose fruit is peculiarly grateful to birds, 雀櫻子 tséuk ˌying ˈtsz. Tsioh ying tsz.

Bird-eyed, quick-sighted, 鷹頭鶻眼 ˌying ˌt'au wat ˈngán. Ying t'au kuh yen.

Bird-fancier, one who takes pleasure in rearing birds, 雀癖者 tséuk p'ik ˈché. Tsioh p'ih ché.

Bird-like, resembling a bird, 禽形 ˌk'am ˌying. K'in hing, 如禽㖞樣 ˌü ˌk'am ˈkòm yéung². Jú k'in kán yáng.

Bird-lime, a viscous substance, used to catch birds, 黐雀膠 ˌch'í tséuk ˌkáu. Ch'í tsioh kiáu, 黏鳥膠 ˌním ˈniú ˌkáu. Nien niáu kián.

Bird-man, a fowler, which see.

Bird-organ, a small barrel organ, used in teaching birds to sing, 鳥風琴 ˈniú ˌfung ˌk'am. Niáu fung k'in, 風琴仔 ˌfung ˌk'am ˈtsai. Fung k'in tsz.

Bird-pepper, a species of capsicum, affording the best Cayenne pepper, 花椒類 ˌfá ˌtsiú lui². Hwá tsiáu lui, 上花椒 shéung² ˌfá ˌtsiú. Sháng hwá tsiáu.

Birds-eye, in archery, the target, 把 ˈpá. Pá, 鵠 kuk. Kuh, 的 tik. Tih, 紅心 ˌhung ˌsam. Hung sin.

Birds-eye, seen from above, 雀觀 tséuk ˌkún. Tsioh kwán, 空中下望 ˌhung ˌchung há² mong². K'ung chung hiá wáng, 凌空俯視 ˌling ˌhung ˈfú shí². Ling k'ung fú shí, 自空俯視 tsz² ˌhung ˈfú shí². Tsz k'ung fú shí; birds-eye view, 雀觀畫 tséuk ˌkún wá². Tsioh kwán hwá, 鳥觀景 ˈniú ˌkún ˈking. Niáu kwán king, 自空畫景 tsz² ˌhung wák ˈking. Tsz k'ung hwoh king.

Birdsnest, a nest in which a bird lays eggs, and hatches her young, 巢 ˌch'áu. Ch'áu, 雀巢 tséuk ˌch'áu. Tsioh ch'áu, 雀料 tséuk tau'. Tsioh tau; edible birdsnests, 燕窩 ín' ˌwo. Yen wo; superior, clean or mandarin nests, 官燕 ˌkún ín'. Kwán yen, 白燕 pák ín'. Peh yen; common or middling nests, 常燕 ˌshéung ín'. Cháng yen; inferior, unclean or feathery nests, 毛燕 ˌmò ín'. Máu yen; they are often simply called 上中下 shéung² ˌchung há². Sháng chung hiá, superior, middling and inferior [qualities].

Bird-witted, flighty, 兩頭跳 ˈléung ˌt'au t'iú'. Liáng t'au t'iáu, 輕浮 ˌheng ˌfau. K'ing fau.

Birgander, a wild goose, 鴈 ngán². Yen.

Birhomboidal, having a surface composed of twelve rhombic faces, 十二面的 shap íˀ mín² tik. Shih rh mien tih, 十二面㖞 shap íˀ mín² kéˀ.

Birostrate, } 雙嘴的 ˌshéung ˈtsui tik. Shwáng
Birostrated, } tsui tih, 孖嘴的 ˌmá ˈtsui tik. Má tsui tih.

Birth, the act of being born, 生 ˌshang. Sang, 產 ˈch'án. Ch'án, 生產 ˌshang ˈch'án. Sang ch'án, 生者 ˌshang ˈché. Sang ché, 產者 ˈch'án ˈché, 出世 ch'ut shai². Ch'uh shí, 出世者 ch'ut shai² ˈché. Ch'uh shí ché, 落地 lok tíˀ. Loh tih; the act of bringing forth, parturition, 妢娩 ˌfan ˈmín. Fan mien, 臨盆 ˌlam ˌp'ún. Lin pw'án; premature birth, 落胎 lok ˌt'oi. Loh t'ái, 墮胎 to² ˌt'oi. To t'ái, 墮孕 to² yan². To ying, 小產 ˈsiú ˈch'án. Siáu ch'án, 半產 pún' ˈch'án. Pwán ch'án, 未滿月而生 mí² ˈmún üt ˌí ˌshang. Wí mwán yueh rh sang; natural birth, 正產 ching' ˈch'án. Ching ch'án, 順月而生 shun² üt ˌí ˌshang. Shun yueh rh sang, 足月而生 tsuk üt ˌí ˌshang. Tsuh yueh rh sang, 够月生㖞 kau' üt ˌshang kéˀ; supernatural birth, 降生 kong' ˌshang. Kiáng sang, 降世 kong' shai'. Kiáng shí, 降凡 kong'

fán. Kiáng fán; the birth of Christ, 耶穌降生 Yésú kong' shang. Yésú kiáng sang, 耶穌降世 Yésú kong' shai'. Yésú kiáng shí, 耶穌臨世 Yésú lam shai'. Yésú lin shí; to be reborn (as in transmigration), 投托 t'au t'ok. T'au t'oh, 投生 t'au shang. T'au sang, 托生 t'ok shang. T'oh sang, 托世 t'ok shai'. T'oh shí, 投胎 t'au t'oi. T'au t'ái; a person of high birth, 公子 kung 'tsz. Kung tsz, 貴家出者 kwai' ká ch'ut 'ché. Kwei kiá ch'uh ché, 富貴公子 fú' kwai' kung 'tsz. Fú kwei kung tsz, 閥閱之家 fát üt chí ká. Fáh yueh chí kiá, 少爺們 shiú' yé mún. Sháu yé mun; a person of mean birth, 寒門子 hon mún 'tsz. Hán mun tsz, 寒子 hon 'tsz. Hán tsz, 賤家的 tsín² ká tik. Tsien kiá tih, 貧家子 p'an ká 'tsz. P'in kiá tsz, 貧家出嘅 p'an ká ch'ut ké', 窮家出者 k'ung ká ch'ut 'ché. K'ung kiá ch'uh ché, 貧寒家出嘅 p'an hon ká ch'ut ké', 清淡家嘅 ts'ing tám² ká ké'; new birth, 更生 kang shang. Kang sang, 新生 san shang. Sin sang, 復生 fuk shang. Fuh sang, 翻生 fán shang. Fán sang, 再生 tsoi' shang. Tsái sang; whatever be your birth, 不論出何家 pat lun² ch'ut ho ká. Puh lun ch'uh ho kiá, 不拘生某家 pat k'ü shang 'mau ká. Puh k'ü sang mau kiá, 唔論生某門 m lun² shang 'mau mún; from birth to death, 自生到死 tsz² shang tò' 'sz. Tsz sang táu sz; birth and death are decreed by faith, 生死有命 shang 'sz 'yau meng². Sang sz yú ming; to celebrate a birth, 飲薑酒 'yam kéung 'tsau. Yin kiáng tsiú; from birth till the age of ten, 人生十年 yan shang shap nín. Jin sang shih nien; men at their birth, 初生之時 ch'o shang chí shí. Ts'ú sang chí shí.

Birth, Berth, } a station in which a ship rides, see Berth.

Birth-day 生日 shang yat. Sang jih, 誕日 tán' yat. Tán jih, 壽誕 shau² tán'. Shau tán, 壽旦 shau² tán'. Shau tán, 生誕 shang tán'. Sang tán, 誕辰 tán' shan. Tán shin, 千秋 ts'ín ts'au. Ts'ien ts'iú; an idol's birth-day, 寶誕 'pò tán'. Páu tán, 菩薩誕 p'ò sát tán'. P'ú sáh tán, 聖誕 shing' tán'. Shing tán, 降誕 kong' tán'. Kiáng tán; the birth-day of an emperor, 萬壽節 mán² shau² tsít. Wán shau tsieh, 皇上萬壽 wong shéung² mán² shau². Hwáng sháng wán shau, 天中節 t'ín chung tsít. T'ien chung tsieh, 萬壽 mán² shau². Wán shau; the birth-day of a prince, 千歲 ts'ín sui'. Ts'ien sui; to congratulate one on his birth-day, 賀生日 ho² shang yat. Ho sang jih, 賀誕 ho² tán'. Ho tán, 祝壽 chuk shau². Chuh shau, 恭祝千秋 kung chuk ts'ín ts'au. Kung chuh ts'ien ts'iú; birth-day presents, 祝敬 chuk king'. Chuh king, 桃敬 t'ò king'. T'áu king, 桃儀 t'ò í. T'áu í, 壽儀 shau² í. Shau í, 壽錢 shau² ts'ín. Shau ts'ien; to celebrate one's birth-day, 做生日 tsò² shang yat. Tso sang jih.

Birth-place, the place where a person is born, 生處 shang ch'ü'. Sang ch'ú, 桑梓 song 'tsz. Sáng tsz, 家鄉 ká héung. Kiá hiáng, 故鄉 kú' héung. Kú hiáng, 梓里 'tsz 'lí. Tsz lí, 原籍 ün tsik. Yuen tsih, 出世嘅地 ch'ut shai' ké' tí², 出世个處 ch'ut shai' ko' ch'ü'. Ch'uh shí ko ch'ú, 本生之所 'pún shang chí 'sho. Pún sang chí so.

Birth-right, any right or privilege, to which a person is entitled by birth, 生而得 shang í tak. Sang rh teh, 藉生而得 tsik shang í tak. Tsih sang rh teh, 爲赤子 wai ch'ik 'tsz. Wei ch'ih tsz, 享赤子之義 'héung ch'ik 'tsz chí í². Hiáng ch'ih tsz chí í, 義生 í² shang. Í sang, 享父福 'héung fú² fuk. Hiáng fú fuh.

Birth-wort 萱草 hün 'ts'ò. Hiuen ts'áu.

Bis, repetition, 再 tsoi'. Tsái, 復 fuk. Fuh.

Biscotin, a confection, made of flour, sugar, marmalade and eggs, 密餞名 mat tsín' meng. Mih tsien ming, 用麥粉,糖,糖橙及雞蛋而做之 yung² mák 'fan, t'ong, t'ong ch'áng k'ap kai tán² í tsò² chí. Yung meh fan, t'áng, t'áng ch'áng kih kí tán rh tso chí.

Biscuit, twice backed bread, 重炕之麵餅 ch'ung hong' chí mín² 'peng. Ch'ung háng chí mien ping; a kind of bread, formed into cakes, 麵餅乾 mín² 'peng kon. Mien ping kán, 麵包干 mín² páu kon. Mien páu kán, 餅乾 'peng kon. Ping kán, 乾麵頭 kon mín² t'au. Kán mien t'au, 餱糧 h áu léung. Háu liáng, 餺 wong. Hwáng; soda biscuits, 蘇打餅乾 sú 'tá 'peng kon. Sú tá ping kán; ginger biscuits, 薑餅 kéung 'peng. Kiáng ping; sweet biscuits, 糖餅乾 t'ong 'peng kon. T'áng ping kán; water crackers, 淡餅乾 tám² 'peng kon. Tán ping kán; fancy biscuits, 雜欵花餅 tsáp 'fún fá 'peng. Tsáh kw'án hwá ping; porcelain, after the first baking, 燒一次之磁器 shiú yat ts'z' chí ts'z hí'. Sháu yih ts'z chi ts'z k'í, 坏 (?) p'ui. P'ei.

Bisect, to divide into two parts, 截爲兩段 tsít wai 'léung tün². Tsieh wei liáng twán, 分爲兩截 fan wai 'léung tsít. Fan wei liáng tsieh, 剖開兩爪 'p'au hoi 'léung 'há. P'au k'ái liáng hiá, 分兩截 fan 'léung tsít. Fan liáng tsieh, 截爲二分 tsít wai í² fan². Tsieh wei rh fan.

Bisected, divided into two equal parts, 剖過 'p'au kwo'. P'au kwo, 分過兩截 fan kwo' 'léung tsít. Fan kwo liáng tsieh.

Bisecting, dividing into two equal parts, 剖 'p'au. P'au, 分兩截 fan 'léung tsít. Fan liáng tsieh.

Bisection, the act of cutting into two equal parts, 剖者 'p'au 'ché. P'au ché, 分爲兩截者 fan wai 'léung tsít 'ché. Fan wei liáng tsieh ché.

Biseriate, existing in two series, 兩行嘅 'léung hong ké', 兩行的 'léung hong tik. Liáng háng tih, 二行的 í² hong tik. Rh háng tih.

Bisexual, in botany, hermaphrodite, 陰陽蓋同生一處 yam yéung 'yui t'ung shang yat ch'ü'. Yin yáng jui t'ung sang yih ch'ú.

Bishop, a spiritual superintendent *, 皁涉 ˏpí shípˏ, 監牧師 kám' mukˏ ˏsz. Kien muh sz; the term used by Catholics is, 主教 'chü káu'. Chú kiáu, 督教主 tukˏ káu' 'chü. Tuh kiáu chú; in the primitive church, an elder or overseer, 監司 kám' ˏsz. Kien sz, 督者 tukˏ 'ché. Tuh ché, 監督者 † kám' tukˏ 'ché. Kien tuh ché.

Bishop, a mixture of wine, oranges and sugar, 摳酒之名 ˏk'au 'tsau ˏchí ˏmeng. K'ü tsiú chí ming, 摳勻酒,橙及糖稱爲 bishop, ˏk'au ˏwan 'tsau, ˏch'áng k'apˏ ˏt'ong ˏch'ing ˏwai bishop. K'ü yun tsiú, ch'áng kih t'áng ching wei bishop.

Bishop, to confirm, 堅信 ˏkín sun'. Kien sin.

Bishopric, a diocese, 監牧師所管轄之處 kám' mukˏ ˏsz 'sho 'kún hatˏ ˏchí ch'ü'. Kien muh sz so kwán hiáh chí ch'ú.

Bishop-weed 馬芥 'má kái'. Má kiái.

Bisk, a, soup or broth, made by boiling several sorts of flesh together, 雜肉湯 tsápˏ yukˏ ˏt'ong. Tsáh juh t'áng.

Bisket, see Biscuit.

Bismuth, a metal of a yellowish, or reddish-white color, 金類 ˏkam lui². Kin lui.

Bison, a quadrupede of the bovine genus, 野牛 'yé ˏngau. Yé niú.

Bissextile, leap-year, 閏年 yun² ˏnín. Jun nien.

Bister color, "pig's liver color" 猪肝色 ˏchü ˏkon shikˏ. Chú kán sih.

Bistort, snake-weed, 卷參 'kün ˏsham. Kiuen shin.

Bistoury, a surgical instrument for making incisions, 彎口尖刀 ˏwán 'hau ˏtsím ˏtò. Wán k'au tsien táu; sharp pointed ditto, 銳彎刀 yui² ˏwán ˏtò. Jui wán táu; blunt pointed ditto, 鈍彎刀 tun² ˏwán ˏtò. Tun wán táu; straight ditto, 銳直刀 yui² chikˏ ˏtò. Jui chih táu.

Bisulcous, cloven-footed, as swine or oxen, 蹄的 ˏt'ai tikˏ. T'í tih, 蹄嘅 ˏt'ai ké'.

Bit, of a bridle, 馬口鉗 'má 'hau ˏk'ím. Má k'au k'ien, 馬銜 'má ˏhám. Má hán, 馬勒 'má lakˏ. Má leh, 鎌 ˏlím. Lien, 棰鈎 ˏch'ui ˏkau. Ch'ui kau, 幡 ˏfan. Fan, 扇汗 shín' hon². Shen hán, 排沫 ˏp'ái mútˏ. P'ái moh, 橛 kütˏ. Kiueh, 鏹鎈 'kòm ˏts'ám. Kán sán; the reins attached to the bit, 韁 ˏkéung. Kiáng, 轡 pí². Pí.

Bit, to put a bridle upon a horse, 配馬鞍 p'úi' 'má ˏon. P'ei má ngán; to put the bit into the mouth, 掛口鉗 kwá' 'hau ˏk'ím. Kwá k'au k'ien.

Bit, a small piece, 一片 yatˏ p'ín'. Yih p'ien, 一細塊 yatˏ sai'fái'. Yih sí kw'ái; a jot and whit, 一點 yatˏ 'tím. Yih tien, 一的 yatˏ tikˏ. Yih tih, 一些 yatˏ ˏsé. Yih sié; he is not a bit wiser, 佢無一的進益 'k'ü ˏmò yatˏ tikˏ tsun' yikˏ. K'ü wú yih tih tsin yih; a small coin of the value of four pence, 四个邊呢 sz' ko' ˏpín 'ní; a bit of bread, 一的麵包 yatˏ ˏti mín² ˏpáu. Yih tih mien páu; not a bit, 無的咁多 ˏmò ˏtí kòm' ˏto. Wú tih kán to; a little bit, 一的咁多 yatˏ ˏti kòm' ˏto. Yih tih kán to; to keep for the last bit, 留翻收尾至食 ˏlau ˏfán ˏshau 'mí chí' shikˏ. Liú fán shau wí chí shih; a few bits of fat, 幾件肥膩 'kí kín² ˏfí ní². Kí kien fí ní; broken bits, 細碎 sai' sui'. Sí sui, 瑣碎 'so sui'. So sui; broken to bits, 㪚碎 'tam sui', 搗碎 'tò sui'. Táu sui.

Bitch, the female of the canine kind, 狗嬤 'kau 'ná, 狗母 'kau 'mò. Kau mú, 牝犬 'p'an 'hün. P'in k'iuen; the bitch goes, 狗嬤起水 'kau 'ná 'hí 'shui. Kau ná k'í shwui; a prostitute, 狗嬤 'kau 'ná, 汚女 ˏú 'nü. Wú nü; son of a bitch, 狗嬤仔 'kau 'ná 'tsai, 猪嬤仔 ˏchü 'ná 'tsai.

Bite, to, 咬 'ngáu. Yáu, 齧 'ngáu. Yáu, 齧 ngítˏ. Nieh, 噬 shai². Shí, 嚼 tséukˏ. Tsioh, 齕 chütˏ. Chueh, 嚙 hòpˏ. K'oh, 咀 'tsü. Tsü, 嚙 ˏí. Í; to take a bite, 咀嚼吓 'tsü tséukˏ 'há. Tsü tsioh hiá; bite off a mouthful, 咬一啖 'ngáu yatˏ tám². Yáu yih tán; to bite in two, 咬開 'ngáu ˏhoi. Yáu k'ái, 咬斷 'ngáu tün². Yáu twán, 咬破 'ngáu p'o'. Yáu p'o, 咬截 'ngáu tsítˏ. Yáu tsieh, 齒决 'ch'í kütˏ. Ch'í kiueh; to bite or tear a hole, 咬穿 'ngáu ˏch'ün. Yáu ch'uen; to bite the lips, 咬唇 'ngáu ˏshun. Yáu shun, 嚙 'ts'ám. Ts'án; to bite small, 嚼爛 tséukˏ lán². Tsioh lán, 嚼碎 tséukˏ sui'. Tsioh sui; to bite and chew letters, (pedantry), 咬文嚼字 'ngáu ˏman tséukˏ tsz². Yáu wan tsioh tsz; this dog will bite you, 呢隻狗要咬你 ˏní chekˏ 'kau iú' 'ngáu 'ní. Ní chih kau yáu yáu ní, 此犬要咬你 'ts'z 'hün iú' 'ngáu 'ní. Ts'z k'iuen yáu yáu ní; to bite one's nails, 咬手指甲 'ngáu 'shau 'chí kápˏ. Yáu shau chí kiáh; it bites, is very pungent, 好辣 'hò látˏ. Háu láh, 刺舌 ts'z' shítˏ. Ts'z sheh, 辣脷 látˏ lí². Láh lí; to pinch with cold, 冷得徹骨 'lang takˏ ch'ítˏ kwatˏ. Lang teh ch'eh kuh, 冷得凄慘 'lang takˏ ˏts'ai 'ts'ám. Lang teh ts'í ts'án; to reproach with sarcasm, 譏刺 ˏkí ts'z'. Kí ts'z, 譏誚 ˏkí ts'iú'. Kí ts'iáu; to cheat, 阨人 ngákˏ ˏyan, 欺騙人 ˏhí p'ín' ˏyan. K'í p'ien jin; to bite the thumb at one, 輕忽人 ˏheng fatˏ ˏyan. K'ing hwuh jin.

Bite, the seizure of anything by the teeth of an animal, 咬者 'ngáu 'ché. Yáu ché, 咀者 'tsü 'ché. Tsü ché; to take a bite or a mouthful, 咬一啖 'ngáu yatˏ tám², 你喫啖 'ní yákˏ tám²; to steal a bite, 偷嗽啖 ˏt'au 'kòm tám²; the bite of a dog, 狗之咬 'kau ˏchí 'ngáu. Kau chí yáu, 犬之咬者 'hün ˏchí 'ngáu 'ché. K'iuen chí yáu ché; a cheat, 阨人嘅 ngákˏ ˏyan ké', 光棍 ˏkwong kwan'. Kwáng kwan.

Biter, one who bites, 咬者 'ngáu 'ché. Yáu ché; one who cheats, 光棍 ˏkwong kwan'. Kwáng kwan.

Biting, seizing with the teeth, 咬 'ngáu. Yáu; pungent, 辣 látˏ. Láh, 刺 ts'z'. Ts'z, 辛辣 ˏsan látˏ. Sin láh; biting cold, 冷鐵鐵 'lang t'ít, t'ítˏ, 冷

* The term 大牧師 "great shepherd", so often heard and so frequently used by such as should know better, is very objectionable, leading to erroneous notions as to the position and duty of a bishop.

† Acts 20,21. and v. 17; Tit. 1,5 and v. 7.

得手脚都軟 ʿlang tak, ʿshau kéuk, ˏtò ʿün. Lang teh shau kioh tú yuen, 冷得好利害 ʿlang tak, ʿhò lí² hoi². Lang teh háu lí hái.

Biting, act of biting, 咬者 ʿngáu ʿché. Yáu ché; pungency, 辣者 lát₂ ʿché. Láh ché.

Bitingly, in a sarcastic manner, 刺嗷樣 ts'z' ʿkòm yéung². Ts'z kán yáng, 譏刺一樣 ˏkí ts'z' yat, yéung². Kí ts'z yih yáng.

Bitmouth, the bit, which is put in a horse's mouth, 馬口鉗 ʿmá ʿhau ˏk'ím. Má k'au k'ien.

Bittacle, see Binnacle.

Bitted, having the bit put in the mouth, 掛過馬口鉗 kwá' kwo' ʿmá ʿhau ˏk'ím. Kwá kwo má k'au k'ien.

Bitten, wounded by the teeth, 被咬 pí² ʿngáu. Pí yáu, 受咬 shau² ʿngáu. Shau yáu, 曾咬 ˏts'ang ʿngau. Ts'ang yáu.

Bitter, acrid, 苦 ʿfú. K'ú, 辛 ˏsan. Sin, 辣 tsat₂. Tsih; bitter or briny like seawater, 鹹 ˏhám. Hien, 鹽 ʿkòm. Kán; as bitter as gall, 胆咁苦 ʿtám kòm' ʿfú. Tán kán k'ú; more bitter than wax of the ear, 苦過耳屎 ʿfú kwo' ʿí ʿshí. K'ú kwo rh shí; distressing, 艱苦 ˏkán ʿfú. Kien k'ú, 苦楚 ʿfú ʿch'o. K'ú ts'ú, 辛苦 ˏsan ʿfú. Sin k'ú, 勞苦 ˏlò ʿfú. Láu k'ú, 凄慘 ˏts'ai ʿts'ám. Ts'í ts'án, 凄凉 ˏts'ai ˏléung. Ts'í liáng; very bitter, 好苦 ʿhò ʿfú. Háu k'ú; bitter and pungent, 苦辣 ʿfú lát₂. K'ú láh; a bitter or hard lot, 苦命 ʿfú meng². K'ú ming; bitter words, 苦言 ʿfú ˏín. K'ú yen, 言甚苦 ˏín sham² ʿfú. Yen shin k'ú; bitter weeping, 苦哭 ʿfú huk₅. K'ú kuh, 痛哭 t'ung' huk₅. T'ung kuh, 號咷 ˏhò ˏt'ò. Háu t'áu; bitter enemies, 痛恨 t'ung' han². T'ung han, 切恨 ts'ít₅ han². Ts'ieh han; bitter repentance, 痛悔 t'ung' fúi². T'ung hwui; sweet and bitter, 甘苦 ˏkòm ʿfú. Kán k'ú; bitter to the taste, but wholesome physic, 苦口良藥 ʿfú ʿhau ˏléung yéuk₂. K'ú k'au liáng yoh; bitter peach, 冷飯桃 ʿlang fán² ˏt'ò. Lang fán t'áu; bitter almonds, 北杏 pak₅ hang². Peh hang; bitter dates, 蹠洩 wai² sít₅. Wei sieh; the bitter cucumber, or egg-plant, 苦瓜 ʿfú ˏkwá. K'ú kwá; a bitter vegetable, a species of Eruca, 苦辣菜 ʿfú lát₂ ts'oi². K'ú láh ts'ái; bitter vegetables, 苦菜 ʿfú ts'oi². K'ú ts'ái.

Bitter, a substance that is bitter, see Bitters.

Bitter-salt, epsom salt, 苦鹽 ʿfú ˏím. K'ú yen, 致瀉鹽 chí' sé' ˏím. Chí sié yen.

Bitter-sweet, a slender climbing plant, 食羊泉 shik₂ ˏyéung ˏts'ün. Shih yáng ts'iuen, 蜀羊泉 shuk₂ ˏyéung ˏts'ün. Shuh yáng ts'iuen.

Bitter-wort, gentian, 黃連 ˏwong ˏlín. Hwáng lien.

Bitterish, somewhat bitter, 畧苦 léuk₂ ʿfú. Lioh k'ú, 苦的 ʿfú tik₅. K'ú tih, 苦嘅 ʿfú ké', 苦苦的 ʿfú ʿfú tik₅.

Bitterly, in a severe manner, 苦 ʿfú. K'ú, 痛 t'ung'. T'ung, 甚 sham². Shin; to weep bitterly, 苦哭 ʿfú huk₅. K'ú kuh, 痛哭 t'ung' huk₅. T'ung kuh, 喊得凄凉 hám' tak, ˏts'ai ˏléung. Hán teh ts'i liáng, 喊得好苦 hám' tak, ʿhò ʿfú. Hán teh háu k'ú; bitterly afflicted, 甚憂 sham² ˏyau. Shin yú, 好憂愁 ʿhò ˏyau ˏshau. Háu yú tsau.

Bittern, a wader, 鷺鷥 lò² ˏts'z. Lú ts'z.

Bittern, the brine remaining after the salt is concreted, 鹽 ʿkòm. Kán.

Bitterness, a bitter taste, 苦 ʿfú. K'ú, 苦辣 ʿfú lát₂. K'ú láh, 苦辣者 ʿfú lát₂ ʿché. K'ú láh ché; a biting satire, 譏刺 ˏkí ts'z'. Kí ts'z; painful affliction, 悲苦 ˏpí ʿfú. Pí k'ú, 苦難 ʿfú nán². K'ú nán, 苦楚 ʿfú ʿch'o. K'ú ts'ú; deep distress of mind, 好悲哀 ʿhò ˏpí ˏoi. Háu pí ngái.

Bitters, a liquor in which bitter herbs are steeped, 苦酒 ʿfú ʿtsau. K'ú tsiú.

Bitting, putting the bits in the mouth, 過馬口鉗 kwo' ʿmá ʿhau ˏk'ím. Kwo má k'au k'ien.

Bitume, see Bitumen.

Bitumed, smeared with bitumen, 搽瀝清 ˏch'á lik₂ ˏts'ing. Ch'á lih ts'ing.

Bitumen, name for various inflammable substances, of different consistencies, and found in the earth, 瀝清 lik₂ ˏts'ing. Lih ts'ing, 地松香 tí² ˏts'ung ˏhéung. Tí sung hiáng; liquid ditto, 石腦油 shek₂ ʿnò ˏyau. Shih náuyú, 石油 shek₂ ˏyau. Shih yú. 石漆 shek₂ ts'at₅. Shih ts'ih, 劫火灰 kip₅ ʿfo ˏfúi. Kieh ho hwui, 黑地膠 hak₅ tí² ˏkáu. Heh tí kiáu.

Bituminous, having the qualities of bitumen, 瀝清的 lik₂ ˏts'ing tik₅. Lih ts'ing tih, 瀝清嘅 lik₂ ˏts'ing ké', 地松香的 tí² ˏts'ung ˏhéung tik₅. Tí sung hiáng tih.

Bivalve, a shell consisting of two parts, which open and shut, 蜆壳 ʿhín hok₅. Hien hoh; "bivalve shells, thick and furrowed, as Arca, 蚶 ˏkòm. Kán, 魁蛤 ˏfúi kòp₅. Kwei koh; ditto thin and colored, as Tellina, Cardium, 蛤 kòp₅. Koh; ditto thick and smooth, as Mya, Mytilus, 蜆 ʿhín. Hien, 扁螺 ʿpín ˏlo. Pien lo; fresh water bivalves, broad and thin, as Unio, 蚌 p'ong². P'áng."

Bivaulted, having two vaults or arches, 二拱者 f² ʿkung ʿché. Rh kung ché, 兩拱嘅 ʿléung ʿkung ké'.

Biventral, having two bellies, 雙肚的 ˏshéung ʿt'ò tik₅. Shwáng t'ú tih, 有兩肚嘅 ʿyau ʿléung ʿt'ò ké'.

Bivious, having two ways, 有兩路 ʿyau ʿléung lò². Yú liáng lú, 兩路嘅 ʿléung lò² ké'.

Bivouac, the guard or watch of a whole army, 全軍防守者 ˏts'ün ˏkwan ˏfong ʿshau ʿché. Ts'iuen kiun fáng shau ché; the encamping of soldiers for the night, without covering or tents, in readiness for immediate action, 兵人露天過夜 ˏping ˏyan lò² ˏt'in kwo' yé'. Ping jin lú t'ien kwo yé.

Bivouac, to watch, 巡更 ˏts'un ˏkang. Ts'un kang; to be on guard, as a whole army, 防備 ˏfong pí². Fáng pí, 防守 ˏfong ʿshau. Fáng shau. 全軍防備 ˏts'ün ˏkwan ˏfong pí². Ts'iuen kiun fáng pí.

Bizarre, odd, 古怪 ʿkú kwái'. Kú kwái.

Blab, to tell in a thoughtless manner, 疏口 ˌsho ʿhau. Sú k'au, 說破 shüt, p'o'. Shwoh p'o 疏 ˌsho. Sú, 洩漏 sít, lau². Sieh lau; don't blab, 唔好疏開嚟 ˌm ʿhò ˌsho ˌhoi ˌlai.

Blab, to tattle, 吸三吸四 ngap, ˌsám ngap, sz', 言三語四 ˌín ˌsám ʿü sz'. Yen sán yú sz, 洩破 sít, p'o'. Sieh p'o, 啟齒 ʿk'ai ʿch'í. K'í ch'í.

Blab, a babbler, 口疏嘅人 ʿhau ˌsho ké' ˌyan, 說破者 shüt, p'o' ʿché. Shwoh p'o ché.

Blabber, a tattler, 口疏嘅 ʿhau ˌsho ké', 說破者 shüt, p'o' ʿché. Shwoh p'o ché.

Blabber-lipped, see Blobber-lipped.

Blabbing, telling indiscreetly what ought to be concealed, 疏言 ˌsho ˌín. Sú yen, 疏過人聽 ˌsho kwo' ˌyan ˌt'eng. Sú kwo jin t'ing, 洩漏 sít, lau². Sieh lau.

Black, dark, 黑 hak,. Heh, 烏 ˌú. Wú, 皂 tsò². Tsáu, 玄 ˌün. Hiuen, 淄 ˌtsz. Tsz, 黔 ˌk'ím. K'ien 黎 ˌlai. Lí, 黯 ˌch'é. Ch'é, 黷 tuk,. Tuh, 黠 kat,. Kih, 黝 ʿkím. Kien, 黯 ˌfan. Hwan, 玈 ˌlò. Lú, 盧 ˌlò. Lú, 窨突 ˌyam tat,. Yin tuh; hair-black, 髮色 fát, shik,. Fáh sih; ink black, 京墨 ˌking mak,. King meh; soot black, 油烟 ˌyau ˌín. Yú yen; blue black, 老藍 ʿlò ˌlám. Láu lán; green black, 靚 ˌts'eng. Ts'ing; black and white, 黑白 hak, pák,. Heh peh; black spots on the face, 滿面麻墨 ʿmún mín² ˌmá mak,. Mwán mien má meh, 黶 ˌí. Í; destitute of light, 暗 òm'. Ngán, 黑暗 hak, òm'. Heh ngán, 晦 fúi'. Hwui; the black art, 巫術 ˌmò shut,. Wú shuh, 迷魂之術 ˌmai ˌwan ˌchí shut,. Mí hwan chí shuh; black day, 凶日 ˌhung yat,. Hiung jih; eyes that look black and blue, 打得面黑 ʿtá tak, mín² hak,. Tá teh mien heh, 打黑面 ʿtá hak, mín². Tá heh mien; black-coat *, 牧師之稱 muk, sz ˌchí ˌch'ing. Muh sz chí ch'ing; black chlothes, 緇衣 ˌtsz ˌí. Tsz í, 黑衫 hak, ˌshám. Heh sán, 皂衣 tsò² ˌí. Tsáu í, 黑衣 hak, ˌí. Heh í, 稅衣 ʿt'un ˌí. Tw'án í, 裙 ˌshan. Shin; a black face, 烏面 ˌú mín². Wú mien, 玄壇嗷面 ˌün ˌt'án ʿkòm mín². Hiuen t'án kán mien; black eyes, 黑眼 hak, ʿngán. Heh yen; black clay, 烏坭 ˌú ˌnai. Wú ní; a black man, 黑鬼 hak, ʿkwai. Heh kwei, 摩囉人 ˌmo ˌlo ˌyan. Mo lo jin, 黑人 hak, ˌyan. Heh jin; a black woman, 黑女 hak, ʿnü. Heh nü, 黑鬼婆 hak, ʿkwai ˌp'o. Heh kwei p'o, 摩囉婆 ˌmo ˌlo ˌp'o. Mo lo p'o; a black (wicked) heart, 黑心 hak, ˌsam. Heh sin; black spots, 黑點 hak, ʿtím. Heh tien, 點子 ʿtím ʿtsz. Tien tsz; black lead, 黑鉛 hak, ˌün. Heh yuen; black merchandise (opium), 黑貨 hak, fo'. Heh ho; a black mould, 黴 ˌmí. Mei, 盧土 ˌlò ʿt'ò. Lú t'ú; to look black at one, 轆起雙眼睇人 luk, ʿhí ˌshéung ʿngán ʿt'ai ˌyan. Luh k'í shwáng yen t'í jin, 怒目視人 nò² muk, shí² ˌyan. Nú muh shí jin; a black mourning dress, 烏服 ˌú fuk,. Wú fuh, [white in China, 素衣 sò' ˌí. Sú í, 素服 sò' fuk,. Sú fuh]; calamitous, 凶 ˌhung. Hiung; affairs look very black, 事不祥 sz² pat, ˌts'éung. Sz puh ts'iáng.

Black-a mour 摩囉人 ˌmo ˌlo ˌyan. Mo lo jin, 黑鬼 hak, ʿkwai. Heh kwei.

Black-act 烏例 ˌú lai². Wú lí; a law against hunting deer &c., 禁搽黑面而偷或獵鹿等獸之例 kam' ˌch'á hak, mín² ˌí ˌt'au wák, líp, luk, ʿtang shau² ˌchí lai². Kin ch'á heh mien rh t'au hwoh lieh luh tang shau chí lí, 禁打花面之例 kam' ʿtá ˌfá mín² ˌchí lai². Kin tá hwá mien chí lí.

Black-art, conjuration, 巫術 ˌmò shut,. Wú shuh.

Black-ball, a composition of tallow &c., for blacking shoes, 黑油毬 hak, ˌyau ˌk'au. Heh yú k'iú, 鞋墨 ˌhái mak,. Hiái meh; a ball of a black color, used as a negative in voting, 黑毬子 hak, ˌk'au ʿtsz. Heh k'iú tsz, 不擇人之毬 pat, chák, ˌyan ˌchí ˌk'au. Puh tseh jin chí k'iú.

Black-ball, to reject in choosing, by putting black-balls into a ballot box, 投黑毬子 ˌt'au hak, ˌk'au ʿtsz. T'au heh k'iú tsz, 不擇人 pat, chák, ˌyan. Puh tseh jin, 棄人 hí' ˌyan. K'í jin,

Black-berry, the berry of the bramble, 桑子 ˌsong ʿtsz. Sáng tsz, 烏藤莓 ˌú ʿlím ˌmúi. Wú lien mei.

Black-bird 山烏 ˌshán ˌú. Shán wú, 鶺鴒 tsik, ˌling. Tsih ling, 錢母 ˌts'ín ʿmò. Ts'ien mú, 連錢 ˌlín ˌts'ín. Lien ts'ien.

Black-board, a board used in schools for writing and drawing lines &c., 黑板 hak, ʿpán. Heh pán.

Black-book, any book that treats of necromancy, 邪術之書 ˌts'é shut, ˌchí ˌshü. Sié shuh chí shú.

Black-browed, having black eye-brows, 烏眉的 ˌú ˌmí tik,. Wú mei tih, 烏眉嘅 ˌú ˌmí ké'; gloomy, 滿面烏雲 ʿmún mín² ˌú ˌwan. Mwán mien wú yun.

Blackcap, a, 雀名 tséuk, ˌmeng. Tsioh ming; an apple roasted till black, 燒黑的苹菓 ˌshiú hak, tik, ˌp'ing ʿkwo. Sháu heh tih p'ing ko.

Blackcattle, cattle of the bovine genus, 牛類 ˌngau lui². Niú lui.

Black-cock, a fowl, 烏名 ʿniú ˌmeng. Niáu ming, 雉鳩 (?) chí² ˌkau. Chí kiú.

Black-death, the black plague, 黑瘟 hak, ˌwan. Heh wan.

Black-faced 黑面 hak, mín². Heh mien, 烏面 ˌú mín². Wú mien.

Black-fish 魚名 ˌü ˌmeng. Yú ming; a small kind of the whale, 小鯨魚 ʿsiú ˌk'ing ˌü. Siáu k'ing yú.

Black-forrest, Schwarzwald, a forrest in Germany, 烏林 Úlam. Wúlin, 日耳曼國樹林之名 Yatímán kwok, shü² ˌlam ˌchí ˌmeng. Jihrhmán kwoh shú lin chí ming.

Black-friar, a name given to the Dominican order, 着白神父 chéuk, pák, ˌshan fú². Choh peh shin fú, 白袍神父 pák, ˌp'ò ˌshan fú². Peh p'áu shin

* 此句不可常用.

fú, 天主教之都美尼干盟兄弟 ,T'in 'chü káu' ,chí Tòmíníkon ,mang ,hing tai². T'ien chú kiáu chí Túmeiníkán mang hiung tí.

Black-guard 光棍 ,kwong kwan'. Kwáng kwan, 爛仔 lán² 'tsai.

Black-lead, plumbago, 黑鉛 hak, ,ün. Heh yuen.

Black-leg 賭棍 'tò kwan'. Tú kwan.

Black-letter printer 印黑字嘅 yan' hak, tsz² ké', 法帖匠 fát, t'íp, tséung². Fáh t'ieh tsiáng.

Black-mail, money paid to robbers, to be by them protected from pillage, 打單銀 'tá ,tán ,ngan. Tá tán yin; to levy black-mail, 打單 'tá ,tán.

Black-monks, a name given to the Benedictines, 卑尼的天盟神父名 Pínítikt'ín ,mang ,shan fú² ,meng. Pínítiht'ien mang shin fú ming.

Black-moor, a negro, 摩囉人 ,mo ,lo ,yan. Mo lo jin; a black man, 黑人 hak, ,yan. Heh jin, 黑鬼 hak, 'kwai. Heh kwei.

Black-mouthed, using foul language, 爛口嘅 lán² 'hau ké'.

Black-pigment, a very fine lamp-black, used in making printer's ink, 烏烟 ,ú ,in. Wú yen.

Black-Rod, the usher of parliament, [大英國] 公會郎中 [Tái Ying kwok,] ,kung úi² ,long ,chung. [Tá Ying kwoh] kung hwui láng chung, 烏璧郎中 ,ú pik, ,long ,chung. Wú pih láng chung, 玄圭郎中 ,ün ,kwai ,long ,chung. Hiuen kwei láng chung.

Black-Sea, the Euxine Sea, 黑海 hak, 'hoi. Heh hái.

Black-silver, a mineral, called brittle silver ore, 黑銀 hak, ,ngan. Heh yin.

Black-smith 打鐵師傅 'tá t'it, ,sz fú². Tá t'ieh sz fú, 打鐵匠 'tá t'it, tséung². Tá t'ieh tsiáng, 鐵匠 t'it, tséung². T'ieh tsiáng, 打鐵的 'tá t'it, tik,. Tá t'ieh tih.

Black-snake 烏蛇 ,ú ,shé. Wú shié.

Black-strap, a coarse liquor drank by the vulgar, 魯酒 'lò 'tsau. Lú tsiú.

Black-tail, a fish, 魚名 ,ü ,meng. Yú ming, 烏尾魚 (?) ,ú 'mí ,ü. Wú wí yú.

Black-thorn, a species of prunus, 酸梅 ,sün ,múi. Swán mei, 澁味梅 kíp, mí² ,múi.

Black-tin 浴春之錫礦 yuk, ,chung chí sek, kwong'. Yuh chung chí sih kwáng.

Black-visaged, having a dark visage, 烏面者 ,ú mín² 'ché. Wú mien ché, 烏面的 ,ú mín² tik,. Wú mien tih.

Black-vomit, a copious vomiting of dark-colored matter, resembling coffee grounds, 嘔烏症 'au ,ú ching'. Ngau wú ching.

Black-wash, a lotion composed of calomel and lime-water, 烏浴 ,ú yuk,. Wú yuh, 即洋輕粉掘與石灰水稱爲烏浴 tsik, ,yéung ,heng 'fan ,k'au 'ú shek, ,fúi 'shui ,ch'ing ,wai ,ú yuk,. Tsih yáng k'ing fan k'ü yú shih hwui shwui ch'ing wei wú yuh.

Blacked, made black, 塗烏過 ,t'ò ,ú kwo'. T'ú wú kwo, 搽烏過 ,ch'á ,ú kwo'. Ch'á wú kwo.

Blacken, to make black, 染烏 'ím ,ú. Yen wú, 整黑 'ching hak,. Ching heh, 涅 níp,. Nieh; to blacken the shoes, 用墨水以擦皮鞋 yung' mak, 'shui 'í ts'át, ,p'í ,hái. Yung meh shwui í ch'áh p'í hiái, 俾墨水搽黑皮鞋 'pí mak, 'shui ,ch'á hak, ,p'í ,hái. Pí meh shwui ch'á heh p'í hiái, 擦光皮鞋 ts'át, ,kwong ,p'í ,hái. Ch'áh kwáng p'í hiái; to blacken one's charater, 譭謗 'wai p'ong'. Wei p'áng, 誹謗 'fi p'ong'. Fí p'áng; to sully one's reputation, 汚人 ,ú ,yan. Wú jin, 玷辱人嘅聲名 tím' yuk, ,yan ké' ,shing ,meng.

Blacken, to grow black, 變黑 pín' hak,. Pien heh, 成黑 ,shing hak,. Ching heh, 轉黑 chün' hak,. Chuen heh.

Blackened, made black, 涅過 níp, kwo'. Nieh kwo, 染烏過 'ím ,ú kwo'. Yen wú kwo; blackened one's character, 誹謗過 'fi p'ong' kwo'. Fí p'áng kwo.

Blackener, one who blackens by rubbing on black substances, 搽黑者 ,ch'á hak, 'ché. Ch'á heh ché, 塗黑者 ,t'ò hak, 'ché. T'ú heh ché; ditto by soiling, 整黑 'ching hak,. Ching heh; ditto by slander, 誹謗者 'fi p'ong' 'ché. Fí p'áng ché.

Blackening, by soiling, 整黑 'ching hak,. Ching heh, 染烏 'ím ,ú. Yen wú; ditto by rubbing on black substances, 搽烏 ,ch'á ,ú. Ch'á wú, 塗烏 ,t'ò ,ú. T'ú wú; ditto by slandering, 譭謗 'wai p'ong'. Wei p'áng.

Black-guard, to revile in scurrilous language, 起罵 'hí má². K'í má, 粗口鬧人 ,ts'ò 'hau náu² ,yan. Ts'ú k'au náu jin.

Black-guardism, the conduct or language of a black-guard, 棍脚之行爲 kwan' kéuk, ,chí ,hang ,wai. Kwan kioh chí hang wei.

Blacking, a substance used for blacking shoes, 墨水 mak, 'shui. Meh shwui, 鞋墨 ,hái mak,. Hiái meh.

Blackish, somewhat black, 畧黑 léuk, hak,. Lioh heh, 畧烏 léuk, ,ú. Lioh wú, 稍黑 'sháu hak,. Sháu heh.

Blackly, atrociously, 殘忍的 ,ts'án 'yan tik,. Ts'án jin tih, 殘忍嘅 ,ts'án 'yan ké'.

Blackness, dark color, 黑色 hak, shik,. Heh sih; the quality of being black, 黑者 hak, 'ché. Heh ché, 烏者 ,ú 'ché. Wú ché, 玄者 ,ün 'ché. Hiuen ché; darkness, 黑暗者 hak, òm' 'ché. Heh ngán ché; atrociousness, 殘忍者 ,ts'án 'yan 'ché. Ts'án jin ché, 兇猛者 ,hung 'mang 'ché. Hiung mang ché.

Blad-apple, prickly pear, 神仙掌 ,shan ,sín 'chéung. Shin sien cháng.

Bladder, urinary, 膀胱 ,p'ong ,kwong. P'áng kwáng, 水府 'shui 'fú. Shwui fú, 尿胞 niú² ,páu. Niáu páu; gall ditto, 胆囊 'tám ,nong. Tán náng; air-bladder of birds and fishes, 氣胞 hí' ,páu. K'í páu, 風胞 ,fung ,páu. Fung páu; a water bladder or blister, 水泡 'shui p'áu'. Shwui p'áu, 水胞 'shui ,páu. Shwui páu.

Bladdered, put up in bladders, 藏於胞 ˏts'ong ˏü ˏpáu. Tsáng yú páu.

Blade, the, of grass, 草葉 ʿts'ò íp₂. Ts'áu yeh; the blade of a knife, 刀肉 ˏtò yuk₂. Táu juh, 刀身 ˏtò ˏshan. Táu shin; a knife of three blades, 三張刀 ˏsám ˏchéung ˏtò. Sán cháng táu, 三口刀 ˏsám ʿhau ˏtò. Sán k'au táu, 三開刀 ˏsám ˏhoi ˏtò. Sán k'ái táu; the shoulder-blade, 肩髀骨 ˏkín káp₂ kwat₂. Kien kiáh kuh, 飯匙骨 fán² ˏshí kwat₂. Fán shí kuh, 背髀 púi' káp₂. Pei kiáh, 肩髀 ˏkín káp₂. Kien kiáh, 胛心骨 káp₂ ˏsam kwat₂. Kiáh sin kuh, 骿蔑骨 ˏp'ing mít₂ kwat₂. P'ing mieh kuh; a fine blade, 伶俐之人 ˏling lí² ˏchí ˏyan. Ling lí chí jin, 敏捷之人 ʿman tsít₂ ˏchí ˏyan. Min tsieh chí jin; a cunning blade, 詭鼠 ʿkwai ʿshü. Kwei shú, 詭譎嘅人 ʿkwai kwat₂ ké' ˏyan, 詭馬嘅 ʿkwai ʿmá ké'; an old blade, 老手 ʿlò ʿshau. Láu shau; a stout blade, 山佬 ˏshán ʿlò. Shán láu.

Blade, to furnish with a blade, 鑲張刀肉 séung' ˏchéung ˏtò yuk₂. Siáng cháng táu juh.

Bladebone, the scapula, 肩髀 ˏkín káp₂. Kien kiáh.

Bladed, having a blade, as a knife, 有張刀肉 ʿyau ˏchéung ˏtò yuk₂. Yú cháng táu juh; in mineralogy, composed of long and narrow plates, like the blade of a knife, 薄石扁 ʿpok₂ shek₂ ʿpín. Poh shih pien, 薄扁嘅 pok₂ ʿpín ké'.

Blade-smith, a sword cutler, 打鉗師傅 ʿtá ˏk'ím ˏsz fú². Tá k'ien sz fú, 打刀肉師傅 ʿtá ˏtò yuk₂ ˏsz fú². Tá táu juh sz fú.

Blading, furnishing with a blade, 鑲張刀肉 ˏséung ˏchéung ˏtò yuk₂. Siáng cháng táu juh.

Blair, a pustule, 泡 p'áu'. P'áu, 起泡 ʿhí p'áu'. K'í p'áu, 疵 tüt₂. Toh.

Blamable, deserving censure, 應責 ˏying chák₂. Ying tseh, 當責 ˏtong chák₂. Táng tseh; culpable, 有罪 ʿyau tsúi². Yú tsúi, 有過 ʿyau kwo'. Yú kwo; wrong, 有錯 ʿyau ts'o'. Yú ts'o; reprehensible, 可責 ʿho chák₂. K'o tseh, 該責 ˏkoi chák₂. Kái tseh.

Blamableness, culpableness, 可責者 ʿho chák₂ ʿché. K'o tseh ché, 該責者 ˏkoi chák₂ ʿché. Kái tseh ché.

Blamably, culpably, 可責的 ʿho chák₂ tik₂. K'o tsek tih.

Blame, censure, 貶 ʿpín. Pien, 罪人者 tsúi² ˏyan ʿché. Tsúi jin ché, 譴責 ʿhín chák₂. K'ien tseh, 貶謫 ʿpín chák₂. Pien tseh, 訶責 ˏho chák₂. Ho tseh, 呵責 ˏho chák₂. Ho tseh, 責讓 chák₂ yéung². Tseh jáng, 誅讓 ˏchü yéung². Chú jáng, 詏譙 ú² ts'iú². Hú ts'iáu; fault, 錯過 ts'o' kwo'. Ts'o kwo, 罪 tsúi². Tsúi, 罪過 tsúi² kwo'. Tsúi kwo, 過失 kwo' shat₂. Kwo shih, 過犯 kwo' fán². Kwo fán, 咎 kau'. Kiú; wrong-doing, 行錯 ˏhang ts'o'. Hang ts'o, 行罪 ˏhang tsúi². Hang tsúi; worth of blame, 有罪 ʿyau tsúi². Yú tsúi, 有過 ʿyau kwo'. Yú kwo, 有錯 ʿyau ts'o'. Yú ts'o; the blame is charged upon him, 歸咎於佢 ˏkwai kau' ˏü ʿk'ü. Kwei kiú yú k'ü, 罪歸於佢 tsúi² ˏkwai ˏü ʿk'ü. Tsúi kwei yú k'ü, 罪他 tsúi² ˏt'á. Tsúi t'á, 責他 chák₂ ˏt'á. Tseh t'á, 咎他 kau' ˏt'á. Kiú t'á; he lays the blame on you wrongly, 反怪你 ʿfán kwái' ʿní. Fán kwái ní; to bring blame on one's self, 招怪 ˏchiú kwái'. Cháu kwái; the blame charged to the proper one, 咎有攸歸 kau' ʿyau ˏyau ˏkwai. Kiú yú yú kwei; praise and blame, 褒貶 ˏpò ʿpín. Páu pien.

Blame, to censure, 責 chák₂. Tseh, 貶 ʿpín. Pien, 呵責 ˏho chák₂. Ho tseh, 訶責 ˏho chák₂. Ho tseh, 督責 tuk₂ chák₂. Tuh tseh, 呵謫 ˏho chák₂. Ho tseh, 譴謫 ʿhín chák₂. K'ien tseh, 貶謫 ʿpín chák₂. Pien tseh, 誅謫 ˏchü chák₂. Chú tseh, 譙謫 ts'iú² chák₂. Ts'iáu tseh, 謫讓 chák₂ yéung². Tseh jáng, 詏譙 ú² ts'iú². Hú ts'iáu, 責非 chák₂ ˏfí. Tseh fí, 毀闕 ʿwai küt₂. Wei kiueh, 指謫 ʿchí chák₂. Chí tseh, 數罪 ʿshò tsúi². Sú tsúi, 罪人 tsúi² ˏyan. Tsúi jin, 尤人 ˏyau ˏyan. Yú jin; to disparage, 少貶損 ʿshiú ʿpín ʿsün. Sháu pien sun; to upbraid, 訕 shán'. Shán, 詈 lí². Lí, 斥 ch'ik₂. Ch'ih, 叱 ch'ik₂. Ch'ih; to blame one's self, 自責 tsz² chák₂, 自咎 tsz² kau'. Tsz kiú, 自怨 tsz² ün'. Tsz yuen, 自貶 tsz² ʿpín. Tsz pien, 自闕 tsz² küt₂. Tsz kiueh, 招罪 ˏchiú tsúi². Cháu tsúi, 內自訟 noi² tsz² tsung². Nui tsz sung, 痛自刻責 t'ung' tsz² hák₂ chák₂. T'ung tsz k'eh tseh; I must blame you for it, 要責你一翻 iú' chák₂ ʿní yat₂ ˏfán. Yáu tseh ní yih fán, 須要責你 ˏsü iú' chák₂ ʿní. Sü yáu tseh ní, 鬧你一番 náu² ʿní yat₂ ˏfán. Náu ní yih fán; my conduct was blamed, 警謫我 ʿking chák₂ ʿngo. King tseh wo, 警責我嘅行爲 ʿking chák₂ ʿngo ké' ˏhang ˏwai. King tseh wo [之] chí hang wei; cannot (or ought not to) blame him, 難怪佢 ˏnán kwái' ʿk'ü. Nán kwái k'ü; to blame one another, 互相警責 ú² ˏséung ʿking chák₂. Hú siáng king tseh, 相謫 ˏséung chák₂. Siáng tseh; to blame another without reason, 藉端責人 tsik₂ ˏtün chák₂ ˏyan. Tsih twán tseh jin, 藉故責人 tsik₂ kú' chák₂ ˏyan. Tsih kú tseh jin; to praise and blame, 褒貶 ˏpò ʿpín. Páu pien, to blame superiors, 諫責 kán' chák₂. Kien tseh, 勸責 hün' chák₂. K'iuen tseh.

Blamed, censured, 責過 chák₂ kwo'. Tseh kwo, 鬧過 náu² kwo'. Náu kwo, 警責過 ʿking chák₂ kwo'. King tseh kwo; to be blamed, 受彈 shau² ˏt'án. Shau t'án.

Blameful, faulty, 有罪 ʿyau tsúi². Yú tsúi, 有錯過 ʿyau ts'o' kwo'. Yú ts'o kwo, 有過失 ʿyau kwo' shat₂. Yú kwo shih.

Blameless, without fault, 無罪 ˏmò tsúi². Wú tsúi, 無罪過 ˏmò tsúi² kwo'. Wú tsúi kwo, 無可責處 ˏmò ʿho chák₂ ch'ü'. Wú k'o tseh ch'ú, 無有不着 ˏmò ʿyau pat₂ chéuk₂. Wú yú puh choh, 未有不是 mí² ʿyau pat₂ shí². Wí yú puh shí, 未有可責之處 mí² ʿyau ʿho chák₂ ˏchí ch'ü'. Wí yú k'o tseh chí ch'ú, 無一的錯處 ˏmò yat₂ ˏtí ts'o'

ch'ü', 一的都無錯 yat, ₍tí ₍tò ₍mò ts'o'. Yih tih tú wú ts'o, 有少過失 ₍mò 'shiú kwo' shat,; spotless, 無玷 ₍mò tím'. Wú tien, 並無瑕疵 ping' ₍mò ₍há ₍ts'z. Ping wú hiá ts'z.

Blamer, one who blames, 責者 chák, 'ché. Tseh ché, 罪他者 tsúi² ₍t'á 'ché. Tsúi t'á ché, 貶人者 'pín ₍yan 'ché. Pien jin ché, 警責者 'king chák, 'ché. King tseh ché.

Blameworthy, deserving blame, 應責 ₍ying chák,. Ying tseh, 該責 ₍koi chák,. Kái tseh, 可受責 'ho shau² chák,. K'o shau tseh, 當責 ₍tong chák,. Táng tseh; culpable, 有罪 'yau tsúi². Yú tsúi, 有錯過 'yau ts'o' kwo'. Yú ts'o kwo, 有過失 'yau kwo' shat,. Yú kwo shih.

Blaming, censuring, 責 chák,. Tseh, 譴謫 'hín chák,. K'ien tseh, 罪人 tsúi² ₍yan. Tsúi jin; disparaging, 彈人 ₍t'án ₍yan. T'án jin, 講人短處 'kong ₍yan 'tün ch'ü'. Kiáng jin twán ch'ú.

Blamelessly, without fault, 無責處 ₍mò chák, ch'ü'. Wú tseh chú, 無罪 ₍mò tsúi². Wú tsúi, 無過 ₍mò kwo'. Wú kwo.

Blancard, a kind of linen cloth, manufactured in Normandy, 麻布 ₍má pò'. Má pú.

Blanch, to whiten, 漂白 ₍p'iú pák,. P'iáu peh; ditto in the sun, 漂晒 ₍p'iú shái'. P'iáu shái; to make white by peeling, as to blanch almonds, 剝杏仁衣 mok, hang² ₍yan í. Moh hang jin í, 退核 t'úi' hat,. T'úi heh; to blanch linen cloth, 漂麻布 ₍p'iú ₍má p'ò'. P'iáu má pú; to avoid, as: do not blanch Canton on your way, 不可不到省城 pat, 'ho pat, tò' 'sháng ₍shing. Puh k'o puh táu sang ching.

Blanch, to evade, 閃 'shím. Shen, 避 pí². Pí; books will speak when counselors blanch, 人若默, 書必言 ₍yan yéuk, mak,, ₍shü pit, 'ín. Jin joh meh, shú pieh yen.

Blanched, whitened, 漂過白 ₍p'iú kwo' pák,. P'iáu kwo peh, 漂晒過 ₍p'iú shái' kwo'. P'iáu shái kwo.

Blancher, one who whitens, 漂布師傅 ₍p'iú pò' ₍sz fú². P'iáu pú sz fú.

Blanching, the act of whitening, 漂白者 ₍p'iú pák, 'ché. P'iáu peh ché, 漂白之事 ₍p'iú pák, ₍chí sz². P'iáu peh chí sz.

Blanching liquor 漂白藥 ₍p'iú pák, yéuk,. P'iáu peh yoh.

Blanc-mange, } in cookery, a preparation of dissol-
Blanc-manger, } ved isinglass, milk, sugar, cinnamon &c., 魚膠凉 ₍ü ₍káu ₍léung. Yú kiáu liáng.

Bland, mild, soft, 溫柔 ₍wan ₍yau. Wan jau, 溫和 ₍wan ₍wo. Wan ho, 溫潤 ₍wan yun². Wan jun; bland words, 柔言 ₍yau ₍ín. Jau yen, 溫和之言 ₍wan ₍wo ₍chí ₍ín. Wan ho chí yen.

Blandiloquence, fair, flattering speech, 媚語 mí² 'ü. Mei yú, 諂媚之話 'ch'ím mí² ₍chí wá². Chen mei chí hwá.

Blandish, to soften, to caress, 諂媚 'ch'ím mí². Chen mei, 妖嬌 ₍iú ₍kiú. Yáu kiau, 抱頸 'p'ò 'keng. P'áu king, 親嘴 ₍ts'an 'tsui. Ts'in tsui.

Blandisher, one who flatters with soft words, 諂媚者 'ch'ím mí² 'ché. Chen mei ché.

Blandishing, soothing with fair words, 諂媚 'ch'ím mí². Chen mei, 妖言 ₍iú ₍ín. Yáu yen.

Blandishment, soft words, 諂媚 'ch'ím mí². Chen mei, 奉承 fung² ₍shing. Fung ching; actions expressive of affections and tending to win the heart, 冶容 'yé ₍yung. Yé yung, 諂媚之態 'ch'ím mí² ₍chí t'ái'. Chen mei chí t'ái, 諂媚之事 'ch'ím mí² ₍chí sz². Chen mei chí sz, 妖嬌 ₍iú ₍kiú. Yáu kiáu.

Blandness, state of being bland, 溫和者 ₍wan ₍wo 'ché. Wan ho ché.

Blank, empty, 空 ₍hung. K'ung; white, 白 pák,. Peh, 素 sò'. Sú; a blank paper, 白紙 pák, 'chí. Peh chí, 空白紙 ₍hung pák, 'chí. K'ung peh chí; a blank book, 空簿 ₍hung pò². K'ung pú; a blank account book, 空數簿 ₍hung shò' pò². K'ung sú pú, 數簿 shò' pò². Sú pú, 登記簿 ₍tang kí' pò². Tang kí pú, 賬簿 chéung' pò²; the blank moon, 白月 pák, üt,. Peh yueh; pale from fear or terror, 懼色 kü² shik,. Kü sih, 怕色 p'á' shik,. P'á sih, 慌到面白 ₍fong tò' mín² pák,. Hwáng táu mien peh; confused, 心亂 ₍sam lün². Sin lwán; a blank (white) card, 白帖 pák, t'íp,. Peh t'ieh, 空白帖 ₍hung pák, t'íp,. Hung peh t'ieh; a red (Chinese) ditto, 空紅帖 ₍hung ₍hung t'íp,. K'ung hung t'ieh, 空紅柬 ₍hung ₍hung 'kán. K'ung hung kien; a blank lease, 批式 ₍p'ai shik,. P'í shih; a blank deed, 契式 k'ai' shik,. K'í shih; the white part of a target, 的 tik,. Tih; a blank verse, 不限韻之詩 pat, hán² wan² ₍chí ₍shí. Puh hien yun chí shí, 不拘韻之詩 pat, ₍k'ü wan² ₍chí ₍shí. Puh k'ü yun chí shí; a blank falsehood, 一概大話 yat, k'oi' tái² wá². Yih k'ái tá hwá, 一概謊言 yat, k'oi' ₍fong ₍ín. Yih k'ái hwáng yen, 盡屬謬言 tsun² shuk, mau² 'ü. Tsin shuh miú yú; a blank cartridge, 無彈子之火藥炮子 ₍mò tán² 'tsz ₍chí 'fo yéuk, p'áu' 'tsz. Wú tán tsz chí ho yoh p'áu tsz; point blank shot, 一平燒 yat, ₍p'ing ₍shiú. Yih p'ing sháu, 放平燒 fong' ₍p'ing ₍shiú. Fáng p'ing sháu, 平然燒炮 ₍p'ing ₍ín ₍shiú p'áu'. P'ing jen sháu p'áu.

Blank, any void space, 空地 ₍hung tí². K'ung tí, 虛地 ₍hü tí². Hü tí, 白地 pák, tí². Peh tí; a void space on paper, 空地 ₍hung tí². K'ung tí, 空町 ₍hung teng²; a blank in a book, 空罅 ₍hung lá'. K'ung hiá, 空隙 ₍hung kwik,. K'ung kih; leave a blank between, 空開寫 hung' ₍hoi 'sé. K'ung k'ái sié, 離一罅 ₍lí yat, lá'. Lí yih hiá, 留一節町 ₍lau yat, t'át, teng², 離一條罅 ₍lí yat, ₍t'iú lá'. Lí yih t'iáu hiá; a blank (a paper containing the substance of a legal instrument, with spaces left to be filled), 式 shik,. Shih, 格式 kák, shik,. Keh shih.

Blank, to anul, 革除 kák, ₍ch'ü. Keh ch'ú, 廢減 fai' mít,. Fei mieh; to dispirit or confuse, 俾人怕 'pí ₍yan p'á'. Pí jin p'á, 令人心驚 ling² ₍yan

sam king. Ling jin sin king, 使人心亂 'sz yan sam lün². Sz jin sin lwán.

Blank-verse, a kind of verse in which there is not rhyme, 無限韻之詩 mò hán² wan² chí shí. Wú hien yun chí shí.

Blanket, a cover for a bed, made of wool, 白氈 pák₂ chín. Peh chen; imported ditto, 白洋氈 pák₂ yéung chín. Peh yáng chen; a cow blanket, 牛衣 ngau í. Niú í.

Blanket, to cover with a blanket, 蓋以氈 k'oi' 'í chín. K'ái í chen, 鋪以氈 p'ò 'í chín. P'ú í chen, 覆以氈 fau² 'í chín. Fau í chen, 喙以氈 'k'am 'í chín, 俾氈喙住 'pí chín 'k'am chü²; to toss in a blanket, by way of punishment, 棹罰 tiú² fát₂. Tiáu fáh.

Blanketing, cloth for blankets, 白氈絨 pák₂ chín yung. Peh chen jung; imported ditto, 洋白氈絨 yéung pák₂ chín yung. Yáng peh chen jung.

Blare, to roar, 喊 hám'. Hán; to melt away, as a candle, 銷鎔去 siú yung hü'. Siáu yung k'ü.

Blaspheme, to speak of the Supreme Being in terms of impious irreverence, 褻瀆上帝 sít₂ tuk₂ Shéung² tai'. Sieh tuh Sháng tí, 冒瀆上帝 mò² tuk₂ Shéung² tai'. Máu tuh Sháng tí, 妄稱上帝 'mong ch'ing Shéung² tai'. Wáng ch'ing Sháng tí, 妄呼上天 'mong fú shéung² t'ín. Wáng hú sháng t'ien, 咒罵天主 chau' má² T'ín 'chü. Chau má T'ien chú; to speak irreverently of the idols, 簡慢菩薩 'kán mán² p'ò sát₂. Kien mán p'ú sáh; ditto of the spirits, 侮慢神明 'mò mán² shan ming. Wú mán shin ming, 譭謗神佛 'wai p'ong' shan fat₂. Wei p'áng shin fuh, 妄稱神 'mong ch'ing shan. Wáng ch'ing shin; to blaspheme Budha, 譭謗佛 'wai p'ong' fat₂. Wei p'áng fuh; to speak evil of, 誹謗 'fí p'ong'. Fí p'áng, 訕謗 shán' p'ong'. Shán p'áng, 譭謗 'wai p'ong'. Wei p'áng.

Blaspheme, to utter blasphemy, 褻瀆 sít₂ tuk₂. Sieh tuh, 妄稱 'mong ch'ing. Wáng ch'ing, 侮慢 'mò mán². Wú mán; to arrogate the prerogatives of God, 僭稱上帝 ts'ím' ch'ing Shéung² tai'. Ts'ien ch'ing Sháng tí, 僭稱上帝之名 ts'ím' ch'ing Shéung² tai' chí meng. Ts'ien ch'ing Sháng tí chí ming.

Blasphemer, one who blasphemes, 褻瀆者 sít₂ tuk₂ 'ché. Sieh tuh ché, 褻瀆上帝者 sít₂ tuk₂ Shéung² tai' 'ché. Sieh tuh Sháng tí ché.

Blaspheming, uttering reproachful words concerning God, 褻瀆上帝 sít₂ tuk₂ Shéung² tai'. Sieh tuh Sháng tí, 粗口惡舌者 ts'ò 'hau ok₂ shít₂ 'ché. Ts'ú k'au ngoh sheh ché.

Blasphemous 褻瀆的 sít₂ tuk₂ tik₂. Sieh tuh tih, 褻瀆嘅 sít₂ tuk₂ ké', 妄稱嘅 'mong ch'ing ké', 侮慢嘅 'mò mán² ké'.

Blasphemy, an indignity offered to God by words, 褻瀆者 sít₂ tuk₂ 'ché. Sieh tuh ché, 妄稱之話 'mong ch'ing chí wá². Wáng ch'ing chí hwá, 褻瀆上帝者 sít₂ tuk₂ Shéung² tai' 'ché. Sieh tuh Sháng tí ché; that which derogates from the prerogatives of God, 僭稱 ts'ím' ch'ing. Ts'ien ch'ing; impious language, 咒罵 chau' má². Chau má, 說誓賭咒 shüt₂ shai² 'tò chau'. Shwoh shí tú chau.

Blast, a sudden gust of wind, —陣風 yat₂ chan² fung. Yih chin fung, —陣暴風 yat₂ chan² pò² fung. Yin chin páu fung, —陣疾風 yat₂ chan² tsat₂ fung. Yih chin tsih fung, 颯風一吹 sáp₂ fung yat₂ ch'ui. Sáh fung yih ch'ui, 撞風 chong² fung; blast made by blowing a wind instrument, 號筒之響 hò t'ung chí 'héung. Háu t'ung chí hiáng, 號筒之聲 hò t'ung chí shing. Háu t'ung chí shing; any pernicious influence upon animals or plants, 毒氣 tuk₂ hí'. Tuh k'í, 災氣 tsoi hí'. Tsái k'í, 瘟氣 wan hí'. Wan k'í, 肅殺之氣 suk₂ shát₂ chí hí'. Suh sháh chí k'í, 殺氣 shát₂ hí'. Sháh k'í, 凶殺之氣 hung shát₂ chí hí'. Hiung sháh chí k'í; a sudden compression of air, attended with a shock, caused by the discharge of cannon, 轟風 kwáng fung. Hung fung; a violent explosion of gunpowder, 咖咖聲 fé fé shing, 轟聲 kwang shing. Hung shing, 燒石爆聲 shiú shek₂ páu' shing. Sháu shih páu shing.

Blast, to blight, as trees and plants, 致凋謝 chí' tiú tsé². Chí tiáu tsié, 致凋零 chí' tiú ling. Chí tiáu ling, 致枯 chí' fú. Chí k'ú; to strike with some sudden plague, 忽然遭殘 fat₂ in tsò ts'án. Hwuh jen tsáu ts'án, 突然殘害 tat₂ in ts'án hoi². Tuh jen ts'án hái; to blast hopes, 絕望 tsüt₂ mong². Tsiueh wáng, 失望 shat₂ mong². Shih wáng, 大失所望 tái² shat₂ 'sho mong². Tá shih so wáng, 虛望 hü mong². Hü wáng; to blast, as a name, 蒙黷 mung tuk₂. Mung tuh; to blast a design, 廢一番心機 fai' yat₂ fán sam kí. Fei yih fán sin kí, 枉廢工夫 'wong fai' kung fú. Wáng fei kung fú, 虛廢心力 hü fai' sam lik₂. Hü fei sin lih; to confound, 驚嚇 keng hák₂. King hih, 擾亂 'iú lün². Yáu lwán, 攪亂 'káu lün². Kiáu lwán, 致亂 chí' lün². Chí lwán; to blast rocks, 燒石爆 shiú shek₂ páu'. Sháu shih páu.

Blast-furnace 鑄礦爐 chü' kwong' lò. Chú kwáng lú.

Blast-pipe, a pipe in locomotive engines to convey waste steam up the chimney, 火機水氣筒 'fo kí 'shui hí' t'ung. Ho kí shwui k'í t'ung; a pipe to urge the fire, 吹火筒 ch'ui 'fo t'ung. Ch'ui ho t'ung.

Blasted, affected by some cause that checks growth, 致過凋零 chí' kwo' tiú ling. Chí kwo tiáu ling, 凋零過 tiú ling kwo'. Tiáu ling kwo; split by an explosion of gunpowder, 爆散過 páu' sán' kwo'. Páu sán kwo.

Blaster, he that blasts, 爆散者 páu' sán' 'ché. Páu sán ché; that which blasts, 致凋零者 chí' tiú ling 'ché. Chí tiáu ling ché; he that destroys, 壞者 wái² 'ché. Hwái ché, 敗壞者 pái' wái² 'ché. Pái hwái ché.

Blasting, affecting by a blast, 致凋零 chí' ˏtiú ˏling. Chí tiáu ling; exploding by gunpowder, 爆散 páu' sán'. Páu sán; blasting one's hopes, 絕人望 tsüt₂ ˏyan ˏmong². Tsiuch jin wáng.

Blate, bashful, 怕醜 p'á' 'ch'au. P'á ch'au.

Blatter, to make a senseless noise, 諠譁 ˏhün ˏwá. Hiuen hwá, 嘓吧嘈 ˏhù ˏpá ˏts'ò, 嘈嘈嘓 ˏts'ò ˏts'ò pai'. Ts'áu ts'áu pí.

Blatterer, a noisy, blustering boaster, 吧嘓人 ˏpá pai' ˏyan. Pá pí jin.

Blattering, senseless blustering, 嘓吧嘈 ˏhù ˏpá ˏts'ò.

Blaze, a flame, 炎 ˏím. Yen, 火猛 'fo 'mang. Ho mang, 火炎 'fo ˏím. Ho yen, 光炎 ˏkwong ˏím. Kwáng yen, 熄 níp₂. Nieh, 曄 ˏfai. Hwui, 炔 'yéung. Yáng, 炫 ˏhoi. Hái, 煒 'wai. Wei, 燬 'wai. Wei, 液 yik₂. Yeh, 煜 yuk₂. Yuh, 熇 ˏháu. Háu, 熾 ch'í'. Ch'í, 熨 fat₂. Fuh; wide diffusion of report, 聲名遠播 ˏshing ˏmeng 'ün po'. Shing ming yuen po, 名揚四海 ˏmeng ˏyéung sz' 'hoi. Ming yáng sz hái, 聲名洋溢 ˏshing ˏmeng ˏyéung yat₂. Shing ming yáng yih, 聲氣遠揚 ˏshing hí' 'ün ˏyéung. Shing k'í yuen yáng; a white spot on the forehead or face of a horse, 馬額白點 'má ngák₂ pák₂ 'tím. Má geh peh tien; a white spot made on trees by removing the bark with a hatchet, 露樹白點 lò² shü² pák₂ 'tím. Lú shú peh tien; the blaze of noon, 曬 lai². Lí, 猛熱 'mang ít₂. Mang jeh; noise, 吵鬧 'ch'áu náu². Ch'áu náu; agitation, 擾亂 'iú lün². Yáu lwán; tumult, 大亂 tái² lün². Tá lwán, 遭殘 ˏtsò ˏts'án. Tsáu ts'án.

Blaze, to flame, 炎 ˏím. Yen, 燄 ím². Yen, 燎 ˏliú. Liáu; to blaze up, 火炎上 'fo ˏím shéung². Ho yen sháng, 火炎冲天 'fo ˏím ˏch'ung ˏt'ín. Ho yen ch'ung t'ien, 火氣上升 'fo hí' shéung² ˏshing. Ho k'í sháng shing, 焰光起來 ím² ˏkwong 'hí ˏloi. Yen kwáng k'í lái, 燀 'chín. Chen, 燊 ˏsan. Sin; send forth a bright light, 發炎 fát₂ ˏím. Fáh yen, 火熾 'fo ch'í'. Ho ch'í 發大光炎 fát₂ tái² ˏkwong ˏím. Fáh tá kwáng yen, 煌 ˏwong. Hwáng; to be conspicuous, 顯明 'hín ˏming. Hien ming, 顯揚 'hín ˏyéung. Hien yáng.

Blaze, to make public far and wide, 播揚四方 po' ˏyéung sz' ˏfong. Po yáng sz fáng, 廣布於衆 'kwong pò' ˏü chung'. Kwáng pú yú chung.

Blazed, published far and wide, 播揚過四方 po' ˏyéung kwo' sz' ˏfong. Po yáng kwo sz fáng; marked with a white spot, 號以白點 hò² 'í pák₂ 'tím. Háu í peh tien.

Blazer, one who publishes and spreads reports, 播揚者 po' ˏyéung 'ché. Po yáng ché, 遠傳者 'ün ˏch'ün 'ché. Yuen ch'uen ché, 廣布者 'kwong pò' 'ché. Kwáng pú ché, 遠布者 'ün pò' 'ché. Yuen pú ché.

Blazing, flaming, 炎 ˏím. Yen, 燄 ím². Yen, 煌煌 ˏwong ˏwong. Hwáng hwáng, 熐 mok₂. Moh, 爛 láp₂. Láh, 燉 ˏtun. Tun, 爍 lik₂. Lih, 燚 yik₂. Yih; a blazing fire, 炎火 ˏím 'fo. Yen ho, 冲天之火 ˏch'ung ˏt'ín ˏchí 'fo. Ch'ung t'ien chí ho, 猛烈之火 'mang lit₂ ˏchí 'fo. Mang lieh chí ho, 煬 yik₂. Yih, 炟 tát₂. Táh, 炤 ˏshín. Shen, 烓 'wai. Wei, 熹 ˏhí. Hí; publishing far and wide, 播揚四方 po' ˏyéung sz' ˏfong. Po yáng sz fáng.

Blazon, the act of drawing coats of arms, 繪圖紋印 'fúi ˏt'ò ˏman yan'. Hwui t'ú wan yin, 繪圖印號 'fúi ˏt'ò yan' hò². Hwui t'ú yin háu; the act of explaining coats of arms, 講解印號之意 'kong 'kái yan' hò² ˏchí í'. Kiáng kiái yin háu chí í, 解紋印者 'kái ˏman yan' 'ché. Kiái wan yin ché, 解印號 'kái yan' hò². Kiái yin háu; publication, 播揚 po' ˏyéung. Po yáng, 遠播 'ün po'. Yuen po; pompous display of one's merits, 彰其勞勳 ˏchéung ˏk'í ˏlò tsik₂. Cháng k'í láu tsih, 鋪張功勞 ˏp'ò ˏchéung ˏkung ˏlò. P'ú cháng kung láu, 布揚功勳 pò' ˏyéung ˏkung tsik₂. Pú yáng kung tsih; ditto by recording one's merits on a banner, 露布 lò² pò'. Lú pú, 功銘於旗 ˏkung ˏming ˏü ˏk'í. Kung ming yú k'í, 績載旂常 tsik₂ tsoi' ˏk'í ˏshéung. Tsih tsái k'í cháng; embellishment, 修飾者 ˏsau shik₂ 'ché. Siú shih ché, 裝飾 ˏchong shik₂. Chwáng shih.

Blazon, to explain in proper terms the figures on ensigns armorial, 解印號之意 'kái yan' hò² ˏchí í'. Kiái yin háu chí í, 解紋印之意 'kái ˏman yan' ˏchí í'. Kiái wan yin chí í; to deck, 修飾 ˏsau shik₂. Siú shih, 裝飾 ˏchong shik₂. Chwáng shih, 文飾 ˏman shik₂. Wan shih; to display, 鬧排長 náu² ˏp'ái ˏch'éung. Náu p'ái ch'áng; to blaze about, 播揚 po' ˏyéung. Po yáng, 布揚 pò' ˏyéung. Pú yáng; to display meritorious deeds, 布揚功勳 pò' ˏyéung ˏkung tsik₂. Pú yáng kung tsik, 露布 lò² pò'. Lú pú, 顯揭功勞 'hín k'ít₂ ˏkung ˏlò. Hien k'ieh kung láu, 顯揭勳勞 'hín k'ít₂ ˏfan ˏlò. Hien k'ieh hiuen láu.

Blazoned, described in the manner of heralds, 解過印號 'kái kwo' yan' hò². Kiái kwo yin háu, 解過紋印之意 'kái kwo' ˏman yan' ˏchí í'. Kiái kwo wan yin chí í; published, 布揚過 pò' ˏyéung kwo'. Pú yáng kwo; displayed, 顯揭過 'hín k'ít₂ kwo'. Hien k'ieh kwo.

Blazoner, one who blazons, 解紋印者 'kái ˏman yan' 'ché. Kiái wan yin ché, 解印號之意者 'kái yan' hò² ˏchí í' 'ché. Kiái yin háu chí í ché, 廣紋印之意者 'kwong ˏman yan' ˏchí í' 'ché. Kwáng wan yin chí í ché; a herald, 傳號者 ˏch'ün hò² 'ché. Ch'uen háu ché; a propagator of scandal, 訕人 shán' ˏyan. Shán jin, 揚人惡者 ˏyéung ˏyan ok₂ 'ché. Yáng jin ngoh ché, 派人不是者 p'ái' ˏyan pat₂ shí' 'ché. P'ái jin puh shí ché.

Blazoning, explaining, as heralds, 解紋印之意 'kái ˏman yan' ˏchí í'. Kiái wan yin chí í; publishing, 布揚 pò' ˏyéung. Pú yáng, 顯揭 'hín k'ít₂. Hien k'ieh; embellishing, 裝飾 ˏchong shik₂. Chwáng shih.

Blazonry, the art of describing or explaining coats of arms, 紋印之理 ˏman yan' ˏchí ˋlí. Wan yin chí lí, 解印號者 ˋkái yan' hò² ˋché. Kiái yin háu ché, 紋印之藝 ˏman yan' ˏchí ngai². Wan yin chí í; the science of coats of arms, 紋印之學 ˏman yan' ˏchí hok₂. Wan yin chí hioh, 印流之理 yan' hò² ˏchí ˋlí. Yin háu chí lí.

Blea, the part of a tree, which lies immediately under the bark, 光身 ˏkwong ˏshan. Kwáng shin.

Bleaberry, a British plant and its fruit, [草名] ˋts'ò ˏmeng. Ts'áu ming, 紫菓子 ˋtsz ˋkwo ˋtsz. Tsz ko tsz.

Bleach, to whiten, 漂 ˏp'iú. P'iáu, 漂白 ˏp'iú pák₂. P'iáu peh, 洴澼 ˏp'ing p'ik₂. P'ing p'ih; to bleach in the sun, 漂晒 ˏp'iú shái'. P'iáu shái, 瞟 p'iú'. P'iáu, 晡曬 fai' shái'. Fí shái; to bleach cotten, 漂布 ˏp'iú pò'. P'iáu pú, 澼絮 p'ik₂ ˋsü. P'ih sü; to bleach as white as snow, 漂如雪咁白 ˏp'iú ˏü süt₂ kòm' pák₂. P'áu jú siueh kán peh.

Bleach, to grow white in any manner, 變白 pín' pák₂. Pien peh, 轉白 chün' pák₂. Chuen peh.

Bleach-field, a field where cloth or yarn is bleached, 漂布田 ˏp'iú pò' ˏt'ín. P'iáu pú t'ien, 漂布場 ˏp'iú pò' ˏch'éung. P'iáu pú ch'áng.

Bleacher, one whose accupation it is to whiten cloth, 漂布師傅 ˏp'iú pò' ˏsz fú². P'iáu pú sz fú.

Bleachery, a place for bleaching, 漂布場 ˏp'iú pò' ˏch'éung. P'iáu pú ch'áng.

Bleaching, making white, 漂 ˏp'iú. P'iáu, 漂白 ˏp'iú pák₂. P'iáu peh; bleaching-ground, 漂布場 ˏp'iú pò' ˏch'éung. P'iáu pú ch'áng.

Bleaching, the act of whitening, 漂白者 ˏp'iú pák₂ ˋché. P'iáu peh ché.

Bleaching powder, a powder for bleaching, consisting of chloride of lime, 漂白粉 ˏp'iú pák₂ ˋfan. P'iáu peh fan, 白灰漂藥 pák₂ ˏfúi ˏp'iú yéuk₂. Peh hwui p'iáu yoh, 漂白藥 ˏp'iú pák₂ yéuk₂. P'iáu peh yoh.

Bleak, pale, 淡白 tám² pák₂. Tán peh, 青白 ˏts'eng pák₂. Ts'ing peh, 淺白 ˋts'ín pák₂. Ts'ien peh; open, 露禿 lò² t'uk₂. Lú t'uh; cold, 冷 ˋlang. Lang, 寒冷 ˏhon ˋlang. Hán lang, 寒凍 ˏhon tung'. Hán tung, 陰寒 ˏyam ˏhon. Yin hán, 陰凍 ˏyam tung'. Yin tung; a bleak hill, 禿山 t'uk₂ ˏshán. T'uh shán; to grow bleak, 變白 pín' pák₂. Pien peh; rough, stormy, 蕭瑟 ˏsiú shat₂. Siáu shih.

Bleak, a small river fish, 淡水小魚名 tám² ˋshui ˋsiú ˏü ˏmeng. Tán shwui siáu yú ming.

Bleakly, coldly, 冷然 ˋlang ˏín. Lang jen.

Bleakness 淡白者 tám² pák₂ ˋché. Tán peh ché; exposure to the wind, 受風飄 shau² ˏfung ˏp'iú. Shau fung p'iáu; coldness, 陰凍 ˏyam tung'. Yin tung.

Bleaky, bleak, 淡白的 tám² pák₂ tik₂. Tán peh tih; cold, 冷 ˋlang. Lang, 寒冷 ˏhon ˋlang. Hán lang.

Blear, sore, with a watery rheum, as eyes, 爛眼 lán² ˋngán. Lán yen, 流水之爛眼 ˏlau ˋshui ˏchí lán² ˋngán. Liú shwui chí lán yen; dim, 昏暗 ˏfan òm'. Hwan ngán, 矇 ˏmung. Mung.

Bleared, dimmed by a watery humor, 眼矇 ˋngán ˏmung. Yen mung.

Bleareyed, having sore eyes, 爛眼 lán² ˋngán. Lán yen, 濕眼 shap₂ ˋngán. Shih yen, 瞼 ˏyau. Hiú; having the eyes dim with rheum, 眼矇 ˋngán ˏmung. Yen mung.

Blearing, dimming with a humor, 以眼屎矇眼 ˋí ˋngán ˋshí ˏmung ˋngán. [yen shí mung yen.

Bleat, to cry as a sheep, 咩 ˏmé, 喟 ˋmai; to make the noise of a sheep, 做咩咩聲 tsò² ˏmé ˏmé ˏshing; the sheep bleat, 羊咩 ˏyéung ˏmé. Yáng mé, 羊喟 ˏyéung ˋmai, 羊鳴 ˏyéung ˏming. Yáng ming.

Bleat, the cry of a sheep, 咩聲 ˏmé ˏshing. Mé shing, 羊喊 ˏyéung hám'. Yáng hán, 羊哭叫 ˏyéung huk₂ kiú'. Yáng kuh kiáu.

Bleating, crying as a sheep, 做羊聲 tsò² ˏyéung ˏshing. Tso yáng shing, 羊鳴 ˏyéung ˏming. Yáng ming.

Bleb, a vesicle, 水珠 ˋshui ˏchü. Shwui chú, 水泡仔 ˋshui p'áu' ˋtsai.

Bled, see Bleed.

Bleed (pret. and pp. bled), to lose blood, 流血 ˏlau hüt₂. Liú hiueh, 出血 ch'ut₂ hüt₂. Ch'uh hiueh; to bleed one, 放血 fong' hüt₂. Fáng hiueh; to issue forth, as blood, from un incision, 出汁 ch'ut₂ chap₂. Ch'uh chih, 滴出 tik₂ ch'ut₂. Tih ch'uh; my heart bleeds, 好悲慘 ˋhò ˏpí ˋts'ám. Háu pí ts'án; to bleed for another person (pay another's defalcation), 出白血 ch'ut₂ pák₂ hüt₂. Ch'uh peh hiueh.

Bleeding, losing blood, 流血 ˏlau hüt₂. Liú hiueh; letting blood, 放血 fong' hüt₂. Fáng hiueh; losing sap or juice, 出汁 ch'ut₂ chap₂. Ch'uh chih, 滴出汁 tik₂ ch'ut₂ chap₂. Tih ch'uh chih.

Bleeding, a running of blood, 流血 ˏlau hüt₂. Liú hiueh, 血之流者 hüt₂ ˏchí ˏlau ˋché. Hiueh chí liú ché, 血流 hüt₂ ˏlau. Hiueh liú.

Bleat, } bashful, 怕醜 p'á' ˋch'au. P'á ch'au.
Blate, }

Blemish *, any scar or defect that diminishes beauty, 點 ˋtím. Tien, 烏點 ˏú ˋtím. Wú tien, 汚點 ˏú ˋtím. Wú tien; a flaw, 瑕 ˏhá. Hiá, 疵 ˏts'z. Ts'z; deformity, 歪 ˋmé. Wái, 歪歪 ˏwái ˋmé. Wái wái, 側身 chak₂ ˏshan. Tseh shin, 歪體 ˏwái ˋt'ái; defut, 虧缺 ˏfai küt₂. Kw'ei kiueh, 虧損 ˏfai ˋsün. Kw'ei sun, 欠缺 hím' küt₂. Hien kiueh; a stain, 玷辱 tím' yuk₂. Tien juh, 玷汚 tím' ˏú. Tien wú; dishonor or defilement, 汚辱 ˏú yuk₂. Wú juh 沾汚 ˏchím ˏú. Chen wú, 染汚 ˋím ˏú. Yen wú; an injury, 傷 ˏshéung. Sháng; to throw a blemish on one's reputution, 汚辱佢嘅聲名 ˏú yuk₂ ˋk'ü ké' ˏshing ˏming; † "a blemish in a fair gem, may still be ground down,

* See Exodus. 12,5. Deuteronomy, 5,29. Leviticus, 21, 17, 18, 21 & 23; chapt, 22, 20, 21.

† Medhurst.

but a blemish on one's reputation cannot be remedied, 白圭之玷尚可磨也,斯名之玷不可爲也 pák, ˌkwai ˌchí tím' shéung' 'ho ˌmo 'yá, ˌsz ˌmeng ˌchí tím' pat, 'ho ˌwai 'yá. Peh kwei chí tien sháng k'o mo yé, sz ming chí tien puh k'o wei yé"; without blemish, 無玷無缺 ˌmò tím' ˌmò küt. Wú tien wú kiuch, 體完全 't'ai ˌün ˌts'ün. Tí yuen ts'iuen, 無虧缺處 ˌmò ˌfai küt, ch'ü'. Wú kw'ei kiuch ch'ú, 無可責處 ˌmò 'ho chák, ch'ü'. Wú k'o tseh ch'ú, 無可疵處 ˌmò 'ho 'í ch'ü'. Wú k'o í ch'ú, 無的瑕疵 ˌmò tik, ˌhá ˌts'z. Wú tih hiá ts'z; his conduct is without blemish, 品行無瑕 'pan hang' ˌmò ˌhá. Pin hing wú hiá.

Blemish, to mark with any deformity, 整歪 'ching 'mé. Ching wái; to impair any thing which is well formed, 壞 wai². Hwái, 整壞 'ching wái². Ching hwái, 損傷 'sün ˌshéung. Sun sháng; to defame, 汚辱人之聲名 ˌú yuk, ˌyan ˌchí ˌshing ˌmeng. Wú juh jin chí shing ming, 玷汚人喊聲名 tím' ˌú ˌyan ké' ˌshing ˌmeng, 玷辱人的聲名 tím' yuk, ˌyan tik, ˌshing ˌmeng. Tien juh jin tih shing ming, 敗壞人喊聲名 pái² wái² ˌyan ké' ˌshing ˌmeng.

Blemished, injured by any mark of deformity, 整歪過 'ching 'mé kwo'. Ching wái kwo; impaired, 壞了 wái² 'liú. Hwái liáu, 整壞過 'ching wái² kwo'. Ching hwái kwo, 損傷過 'sün ˌshéung kwo'. Sun sháng kwo; soiled, 玷汚過 tím' ˌú kwo'. Tien wú kwo, 汚辱過 ˌú yuk, kwo'. Wú juh kwo; stained, 玷辱過 tím' yuk, kwo'. Tien juh kwo, 有玷辱 'yau tím' yuk. Yú tien juh.

Blemishing, marking with deformity, 整歪歪 'ching ˌwái 'mé. Ching wái wái, 敝壞 pai' wái². Pí hwái.

Blemishless, with blemish, 無玷無汚 ˌmò tím' ˌmò ˌú. Wú tien wú wú, 無玷無缺 ˌmò tím' ˌmò küt. Wú tien wú kiuch, 無可責的 ˌmò 'ho chák, tik. Wú k'o tseh tih.

Blench, to start back, 褪後 t'an' hau², 退後 t'úi' hau². T'úi hau, 退縮 t'úi shuk. T'úi shuh, 嚇縮 hák, shuk. Hih shuh.

Blench, to hinder, or obstruct, 阻住 'cho chü². Tsú chú, 阻礙 'cho ngoi². Tsú ngái, 担擱 ˌtám kok. Tán kioh; to render ineffectual, 使歸虛無 'sz ˌkwai ˌhü ˌmò. Shí kwei hü wú.

Blenched, shrunk, 褪過後 t'an' kwo' hau², 退縮過 t'úi' shuk, kwo'. T'úi shuh kwo, 嚇縮過 hák, shuk, kwo'. Hih shuh kwo; rendered ineffectual, 使過歸虛無 'sz kwo' ˌkwai ˌhü ˌmò. Shí kwo kwei hü wú.

Blencher, that which frustrates, 阻滯 'cho chai². Tsú chí, 阻礙之事 'cho ngoi² ˌchí ˌsz². Tsú ngái chí sz.

Blenching, shrinking, 褪後 t'an' hau', 退縮 t'úi' shuk. T'úi shuh.

Blend, to mix or mingle together, 摳雜 ˌk'au tsáp. K'ü tsáh, 參雜 ˌts'ám tsáp. Ts'an tsáh, 調勻 ˌk'au ˌwan. K'ü yun, 兼雜 ˌkím tsáp. Kien tsáh, 混雜 wan' tsáp. Hwan tsáh, 和埋 wo' ˌmái. Ho mái, 夾雜 káp, tsáp. Kiáh tsáh, 和勻 wo' ˌwan. Ho yun, 調勻 ˌt'iú ˌwan. T'iáu yun, 融洽 ˌyung háp. Yung hiáh, 融和 ˌyung ˌwo. Yung ho, 融會 ˌyung úi². Yung hwui, 浹洽 tsíp, háp. Tsieh hiáh, 攪和 'káu wo². Kiáu ho, 攪勻 'káu ˌwan. Kiáu yun, 交參 ˌkáu ˌts'ám. Kiáu ts'án; to confound, 攪亂 'káu lün². Kiáu lwán, 交錯 ˌkáu ts'ok. Kiáu ts'oh, 錯迕 ts'ok, 'ng. Ts'oh wú, 交互 ˌkáu ú². Kiáu hú; to pollute by mixture, 摳低 ˌk'au ˌtai. K'ü tí; to corrupt, 摳壞 ˌk'au wái². K'ü hwái; to join in friendship, 交友 ˌkáu 'yau. Kiáu yú, 相友 ˌséung 'yau. Siáng yú, 綷 tsui'. Tsui, 酣 ˌt'ím. T'ien, 猥 ˌúi. Hwúi; ditto in harmony, 燮 sít. Sieh, 媧 ˌchün ˌún. Chuen hwan; to blend the influences of nature, 交姣 ˌkáu 'káu. Kiáu kiáu, 性情相投 sing' ˌts'ing ˌséung ˌt'au. Sing ts'ing siáng t'au, 意氣相契 í' hí' ˌséung k'ai'. Í k'í siáng k'í.

Blende, an ore, the native sulphuret of zink, 白鉛礦類 pák, ˌün kwong' lui². Peh yuen kwáng lui.

Blended, mixed, 摳雜過 ˌk'au tsáp, kwo'. K'ü tsáh kwo, 參雜過 ˌts'ám tsáp, kwo'. Ts'án tsáh kwo, 混雜過 wan² tsáp, kwo'. Hwan tsáh kwo, 尨雜 ˌp'ong tsáp. P'áng tsáh, 厖雜 ˌp'ong tsáp. P'áng tsáh; confounded by mixture, 攪亂過 'káu lün' kwo'. Kiáu lwán kwo; wait till they are blended together, 待其和埋 toi² ˌk'í wo² ˌmái. Tái k'í ho mái; severity and liberality blended together, 猛中帶寬 'mang ˌchung tái' ˌfún. Mang chung tái kwán, 寬猛得宜 ˌfún 'mang tak, ˌí. Kwán mang teh í, 剛柔相濟 ˌkong ˌyau ˌséung tsai'. Kiáng jau siáng tsí.

Blender, one who mingles, 摳雜者 ˌk'au tsáp 'ché. K'ü tsáh ché, 調和者 ˌt'iú ˌwo 'ché. T'iau ho ché, 和埋者 wo² ˌmái 'ché. Ho mái ché.

Blending 摳雜 ˌk'au tsáp. K'ü tsáh, 參雜 ˌts'ám tsáp. Ts'án tsáh, 和埋 wo² ˌmái. Ho mái; confounding by mixture, 攪亂 'káu lün². Kiáu lwán.

Blenny 魚名 ˌü ˌmeng. Yú ming.

Bless, to confer happiness, as God, 祝 chuk. Chuh, 祝福 chuk, fuk. Chuh fuh, 降福 kong' fuk. Kiáng fuh, 錫福 sik, fuk. Sih fuh, 賜福 ts'z fuk. Ts'z fuh, 施福 ˌshí fuk. Shí fuh, 禡 tik. Tih, 祚 tsò². Tsú, 禛 ˌchan. Chin; to pronounce a wish of happiness to one, 祝福 chuk, fuk. Chuh fuh, 祝賀 chuk, ho². Chuh ho, 祝暇 chuk, 'ká. Chuh kiá, 祈福 ˌk'í fuk. K'í fuh, 祝福 chuk, ˌlau. Chuh liú, 祈禱 ˌk'í ˌsz. K'í sz; to make happy, 加福 ˌká fuk. Kiá fuh, 與福 'ü fuk. Yú fuh; to make happy in a future life, 賜永福 ts'z 'wing fuk. Ts'z yung fuh, 俾永遠之福 'pí 'wing 'ün ˌchí fuk. Pí yung yuen chí fuh, 錫以永福 sik, 'í 'wing fuk. Sih í yung fuh; to bless the bread, 祝餅 chuk, 'peng. Chuh ping; to praise, 祝讚 chuk, tsó². Chuh tsié, 頌讚 tsung' tsán'. Sung tsán, 讚美 tsán' 'mí. Tsán mei; to count happy, 稱福 ˌch'ing fuk. Ch'ing

fuh; they shall bless themselves in Him, 各自以他爲福 kok, tsz² ʻí ,t'á ,wai fuk,. Koh tsz í t'á wei fuh; to bless the good, 福善 fuk, shín². Fuh shen; to bless the good and curse the wicked, 福善禍淫 fuk, shín² wo² ,yam. Fuh shen ho yin; to bless and thank the spirits, 酬謝神 ,ch'au tsé² ,shan. Ch'au sié shin; bless me! 唉吔 ,ai ,yá.

Blessed, made happy, 祝福過 chuk, fuk, kwo'. Chuh fuh kwo, 有福 ʻyau fuk,. Yú fuh, 有福的 ʻyau fuk, tik,. Yú fuh tih, 有福嘅 ʻyau fuk, ké', 福嘅 fuk, ké', 享福 ʻhéung fuk,. Hiáng fuh, 幸 hang². Hang; may you be blessed, 願你納福 ün² ʻní náp, fuk,. Yuen ní náh fuh, 願你享福 ün² ʻní ʻhéung fuk,. Yuen ní hiáng fuh; may you be blessed with a prosperous journey, 一路福星 yat, lò² fuk, ,sing. Yih lú fuh sing; may you be blessed and long-lived, 添福添壽 ,t'ím fuk, ,t'ím shau². T'ien fuh t'ien shau; blessed are the meek, 温柔者福矣 ,wan ,yau ʻché fuk, ʻí. Wan jau ché fuh í; to declare blessed, 稱福 ,ch'ing fuk,. Ch'ing fuh; extolled, 讚美過 tsán' ʻmí kwo'. Tsán mei kwo, 頌讚過 tsung² tsán' kwo'. Sung tsán kwo, 讚美嘅 tsán' ʻmí ké'; God be blessed! 多謝上帝 ,to tsé² Shéung² tai'. To sié Sháng tí; they are blessed for ever, 佢享永遠之福 ʻk'ü ʻhéung ʻwing ʻün ,chí fuk,. K'ü hiáng yung yuen chí fuh; to be blessed by heaven, 受天之福 shau² ,t'ín ,chí fuk,. Shau t'ien chí fuh, 享天之祐 ʻhéung ,t'ín ,chí yau². Hiáng t'ien chí yú, 受天之祜 shau² ,t'ín ,chí ʻú. Shau t'ien chí hú, 天官賜福 ,tín ,kún ts'z' fuk,*.

Blessedly, in a fortunate manner, 幸 hang². Hang.

Blessedness, exalted enjoyment, 福 fuk,. Fuh, 祚 tsò². Tsú; eternal blessedness, 永遠之福 ʻwing ʻün ,chí fuk,. Yung yuen chí fuh; the favor of God, 上帝之恩典 Shéung² tai' ,chí ,yan ʻtín. Sháng tí chí ngan tien; joy, 喜樂 ʻhí lok,. Hí loh.

Blesser 祝福者 chuk, fuk, ʻché. Chuh fuh ché, 賜福者 ts'z' fuk, ʻché. Ts'z fuh ché; the blesser of mankind, 祝福人者 chuk, fuk, ,yan ʻché. Chuh fuh jin ché.

Blessing, making happy, 祝福 chuk, fuk,. Chuh fuh, 賜福 ts'z' fuk,. Ts'z fuh; wishing happiness to one, 願他獲福 ün² ,t'á wok, fuk,. Yuen t'á hwoh fuh; praising, 讚美 tsán' ʻmí; consecrating by prayer, 祝禱 chuk, ʻtò. Chuh táu.

Blessing, benediction, 祝者 chuk, ʻché. Chuh ché, 福者 fuk, ʻché. Fuh ché, 祝福者 chuk, fuk, ʻché. Chuh fuh ché, 祝辭 chuk, ,ts'z. Chuh ts'z; a prayer imploring happiness upon another, 願他享福 ün² ,t'á ʻhéung fuk,. Yuen t'á hiáng fuh; the blessings of God, 上帝之恩典 Shéung² tai' ,chí ,yan ʻtín. Sháng tí chí ngan tien; the blessings of heaven, 天之福 ,t'ín ,chí fuk,; the blessings that come from heaven, 自天所來之福 tsz² ,t'ín ʻsho ,loi ,chí fuk,. Tsz t'ien sò lái chí fuh; blessings come from heaven, 福自天來 fuk, tsz² ,t'ín ,loi. Fuh tsz t'ien lái, 福從天降 fuk, ,ts'ung ,t'ín kong'. Fuh ts'ung t'ien kiáng; the five blessings, 五福 ʻng fuk,. Wú fuh, [which are: longevity, riches, health and contentment, love of virtue, and a natural death, 壽,富,康寧,攸好德,考終命, shau², fú', ,hong ,ning, ,yau hò' tak,, ʻháu ,chung meng². Shau, fú, káng ning, yú háu teh, k'áu chung ming]; secret blessings bestowed (seret meritorious actions performed), 陰隲 ,yam chat,. Yin chih, 陰德 ,yam tak,. Yin teh.

Blest, made happy, 獲福 wok, fuk,. Hwoh fuh, 享福 ʻhéung fuk,. Hiáng fuh.

Bletia hyacintina 紫蘭 ʻtsz ,lán. Tsz lán.

Bletia Tonkervilliae 鶴頂花 hok, ʻting ,fá. Hoh ting hwá.

Blew, see Blow.

Blicea, a small fish, 小魚名 ʻsiú ,ü ,meng. Siáu yú ming.

Blight *, a desease incident to plants, 白症 pák, ching'. Peh ching; ditto to vegetables, 饉 ʻkan. Kin; want of grain and vegetables occasioned by blight, 饑饉 ,kí ʻkan. Kí kin.

Blight, to affect with blight, 使白症 ʻsz pák, ching'. Shí peh ching; to blast, 使凋零 ʻsz ,tiú ,ling. Shí tiáu ling, 使饉 ʻsz ʻkan. Shí kin; to frustrate, 遲滯 ,ch'í chai². Ch'í chí, 阻遲 ʻcho ,ch'í. Tsú ch'í.

Blighted, blasted, 饉過 ʻkan kwo'. Kin kwo, 變過白 pín' kwo' pák,. Pien kwo peh.

Blind, destitute of the sense of seeing, 瞽 ʻkú. Kú, 盲 ,máng. Máng, 盲眼 ,máng ʻngán. Máng yen, 瞎 hat,. Hiáh, 瞎 ,máng. Máng, 瞎 ,háu. Hiáu, 喪明 song' ,ming. Sáng ming; blind from loss of eyes, 失目 shat, muk,. Shih muh; having no eyes, 無目睛 ,mò muk, ʻchan. Wú muh chin, 無眼睛 ,mò ʻngán ,tsing. Wú yen tsing, 無目眹 ,mò muk, ʻchan. Wú muh chin; blind of one eye, 單眼 ,tán ʻngán. Tán yen, 眇 ʻmiú. Miáu, 瞎一目 hat, yat, muk,. Hiáh yih muh, 瞑其一目 kap, ,k'í yat, muk,. Kiáh k'í yih muh, 偏眇 ,p'ín ʻmiú. P'ien miáu, 瞟 ,mí. Mí, 瞍瞍 ,lau ,hau. Lau hau; destitute of intellectual light, or spiritually blind, 矇昧 ,mung múi². Mung mei, 心暗昧 ,sam òm' múi². Sin ngán mei, 心盲 ,sam ,máng. Sin máng, 懵懂 ,mung ʻtung. Mung tung, 肉眼 yuk, ʻngán. Juh yen; a blind girl (songtress), 盲妹 ,máng ,múi. Máng mei, 盲女 ,máng ʻnü. Máng nü; a blind man, 盲公 ,máng ,kung. Máng kung, 盲佬 ,máng ʻlò. Máng láu, 瞽者 ʻkú ʻché. Kú ché, 瞽目人 ʻkú muk, ,yan. Kú muh jin, 瞎子 hat, ʻtsz. Hiáh tsz; blind man's cakes, 盲公餅 ,máng ,kung ʻpeng. Máng kung ping; a blindman's stick, 盲公竹 ,máng ,kung chuk,. Máng kung chuh, 盲佬棒 ,máng ʻlò ʻpáng. Máng láu páng; one blind man leading onother, 兩瞽相扶 ʻleung ʻkú ,séung

* Blessings are conferred by the ruler of heaven.

* The insects that are said to occasion blight, are the 螟, 螣, 蟊賊 ,ming ,t'ang ,máu ts'ák,. Ming t'ang máu ts'ih.

fú. Liáng kú siáng fú, 以瞽相瞽 ʻí ʻkú séung' ʻkú. Í kú siáng kú; though physically blind, he has a clear mind, 盲於目而不盲於心 máng ü muk, í pat, máng ü sam. Máng yú muh rh puh máng yú sin; blind to, 蒙昧 mung múi². Mung mei; born blind, 胎瞽 t'oi ʻkú. T'ái kú, 生而瞽 shang í ʻkú. Sang rh kú, 出世就盲 ch'ut, shai' tsau² máng. Ch'uh shí tsiú máng; blind attachment, 泥者 ní² ʻché, 溺愛 nik, oi'. Nih ngái, 偏愛 p'ín oi'. P'ien ngái, 溺愛不明 nik, oi' pat, ming. Nieh ngái puh ming; a blind statesman, 瞑臣 ming shan. Ming chin; people in love are blind, 色中瞑瞑 shik, chung ming ming. Sih chung ming ming, 人爲色所迷 yan wai shik, ʻsho mai. Jin wei sih so mí; a blind wall, 無窓之牆 mò ch'éung chí ts'éung. Wú chw'áng chí ts'iáng; an asylum for blind people, 盲佬院 máng ʻlò ün². Máng láu yuen.

Blind, to make blind, 轄盲雙眼 ʻching máng shéung ʻngán. Ching máng shwáng yen, 針盲眼 cham máng ʻngán. Chin máng yen, 刮盲眼 kat, máng ʻngán. Kih máng yen; to darken the understanding, 昏迷人心 fan mai yan sam. Hwan mí jin sin, 迷惑人心 mai wák, yan sam. Mí hwoh jin sin, 瞞人 mún yan. Mwán jin, 蒙蔽人心 mung pai' yan sam. Mung pí jin sin, 使人心瞽 ʻsz yan sam ʻkú. Shí jin sin kú.

Blind, bamboo 竹簾 chuk, lím. Chuh lien; venetian ditto, 牛百葉窓 ngau pák, íp, ch'éung. Niú peh yeh chw'áng, 板簾窓門 ʻpán lím ch'éung mún. Pán lien chw'áng mun, 木板簾 muk, ʻpán lím, Muh pán lien; a screen, 屏風 p'ing fung. P'ing fung; open the venetian blinds, 開牛百葉窓 hoi ngau pák, íp, ch'éung. K'ái niú peh yeh chw'áng; let down the blinds, 下簾 ʻhá lím. Hiá lien, 落簾 lok, lím. Loh lien; a blind for a sedan chair, 轎幔 ʻkiú mán². Kiáu mwán, 轎簾 ʻkiú lím. Kiáu lien; a cover for the eye, 幎 ming. Ming.

Blinded, deprived of sight, 盲 máng. Máng, 失明 shat, ming. Shih ming, 喪明 song' ming. Sáng ming; blinded by gain, 利令智昏 lí² ling² chí' fan. Lí ling chí hwan, 見利不思義 kín' lí² pat, sz í². Kien lí puh sz í. 漠 於利 mok, fan ü lí². Moh hwan yú lí, 求利無厭 k'au lí² mò ím'. K'iú lí wú yen; blinded by dust, 眯 ʻmai. Mí; deprived of intellectual discernment, 迷 mai. Mí, 蒙昧 mung múi². Mung mei.

Blindfold, having the eyes covered, 遮眼概 ché ʻngán ké', 蔽目的 pai' muk, tik,. Pí muh tih. 掊眼的 ʻòm ʻngán tik,. Ngán yen tih; having the mental eyes darkened, 心盲的 sam máng tik,. Sin máng tih, 蒙昧 mung múi². Mung mei; to go on blindfold, 冒 mò². Máu, 沓 táp,. Táh, 糊塗上前 ú t'ò shéung ts'in. Hú t'ú sháng ts'ien, 糊糢向前 ú mò héung' ts'in. Hú mú hiáng ts'ien.

Blindfold, to cover the eyes, 蔽目 pai' muk,. Pí muh, 遮住雙眼 ché chü² shéung ʻngán. Ché chú shwáng yen, 掊住雙眼 ʻòm chü' shéung ʻngán. Ngán chú shwáng yen; to lead one blindfold, 瞞人 mún yan. Mwán jin, 瞞騙人 mún p'ín' yan. Mwán p'ien jin.

Blindfolded 冒 mò². Máu, 冒昧 mò² múi². Máu mei.

Blinding, depriving of sight, 使人盲 ʻsz yan máng. Shí jin máng, 針盲人 cham máng yan. Chin máng jin; obscuring, 使人暗昧 ʻsz yan òm' múi². Shí jin ngán mei, 使人冒昧 ʻsz yan mò² múi². Shí jin máu mei.

Blindly, without understanding, 冒昧 mò² múi². Máu mei, 蒙昧 mung múi². Mung mei, 迷頭迷腦 mai t'au mai ʻnò. Mí t'au mí náu, 盲摸摸 máng ʻmo ʻmo. Máng mo mo, 肆然 sz' ín. Sz jen, 罔然 ʻmong ín. Wáng jen; rashly, 苟且 ʻkau ʻch'é. Kau ts'ié, 突然 tat, ín. Tuh jen, 不思而行 pat, sz í hang. Puh sz rh hang, 直頭撞去 chik, t'au chong² hü'. Chih t'au chwáng k'ü.

Blindman's Buff 摸兒人 ʻmo í yan, 盲公摸啞佬 máng kung ʻmo * ʻá ʻlò. Máng kung mo yá láu, 摸盲鷄 ʻmo máng kai. (* Otherwise read mok,.)

Blindness, want of bodily sight, 盲 máng. Máng, 盲眼 máng ʻngán. Máng yen, 瞽目 ʻkú muk,. Kú muh; ditto, or closed eyes, 密眼 mat, ʻngán. Mih yen; blindness of heart, 蒙昧 mung múi². Mung mei, 暗昧 òm' múi². Ngán mei, 蒙蔽 mung pai'. Mung pí; now your mind is benighted, 今茅塞子之心矣 kam máu sak, ʻtsz chí sam ʻí. Kin máu seh tsz chí sin í.

Blinds, venetian, 牛百葉 ngau pák, íp,. Niú peh yeh, see Blind; a defense make of osiers or branches interwoven, to shelter and conceal the workmen, 營障 ying chéung'. Ying cháng.

Blindside, the side which is most easily assailed, 疏虞之處 sho ü chí ch'ü'. Sú yú chí ch'ú.

Blind-vessel, with chemists, a vessel with an opening on one side only, 單口器 tán ʻhau hí'. Tán k'au k'í.

Blink, to avoid, 免 ʻmín. Mien, 避 pí². Pí; to wink at, 詳唔見 chá' m kín', 佯爲不見 yéung wai pat, kín'. Yáng wei puh kien, 不管 pat, ʻkún. Puh kwán, 置若罔見 chí' yéuk, ʻmong kín'. Chí joh wáng kien, 閉眼不見 pai' ʻngán pat, kín'. Pí yen puh kien.

Blink, to see with eyes half shut, 皺埋雙眼嚟睇 tsau' mái shéung ʻngán lai ʻt'ai, 瞌瞌眼 mí mí ʻngán; to twinkle with the eye, 瞬 * 瞬眼 yap, yap, ʻngán, 瞬眼 yap, ʻngán, 頻瞬雙眼 p'an yap, shéung ʻngán, 瞬 shun'. Shun, 睒 ʻshím. Shen, 眨 káp,. Kiáh, 瞬目 shíp muk,. Sheh muh, 瞬 shun'. Shun, 睒 sháp,. Sháh. [* also read ngap.]

Blink, a glimpse or glance, 瞬 ʻshun. Shun, — 視 yat, shí². Yih shí.

Blink, blink of ice, 閃閃光 ʻshím ʻshím kwong. Shen shen kwáng, 映光 ʻyéung kwong. Yáng kwáng, 毫光閃閃 hò kwong ʻshím ʻshím. Háu kwáng shen shen.

Blinkard, a person who blinks, 瞎眼者 yap, ʻngán ʻché, 瞎瞎眼嘅 yap, yap, ʻngán ké'; that which twinkles, 閃光之物 ʻshím ˏkwong ˏchí mat˧. Shen kwáng chí wuh, 閃光者 ʻshím ˏkwong ʻché. Shen kwáng ché.

Blinkers, blinds on a horse's bridle to cover his eyes on the side, 眼遮 ʻngán ˏché. Yen ché.

Blinking, winking, 詐不見 chá' pat˧ kín'. Chá puh kien, 不管 pat˧ ʻkún. Puh kwán; twinkling, 瞎眼 yap˧ ʻngán; avoiding, 避 pí². Pí, 免 ʻmín. Mien.

Bliss *, the highest degree of happiness, 福 fuk˧. Fuh, 福祥 fuk˧ ˏts'éung. Fuh ts'iáng; heavenly bliss, 天之福 ˏt'ín ˏchí fuk˧. T'ien chí fuh; eternal bliss, 永福 ʻwing fuk˧. Yung fuh, 永遠之福 ʻwing ʻün ˏchí fuk˧. Yung yuen chí fuh; every kind of bliss, 萬福 mán² fuk˧. Wán fuh, 百福 pák˧ fuk˧. Peh fuh; joy, 樂 lok˨. Loh; to be in a state of bliss, 享福 ʻhéung fuk˧. Hiáng fuh; to enjoy eternal bliss, 享永遠之福 ʻhéung ʻwing ʻün ˏchí fuk˧. Hiáng yung yuen chí fuh.

Blissful, full of felicity, 有福 ʻyau fuk˧. Yú fuh, 享福 ʻhéung fuk˧. Hiáng fuh, 滿福 ʻmún fuk˧. Mwán fuh, 禧 ˏhí. Hí, 福的 fuk˧ tik˧. Fuh tih, 福嘅 fuk˧ ké'; fulness of joy, 滿樂 ʻmún lok˨. Mwán loh.

Blissfully, in a blissful manner, 福然 fuk˧ ˏín. Fuh jen.

Blissfulness, exalted happiness, 福 fuk˧. Fuh, 福者 fuk˧ ʻché. Fuh ché, 樂 lok˨. Loh, 喜樂 ʻhí lok˨. Hí loh.

Blissless, destitute of bliss, 無福 ˏmò fuk˧. Wú fuh, 有福 ʻmò fuk˧.

Blister, a thin bladder on the skin, containing serum, 水泡 ʻshui p'áu'. Shwui p'áu, 水皰 ʻshui p'áu'. Shwui p'áu, 泡 p'áu'. P'áu, 疱 p'áu'. P'áu, 皰 p'áu'. P'áu, 皰肌 p'áu' ún². P'áu hwán, 膶 ˏchan. Chin, 胞 p'áu'. P'áu; blisters underneath the feet, 脚底泡 kéuk˧ ʻtai p'áu'. Kioh tí p'áu, 脚底皰 kéuk˧ ʻtai p'áu'. Kioh tí p'áu; blisters on the feet, 脚皰 kéuk˧ p'áu'. Kioh p'áu, 脚泡 kéuk˧ p'áu'. Kioh p'áu, 趼 ʻkín. Kien; a tumor made by the separation of the skin, 痱瘤 fat˧ ˏlau. Fuh liú; blisters or pustules, 癮疹 ʻyan ʻchan. Yin chin, 小泡 ʻsiú p'áu'. Siáu p'áu, 泡仔 p'áu' ʻtsai; a vesicatory, a blister of Spanish flies or other matter applied to raise a vesicle, 起泡膏藥 ʻhí p'áu' ˏkò yéuk˨. K'í p'áu káu yoh; blister plaster of Spanish flies, 斑蝥膏藥 ˏpán ˏmáu ˏkò yéuk˨. Pán máu káu yoh; to raise a blister, 起泡 ʻhí p'áu'. K'í p'áu; to apply a blister plaster, 打泡膏藥 ʻtá p'áu' ˏkò yéuk˨. Tá p'áu káu yoh, 貼斑蝥膏藥 t'íp˧ ˏpán ˏmáu ˏkò yéuk˨. T'ieh pán máu káu yoh, 打鈞膏 ʻtá tiú' ˏkò. Tá tiáu káu.

Blister, to rise in blisters, 起泡 ʻhí p'áu'. K'í p'áu.

Blister, to raise a blister, 生泡 ˏshang p'áu'. Sang p'áu, 生皰 ˏshang p'áu'. Sang p'áu, 起皰 ʻhí p'áu'. K'í páu, 起泡 ʻhí p'áu'. K'í p'áu.

Blister-fly, the Spanish fly, 斑蝥 ˏpán ˏmáu. Pán máu.

Blister plaster 起泡膏藥 ʻhí p'áu' ˏkò yéuk˨. K'í p'áu káu yoh, 斑蝥膏 ˏpán ˏmáu ˏkò. Pán máu káu.

Blistered, having blisters, 有泡 ʻyau p'áu'. Yú p'áu, 起過皰 ʻhí kwo' p'áu', 有泡嘅 ʻyau p'áu' ké'.

Blistering, raising a blister, 起泡 ʻhí p'áu'. K'í p'áu; applying a blistering plaster, 貼斑蝥膏藥 t'íp˧ ˏpán ˏmáu ˏkò yéuk˨. T'ieh pán máu káu yoh.

Blistery, full of blisters, 周圍起泡 ˏchau ˏwai ʻhí p'áu'. Chau wei k'í p'áu, 周身起泡 ˏchau ˏshan ʻhí p'áu'. Chau shin k'í p'áu, 滿身起泡 ʻmún ˏshan ʻhí p'áu'. Mwán shin k'í p'áu.

Blite 莧菜 (?) ín² ts'oi'. Hien ts'ái.

Blithe, gay, merry, 快活 fái' út˨. Kw'ái hwoh, 快樂 fái' lok˨. Kw'ái loh, 暢快 ch'éung' fái'. Ch'áng kw'ái, 爽快 ʻshong fái'. Shwáng kw'ái, 滿面喜色 ʻmún mín² ʻhí shik˧. Mwán mien hí sih, 喜樂 ʻhí lok˨. Hí loh.

Blitheful, full of gayety, 好快活 ʻhò fái' út˨. Háu kw'ái hwoh.

Blitheness, gayety, 快活者 fái' út˨ ʻché. Kw'ái hwoh ché.

Blithesome, merry, 快活 fái' út˨. Kw'ái hwoh, 快樂 fái' lok˨. Kw'ái loh.

Blithesomeness, gayety, 快樂者 fái' lok˨ ʻché. Kw'ái loh ché, 喜樂者 ʻhí lok˨ ʻché. Hí loh ché.

Bloat, to swell, 腫 ʻchung. Chung, 起腫 ʻhí ʻchung. K'í chung, [sui']; to puff up, 矜誇 ˏking ˏkw'á. King kw'á, 誇大 ˏkw'á tái². Kw'á tá; to puff one's self up, 自誇 tsz² ˏkw'á. Tsz kw'á, 自大 tsz² tái². Tsz tá, 自誇大 tsz² ˏkw'á tái². Tsz kw'á tá, 自隆重 tsz² ˏlung chung². Tsz lung chung; to swell with water, 吹脹 ˏch'ui chéung'. Ch'ui cháng, 吹水 ˏch'ui ʻshui. Ch'ui shwui; to dry by smoke, 熏 ˏts'au. Ts'iú, 俾烟熏 ʻpí ˏín ˏts'au.

Bloated, swelled, 腫 ʻchung. Chung, 腫起 ʻchung ʻhí. Chung k'í, 腫起來 ʻchung ʻhí ˏloi. Chung k'í lái, 脹起 chéung' ʻhí. Cháng k'í; inflated, 吹脹 ˏch'ui chéung'. Ch'ui cháng, 吹脹過 ˏch'ui chéung' kwo'. Ch'ui cháng kwo; inflated or bloated with pride, 誇大 ˏkw'á tái². Kw'á tá, 驕傲 ˏkiú ngò². Kiáu ngau, 目空一切 muk˨ ˏhung yat˧ ts'ai'. Muh k'ung yih ts'í, 眼空四海 ʻngán ˏhung sz' ʻhoi. Yen k'ung sz hái, 目中無人 muk˨ ˏchung ˏmò ˏyan. Muh chung wú jin, 眼高 ʻngán ˏkò. Yen káu; a bloated face, 面腫 mín² ʻchung. Mien chung, [mín² sui'. Colloquial.]

Bloatedness, a turgid state, 腫者 ʻchung ʻché. Chung ché, 脹者 chéung' ʻché. Cháng ché.

Bloater, a dried herring, 黃魚乾 ˏwong ˏü ˏkon. Hwáng yú kán.

Bloating, swelling, 腫 ʻchung. Chung, 脹 chéung'. Cháng, [sui']; inflating, 吹脹 ˏch'ui chéung'. Ch'ui cháng.

Blobber, a bubble, 水泡 ʻshui p'áu'. Shwui p'áu, 水

* 吉祥,福氣 and similar expressions are merely lucky omens or indications of a prospering destiny.

花 ʿshui ˏfá. Shwui hwá, 沫 mút,. Moh, 湯花 ˏt'ong ˏfá. T'áng hwá.

Blobber-lip, a thick lip, 厚唇 hau² ˏshun. Hau shun, 大口唇 tái² ʿhau ˏshun. Tá k'au shun.

Blobber-lipped, 厚唇的 hau² ˏshun tik,. Hau shun tih, 厚唇喊 hau² ˏshun ké².

Block, a heavy block of timber, 大木頭 tái² muk, ˏt'au. Tá muh t'au; a block of wood irrespective of size, 木頭 muk, ˏt'au. Muh t'au, 柴頭 ˏch'ái ˏt'au. Ch'ái t'au, 柴段 ˏch'ái tün². Ch'ái twán, 樁 ˏt'ung. T'ung, 櫸 líp,. Lieh, 木櫸 muk, luk,. Muh luh, 柴櫸 ˏch'ái luk,. Ch'ái luh, 杉櫸 ch'ám' luk,. Shán luh; the block on which criminals are beheaded, 斬首木頭 ʿchám ʿshau muk, ˏt'au. Chán shau muh t'au, 斬頭木砧 ʿchám ˏt'au muk, ˏcham. Chán t'au muh chin; a block for printing, 木板 muk, ʿpán. Muh pán, 印板 yan² ʿpán. Yin pán; a block (continuous row) of buildings, 一行屋 yat, ˏhong uk,. Yih háng uh, 一派屋 yat, p'ái² uk,. Yih p'ái uh; a block of stone, 大塊石頭 tái² fái² shek, ˏt'au. Tá kw'ái shih t'au, 大石頭 tái² shek, ˏt'au. Tá shih t'au; a block for chopping meat on, 肉砧 yuk, ˏcham. Juh chin, 砧板 ˏcham ʿpán. Chin pán; a batter's block, 幅規 mò² ˏkw'ai. Máu kw'ei, 幅模 mò² ˏmò. Máu mú; any block for beating on, 木砧 muk, ˏcham. Muh chin, 砧 ˏcham. Chin, 椹 ˏcham. Chin, 樀 ˏtsai. Tsí, 檮 ˏt'ò. T'áu, 樑 ún². Hwán; the stump of a tree, 樹頭樠樠 shü² ˏt'au kwat, chüt,. Shú t'au kuh chueh; a hindrance, 阻滯 ʿcho chai². Tsú chí; a stumbling-block, 碍石 ngoi² shek,. Ngái shih, 礙 ˏkí. Kí, 碍礙 ngoi² ˏkí. Ngái kí.

Block, to stop up, 塞住 sak, chü². Seh chú, 阻礙 ʿcho ngoi². Tsú ngái, 攔阻 ˏlán ʿcho. Lán tsú, 壅 ʿyung. Yung, 障 chéung². Cháng; to block up the road, 塞住路 sak, chü² lò². Seh chú lú, 壅道 ʿyung tò². Yung táu, 壅塞道路 ʿyung sak, tò² lò². Yung seh táu lú.

Block-house 木屋 muk, uk,. Muh uh, 木架屋 muk, ká² uk,. Muh kiá uh.

Block-like, stupid, 愚蠢 ˏü ʿch'un. Yú ch'un, 鈍拙 tun² chüt,. Tun chueh, 倱 ˏwan² ʿt'ün. Hwan tw'án, 憊 p'ái² lái², 頑梗 ˏwán ʿkang. Hwán kang.

Block-printing, a mode of printing from engraved wooden blocks, 板印 ʿpán yan². Pán yin, 用木板印書 yung² muk, ʿpán yan² ˏshü. Yung muh pán yin shú.

Block-tin, pure and unwrought tin, as it comes from the foundry, 斗錫 ʿtau sek,. Tau sih, 花錫 ˏfá sek,. Hwá seh.

Blockade, the shutting up of a place, by surrounding it with hostile troops or ships, 封港 ˏfung ʿkong. Fung kiáng, 封港者 ˏfung ʿkong ʿché. Fung kiáng ché, 封海口者 ˏfung ʿhoi ʿhau ʿché. Fung hái k'au ché.

Blockade, to shut up a place by troops or ships, 封港 ˏfung ʿkong. Fung kiáng; to blockade a town, 圍城 ˏwai ˏshing. Wei ching, 圍城不通 ˏwai ˏshing pat, ˏt'ung. Wei ching puh t'ung.

Blockaded, shut up, 封過 ˏfung kwo². Fung kwo; surrounded, 圍住 ˏwai chü². Wei chú, 圍過 ˏwai kwo². Wei kwo, 環繞住 ˏwán ʿiú chü². Hwán yáu chú.

Blockading, besieging by a blockade, 封 ˏfung. Fung, 圍住 ˏwai chü². Wei chú, 環繞住 ˏwán ʿiú chü². Hwán yáu chú.

Blockhead, a stupid fellow, 木頭 muk, ˏt'au. Muh t'au, 木偶人 muk, ʿngau ˏyan. Muh ngau jin, 呆笨 ˏngoi pan². Ngái pin, 魯鈍人 ʿlò tun² ˏyan. Lú tun jin, 昏頭 ˏfan ˏt'au. Hwan t'au, 憊戇者 p'ái² lái² ʿché. P'ái lái ché, 生得好鈍 ˏshang tak, ʿhò tun². Sang teh háu tun.

Blockheaded, stupid, 蠢呆 ʿch'un ˏngoi. Ch'un ngái, 愚蠢 ˏü ʿch'un. Yú ch'un.

Blockheadedly, like a blockhead, 戇然 ngong² ˏín. Ch'un jen, 蠢然 ʿch'un ˏín. Ch'un jen.

Blockish, stupid, 鈍拙 tun² chüt,. Tun chueh, 愚蠢 ˏü ʿch'un. Yú ch'un, 頑鈍 ˏwán tun². Hwán tun, 拙 chüt,. Chueh.

Blockishness, stupidity, 鈍物 tun² mat,. Tun wuh, 愚蠢 ˏü ʿch'un. Yú ch'un, 蠢材 ʿch'un ˏts'oi. Ch'un ts'ái, 蠢然一物 ʿch'un ˏín yat, mat,. Ch'un jen yih wuh.

Blonde, a person of a very fair complexion with light hair and light blue eyes, 美人 ʿmí ˏyan. Mei jin, 即白面金髮青眼之女 tsik, pák, mín² ˏkam fát, ˏts'eng ʿngán ˏchí ʿnü. Tsih peh mien kin fáh ts'ing yen chí nü.

Blond-lace 絲繻 ˏsz tái². Sz tái.

Blood 血 hüt,. Hiueh, 血 ˏfong. Hwáng; blood and breath, 血氣 hüt, hí². Hiueh k'í, 榮衛 ˏwing wai². Yung wei; man's blood is his glory, and his breath his protection, if their circulation is impeded, the viscera do not act, 人以血爲榮,以氣爲衛,榮衛不行,五臟不通 ˏyan ʿí hüt, ˏwai ˏwing, ʿí hí² ˏwai wai², ˏwing wai² pat, ˏhang, ʿng tsong² pat, ˏt'ung. Jin í hiueh wei yung, í k'í wei wei, yung wei puh hang, wú tsáng puh t'ung; blood is divided into red and white, warm and cold, 血有紅白寒熱之別 hüt, ʿyau ˏhung pák, ˏhon ít, ˏchí pít,. Hiueh yú hung peh hán jeh chí pieh; kindred, 同血脈 ˏt'ung hüt, mak,. T'ung hiueh meh, 一脈之親 yat, mak, ˏchí ˏts'an. Yih meh chí ts'in, 同血之派 ˏt'ung hüt, ˏchí p'ái². T'ung hiueh chí p'ái, 同骨肉 ˏt'ung kwat, yuk,. T'ung kuh juh; kinsmen of the whole blood, 同支派的 ˏt'ung ˏchí p'ái² tik,. T'ung chí p'ái tih, 同家嘅 ˏt'ung ˏká ké²; kinsmen of half blood, 分支派的 ˏfan ˏchí p'ái² tik,. Fan chí p'ái tih, 分支派者 ˏfan ˏchí p'ái² ʿché. Fan chí p'ái ché; blood vessels, 血脈管 hüt, mak, ʿkún. Hiueh meh kwán, 經脈 ˏking mak,. King meh; capillary blood vessels, 微絲血管 ˏmí ˏsz hüt, ʿkún. Wí sz hiueh kwán; arterial blood, 跳脈血 t'iú² mak, hüt,. T'iáu meh hiueh, 跳脈管血 t'iú² mak, ʿkún hüt,. T'iáu meh kwán hiueh, 紅血

,hung hüt,. Hung hiueh; venous blood, 藍管血 ,lám 'kún hüt,. Lán kwán hiueh, 藍血 ,lám hüt,. Lán hiueh; circulation of the blood, 血之通運 hüt, ,chí ,t'ung wan². Hiueh chí t'ung yun, 血之周運 hüt, ,chí ,chau wan². Hiueh chí chau yun; blood settled in a bruise, 死血 'sz hüt,. Sz hiueh, 瘀血 ü' hüt,. Yú hiueh; coagulated blood, 局血 kuk, hüt,. Kiuh hiueh; to let blood, 放血 fong' hüt,. Fáng hiueh, 刮血 ,tiú hüt,. Tiáu hiueh; to stop the blood, 止血 'chí hüt,. Chí hiueh; of imperial blood *, 皇親 ,wong ,ts'an. Hwáng ts'in, 國家 kwok, ,ká. Kwoh kiá, 天潢 ,t'ín ,wong. T'ien hwáng, 宗室 ,tsung shat,. Tsung shih, 皇宗室 ,wong ,tsung shat,. Hwáng tsung shih, 皇族 ,wong tsuk,. Hwáng tsuh, 御族 ü² tsuk,. Yú tsuh, 天潢宗派 ,t'ín ,wong ,tsung p'ái'. T'ien hwáng tsung p'ái; of royal bood, 王家 ,wong ,ká. Wáng kiá, 王室 ,wong shat,. Wáng shih, 王宗 ,wong ,tsung. Wáng tsung; those of imperial blood in the direct line from Hientsú Siuen hwáng tí belong to the 宗室 and wear yellow girdles; those descended from his uncles and brothers belong to the Ghioro (覺羅) branch and wear a red girdle, 顯祖宣皇帝本支爲宗室束金黃帶, 伯叔兄弟之支爲覺羅束紅帶 'hín 'tsò ,sün ,wong tai' 'pún ,chí ,wai ,tsung shat, ch'uk, ,kam ,wong tái', pák, shuk, ,hing tai² ,chí ,chí ,wai kok, ,lo ch'uk, ,hung tái'. Hien tsú siuen hwáng tí pwán chí wei tsung shih shuh kin hwáng tái, peh shuh hiung tí chí chí wei kioh lo shuh hung tai; princes of imperial blood, 皇子 ,wong 'tsz. Hwáng tsz, 黃帶子 ,wong tái' 'tsz. Hwáng tái tsz; princesses of imperial blood, 公主 ,kung 'chü. Kung chú; of honorable birth, 貴家 kwai' ,ká. Kwei kiá, 公子家 ,kung 'tsz ,ká. Kung tsz kiá; 世子 shai' 'tsz. Shí tsz, 世家 shai' ,ká. Shí kiá; to breed ill blood, 生怒氣 ,shang nò² hí'. Sang nú k'í, 生怨恨 ,shang ün' han². Sang yuen han; my blood was up, 我發大怒 'ngo fát, tái² nò². Wo fáh tá nú, 發紅條面 fát, ,hung ,t'iú mín². Fáh hung t'iáu mien; cold blood, 好胆定 'hò 'tám teng². Háu tán ting, 剛勇 ,kong 'yung. Káng yung; hot blood or temper, 火性 'fo sing'. Ho sing, 烈性 lít, sing'. Lieh sing, 急性 kap, sing'. Kih sing; man's life is in his blood, 人之生命在血內 ,yan ,chí ,shang meng² tsoi² hüt, noi². Jin chí sang ming tsái hiueh nui; to shed blood, 流人之血 ,lau ,yan ,chí hüt,. Liú jin chí hiueh, 殺人 shát, ,yan. Sháh jin; to shed one's own blood for some good cause, 捐軀 ,kün ,k'ü. Kiuen k'ü, 捨已之血 'shé 'kí ,chí hüt,. Shié kí chí hiueh; the juice of any thing, 汁 chap,; the blood of the grape, 葡萄子之汁 ,p'ò ,t'ò 'tsz ,chí chap,. P'ú t'áu tsz chí chih; to weep blood, 泣血 yap, hüt,. Kih hiueh; a letter written in blood (at the last extremity), 血書 hüt, ,shü. Hiueh shú; blood and matter, 膿血 ,nung hüt,.

* See 欽定大清會典

Blood-baptism 血之浸禮 hüt, ,chí tsam' 'lai. Hiueh chí tsin lí; a name given to the martyrdom of those who had not been baptized, 未領洗禮而爲耶穌之名受死者稱爲領血之浸禮 mí² 'ling 'sai 'lai ,í wai² Yésú ,chí ,meng shau² 'sz 'ché ,ch'ing ,wai 'ling hüt, ,chí tsam' 'lai. Wí ling sí lí rh wei Yésú chí ming shau sz ché ch'ing wei ling hiueh chí tsin lí.

Blood-bespotted, spotted with blood, 以血點嘅 'í hüt, 'tím ké', 以血點過 'í hüt, 'tím kwo'. Í hiueh tien kwo.

Blood-brother, brother by blood from the same parents, 親兄 ,ts'an ,hing. Ts'in hiung, 胞兄 ,páu ,hing. Páu hiung.

Blood-colored, having the color of blood, 血色 hüt, shik,. Hiueh sih.

Blood-consuming, wasting the blood, 費血 fai' hüt,. Fí hiueh.

Blood-drunk, drunk with blood, 血醉 hüt, tsui'. Hiueh tsui.

Blood-dyed, dyed with blood, 血染 hüt, 'ím. Hiueh yen, 染以血 'ím 'í hüt,. Yen í hiueh.

Blood-flower, haemanthus, 紅茨菇 ,hung ,ts'z ,kú. Hung ts'z kú.

Blood-guiltiness, the guilt or crime of shedding blood, 殺人之罪 shát, ,yan ,chí tsúi². Sháh jin chí tsúi, 流無辜之血 ,lau ,mò ,kú ,chí hüt,.

Blood-guilty, guilty of murder, 兇手 ,hung 'shau. Hiung shau.

Blood-hot, warm as blood in its natural temperature, 血性之熱 hüt, sing' ,chí ít,. Hiueh sing chí jeh, 如血之熱 ,ü hüt, ,chí ít,. Jú hiueh chí jeh, 血熱嘅 hüt, ít, ké'.

Blood-hound, 貪血之狗 ,t'ám hüt, ,chí 'kau. T'án hiueh chí kau; a person who thirsts for blood, 兇手 ,hung 'shau. Hiung shau.

Blood-letter, a phlebotomist, 放血者 fong' hüt, ché. Fáng hiueh ché, 放血嘅 fong' hüt, ké'.

Blood-letting 放血 fong' hüt,. Fáng hiueh.

Blood-marked, marked with blood, 血點嘅 hüt, 'tím ké'. 有血點 'yau hüt, 'tím. Yú hiueh tien.

Blood-red, red as blood, 血紅 hüt, ,hung. Hiueh hung.

Blood-shed, the shedding of blood, 流人血 ,lau ,yan hüt,. Liú jin hiueh; slaughter, 大殺 tái² shát,. Tá sháh.

Blood-shedder, one who sheds blood, 兇手 ,hung 'shau. Hiung shau.

Blood-shedding, the crime of shedding blood, 流人之血 ,lau ,yan ,chí hüt,. Liú jin chí hiueh, 做兇手 tsò² ,hung 'shau. Tso hiung shau.

Blood-shot, red and inflamed by a turgid state of the bloodvessels, 混血 wan² hüt,. Hwan hiueh, 滯血 chai² hüt,. Chí hiueh; blood-shot eyes, 眼紅 'ngán ,hung. Yen hung, 熱眼 ít, 'ngán.

Blood-sized, smeared with blood, 塗血的 ,t'ò hüt, tik,. T'ú hiueh sih.

Blood-spilling, shedding blood, 流血 ,lau hüt,. Liú hiueh.

Blood-spitter, one who spits blood, 吐血者 t'ò' hüt, 'ché. T'ú hiueh ché.

Blood-stained, stained with blood, 血染的 hüt, 'ím tik,. Hiueh yen tih; guilty of murder, 兇手 ,hung 'shau. Hiung shau.

Blood-stone 血石 hüt, shek,. Hiueh shih.

Blood-sucker, any animal that sucks blood, 吸血者 chüt, hüt, 'ché. Chueh hiueh ché; a leech, 牛蟆 ,ngau ,k'í. Niú k'í, 水蛭 'shui chat,. Shwui chih, 蟆 ,k'í 'ná, 蜈蟆 ,ng ,k'í. Wú k'í; the horse ditto, 馬蟆 'má ,wong ,k'í. Má hwáng k'í; a cruel man, 殘忍嘅人 ,ts'án 'yan ké' ,yan, 兇暴 ,hung pò². Hiung páu, 兇悍 ,hung hon². Hiung hán; a murderer, 兇手 ,hung 'shau. Hiung shau.

Blood-swelled, swelled with blood, 血腫的 hüt, 'chung tik,. Hiueh chung tih.

Blood-thirstiness, thirst for shedding blood, 嗜殺 shí² shát,. Shí sháh, 好殺 hò' shát,. Háu sháh.

Blood-thirsty, desirous to shed blood, 好殺 hò' shát,. Háu sháh, 貪殺人 ,t'ám shát, ,yan. T'án sháh jin.

Blood-vessel 血管 hüt, 'kún. Hiueh kwán, 血筋 hüt, ,kan. Hiueh kin, 經脉 ,king mak,. King meh.

Blood-warm, warm as blood, 血性之暖 hüt, sing' ,chí 'nün. Hiueh sing chí nwán; luke warm, 溫 ,wan. Wan, 溫和 ,wan ,wo. Wan ho.

Blood-wite, a fine paid as a composition for the shedding of blood, 花紅銀 ,fá ,hung ,ngan. Hwá hung yin, 花紅 ,fá ,hung. Hwá hung.

Blood-wood, log-wood, 蘇木 ,sú muk,. Sú muh.

Bloodily, cruelly, 殘忍的 ,ts'án 'yan tik,. Ts'án jin tih, 淒慘 ,ts'ai 'ts'ám. Ts'í ts'án.

Bloodiness, the state of being bloody, 滿血 'mún hüt,. Mwán hiueh; disposition to shed blood, 嗜殺 shí² shát,. Shí sháh, 兇手 ,hung 'shau. Hiung shau.

Bloodless, without blood, 無血 ,mò hüt,. Wú hiueh, 無血的 ,mò hüt, tik,. Wú hiueh tih; dead, 死了 'sz 'liú. Sz liáu; without shedding of blood, 未流血 mí² ,lau hüt,. Wí liú hiueh, 未捨血 mí² 'shé hüt,. Wí shié hiueh; without spirit or activity, 衰弱 ,shui yéuk,. Shwái yoh, 無血氣 ,mò hüt, hí². Wú hiueh k'í, 孱弱 ,shán yéuk,. Shán joh.

Bloodlessly, without bloodshed, 無血捨 ,mò hüt, 'shé. Wú hiueh shié.

Bloody, stained with blood, 染血 'ím hüt,. Yen hiueh, 血沾的 hüt, ,chím tik,. Hiueh chen tih, 血染嘅 hüt, 'ím ké'; cruel, 殘忍 ,ts'án 'yan. Ts'án jin, 兇猛 ,hung 'mang. Hiung mang, 兇暴 ,hung pò². Hiung páu; a bloody battle, 血戰 hüt, chín'. Hiueh chen, 大殺 tái² shát,. Tá sháh; a bloody fellow, 兇手 ,hung 'shau. Hiung shau; a bloody affair, 兇悍嘅事 ,hung hon² ké' sz², 兇猛嘅事 ,hung 'mang ké' sz.²

Bloody-eyed, having cruel eyes, 兇眼的 ,hung 'ngán tik,. Hiung yen tih, 兇眼嘅 ,hung 'ngán ké'.

Bloody-faced, having a bloody face, 兇面 ,hung mín². Hiung mien, 惡相 ok, séung'. Ngoh siáng.

Bloody-flux, dysentery, 痢痢 ,o lí². O lí, 痢症 lí² chíng'. Lí ching.

Bloody-minded, having a ferocious disposition, 兇性的 ,hung sing' tik,. Hiung sing tih, 兇惡 ,hung ok,. Hiung ngoh, 狠心嘅 ,long ,sam ké'; inclined to shed blood, 好殺 hò' shát,. Háu sháh.

Bloody-red, having the color of blood, 血紅 hüt, ,hung. Hiueh hung.

Bloody-sweat, a sweat, accompanied by the discharge of blood, 汗血者 hon² hüt, 'ché. Hán hiueh ché; the sweating sickness, 汗症 hon² ching'. Hán ching.

Bloodying, staining with blood, 染血 'ím hüt,. Yen hiueh.

Bloom, a blossom, 花 ,fá. Hwá; the opening of flowers in general, 花之開者 ,fá ,chí ,hoi 'ché. Hwá chí k'ái ché, 花之放者 ,fá ,chí fong' 'ché. Hwá chí fáng ché, 花之發者 ,fá ,chí fát, 'ché. Hwá chí fáh ché; the bloom of youth, 少年之英華 shiú' ,nín ,chí ,ying ,wá. Sháu nien chí ying hwá; the bloom of life, 英年 ,ying ,nín. Ying nien, 生氣方盛 ,shang hí' ,fong shing². Sang k'í fáng shing; the blue color upon plums and grapes when newly gathered, 菓子之粉 'kwo 'tsz ,chí 'fan. Ko tsz chí fan.

Bloom, to yield blossoms, 開花 ,hoi ,fá. K'ái hwá, 放花 fong' ,fá. Fáng hwá, 發花 fát, ,fá. Fáh hwá; the opening of the bud, 花始開 ,fá 'ch'í ,hoi. Hwá ch'í k'ái, 吐花 t'ò' ,fá. T'ú hwá, 吐華 t'ò' ,fá. T'ú hwá, 蓓蕾 'p'úi 'lúi. P'ei lui, 花起手開 ,fá 'hí 'shau ,hoi. Hwá k'í shau k'ái; in full blossom, 花開到透 ,fá ,hoi tò' t'au². Hwá k'ái táu t'au, 花開到燦爛 ,fá ,hoi tò' ts'án' lán². Hwá k'ái táu ts'án lán, 花盛開 ,fá shing² ,hoi. Hwá shing k'ái; in a state of healthful, growing youth and vigor, 英生 ,ying ,shang. Ying sang, 英生之時 ,ying ,shang ,chí ,shí. Ying sang chí shí.

Blooming, opening in blossoms, 開花 ,hoi ,fá. K'ái hwá, 放花 fong' ,fá. Fáng hwá, 發花 fát, ,fá. Fáh hwá, 笋蕚 'sun ,wong. Siun hwáng, 吐華 t'ò' ,fá. T'ú hwá; flowering, 華 ,wá. Hwá, 英華 ,ying ,wá. Ying hwá; blooming in health, 壯健 chong' kín². Chwáng kien, 少壯 shiú' chong'. Sháu chwáng; showing the freshness of youth, 英生 ,ying ,shang. Ying sang; ornamented with flowers, 粧滿身花 ,chong 'mún ,shan ,fá. Chwáng mwán shin hwá; blooming and gay, 紅紅綠綠 ,hung ,hung luk, luk,. Hung hung luh luh, 花花綠綠 ,fá ,fá luk, luk,. Hwá hwá luh luh.

Bloomingly, in a blooming manner, 華然 ,wá ,ín. Hwá jen, 敷藹 ,fú yuk,. Fú yuh.

Bloomy, flowery, 華的 ,wá tik,. Hwá tih, 華嘅 ,wá ké²; flourishing with the vigor of youth, 英生

ying shang. Ying sang, 壯健 chong' kín². Chwáng kien, 壯盛 chong' shing². Chwáng shing; bloomy beauties, 少麗之女 shiú' lai² chí 'nü. Sháu lí chí nü, 華美嘅女 wá 'mí ké' 'nü. Hwá mei [的] tih nü, 少艾 shiú' ngái². Sháu í.

Blossom, the flower of a plant, 花 fá. Hwá, 華 fá. Hwá, 蘤 fá. Hwá; the blossom of trees, 木花 muk fá. Muh hwá; the blossom of grasses, 穚 k'iú. K'iáu, 秀 sau'. Siú; alas! some blades spring, but do not blossom; some blossom, but do not bear fruit, 苗而不秀者有矣夫, 秀而不實者有矣夫 miú í pat sau' 'ché 'yau 'í fú, sau' í pat shat 'ché 'yau 'í fú. Miáu rh puh siú ché yú í fú, siú rh puh shih ché yú í fú; stamina of a blossom, 花蕊 fá 'yui. Hwá jui; blossoms falling off, 花凋 fá tiú. Hwá tiáu, 花謝 fá tsé². Hwá sié, 花卸 fá sé². Hwá sié, 花落 fá lok. Hwá loh; blossoms every where, 處處都係花 ch'ü' ch'ü' tò hai² fá. Ch'ú ch'ú tú hí hwá, 滿處是花 'mún ch'ü' shí² fá. Mwán ch'ú shí hwá; wine blossoms, 酒蘤 'tsau chá. Tsiú chá.

Blossom, to bloom, 開花 hoi fá. K'ái hwá, 放花 fong' fá. Fáng hwá, 發花 fát fá. Fáh hwá, 吐花 t'ò fá. T'ú hwá, 菡萏 'hòm 'tám. Hán tán; the blossom opening, 菡 'hòm. Hán, 開萏 hoi 'hòm. K'ái hán; to flourish and prosper, 旺相 wong² séung'. Wáng siáng, 茂盛 mau² shing². Mau shing, 興發 hing fát. Hing fáh; flowers blossom and fall off, and nobody sees it i.e., a man prospers and perishes unobserved by the world, 花開花落無人見 fá hoi fá lok mò yan kín'. Hwá k'ái hwá loh wú jin kien.

Blossoming, putting forth flowers, 開花 hoi fá. K'ái hwá.

Blot, to spot with ink, 點 'tím. Tien, 打涊 'tá 'nan, 點汚 'tím ú. Tien wú, 整汚 'ching ú. Ching wú, 打點墨水 'tá 'tím mak 'shui, 滴落墨水 tik lok mak 'shui. Tih loh meh shwui, 俾墨點涊 'pí mak 'tím 'nan; to blot out, to obliterate, 塗抹 t'ò mút. T'ú moh, 點出 'tím ch'ut. Tien ch'uh, 除去 ch'ü hü'. Ch'ú k'ü, 去 'hü. K'ü; to erase, 刮去 kwát hü'. Kwáh k'ü, 删去 shán hü'. Shán k'ü, 删削 shán séuk. Shán sioh; to obliterate and correct, 删改 shán 'koi. Shán kái, 塗改 t'ò 'koi. T'ú kái, 改削 'koi séuk. Kái sioh; to oblitarate and add a new character, 添改 t'ím 'koi. T'ien kái, 塗乙 t'ò üt. T'ú yueh; to cancel, 抹去 mút hü'. Moh k'ü; to disgrace, 汚辱 ú yuk. Wú juh; blot out all mine iniquities, 塗抹我愆 t'ò mút 'ngo hín. T'ú moh wo k'ien; to blot a man's reputation, 汚辱聲名 ú yuk shing meng. Wú juh shing ming.

Blot, a spot or stain on paper, 點墨 'tím mak. Tien meh, 烏點 ú 'tím. Wú tien; a spot in reputation, 汚名 ú meng. Wú ming, 臭名 ch'au' meng. Ch'au ming, 有玷芳名 'yau tím' fong meng. Yú tien fáng ming; a disgrace, 汚辱 ú yuk. Wú juh; a blemish, 有責處 'yau chák ch'ü'. Yú tsch ch'ú.

Blotch, a pustule upon the skin, 疱 p'áu'. P'áu, 熱毒粒仔 ít tuk nap 'tsai, 小瘤 'siú lau. Siáu liú; wine blotches, 齄 chá. Chá, 酒渣 'tsau chá. Tsiú chá, 硃砂鼻 chü shá pí². Chú shá pí, 酒渣鼻 'tsau chá pí². Tsiú chá pí.

Blotch, to blacken, 染烏 'ím ú. Yen wú, 染汚 'ím ú. Yen wú, 染黑 'ím hak. Yen heh.

Blote, to dry and smoke, 熏乾 fan kon. Hiun kán, 熨 ts'au. Ts'iú.

Bloted, smoked and dried, 熏過乾 fan kwo kon'. Hiun kwo kán, 熨過 ts'au kwo'. Ts'iú kwo.

Blotted, stained, 點汚過 'tím ú kwo'. Tien wú kwo; erased, 塗抹過 t'ò mút kwo'. T'ú moh kwo.

Blotter, a waste book, 草部 'ts'ò pò². Ts'áu pú, 登記草部 tang kí' 'ts'ò pò². Tang kí ts'áu pú, 日記草部 yat kí' 'ts'ò pò². Jih kí ts'áu pú; ditto a book consisting of blotting paper, 縮墨部 shuk mak pò². Shuh meh pú, 棉紙(?)部 mín 'chí pò². Mien chí pú.

Blotting, spotting with ink, 打涊 'tá 'nan, 點汚 'tím ú. Tien wú; blotting out, 塗抹 t'ò mút. T'ú moh, 抹去 mút hü'. Moh k'ü; staining, 染汚 'ím ú. Yen wú.

Blottingly, by blotting, 點噉樣 'tím 'kòm yéung². Tien kán yáng.

Blouse, } a light, loose garment, resembling a frock-
Blowse, } coat, 寬衫 fún shám. Kwán sán.

Blow, the act of striking, 打者 'tá 'ché. Tá ché; a blow with the fist, 一拳 yat k'ün. Yih k'iuen, 一拳舂過去 yat k'ün chung kwo' hü'. Yih k'iuen chung kwo k'ü, 打一拳 'tá yat k'ün. Tá yih k'iuen, 拳手一拯 k'ün 'shau yat chat. K'iuen shau yih chih; a blow with the flat hand, 一摑 yat kwák, 一巴 yat pá. Yih pá, 一掌 yat 'chéung. Yih cháng; a blow of the bamboo, 一板 yat 'pán. Yih pán, 一棍 yat kwan'. Yih kwan, 一杖 yat chéung². Yih cháng; three blows of the bamboo will break the skin, 三板打開皮 sám 'pán 'tá hoi p'í. Sán pán tá k'ái p'í; give him thirty blows, 杖三十 chéung² sám shap. Cháng sán shih, 打三十 'tá sám shap. Tá sán shih; give him one blow, 打一吓 'tá yat 'há. Tá yih hiá; to exchange blows, 交拳 káu k'ün. Kiáu k'iuen, 交拳爭鬥 káu k'ün cháng tau'. Kiáu k'iuen tsang tau, 空拳相打 hung k'ün séung 'tá. K'ung k'iuen siáng tá; from words it came to blows, 先罵後打 sín má² hau² 'tá. Sien má hau tá; to come to blows, 郁手對打 yuk 'shau túi' 'tá. Yuh shau túi tá, 動手相打 tung² 'shau séung 'tá. Tung shau siáng tá; the fatal blow, 斬首 'chám 'shau. Chán shau; the head was cut off at a single blow, 一刀斬頭 yat tò 'chám t'au. Yih táu chán t'au, 一刀兩段 yat tò 'léung tün². Yih táu liáng twán; a fatal blow, 一打致命 yat 'tá chí meng², 一吓打壞 yat 'há 'tá wái², 一壳甘

起 yat, hok, ʻiú ʻhí; to break a blow, 擋格 ʻtong kák,. Táng keh; a severe blow, 好淒慘之事 ʻhò ,ts'ai ʻts'ám ,chí sz². Háu ts'í ts'án chí sz, 交關之事 ,káu ,kwán ,chí sz². Kiáu kwán chí sz, 嚇死之端 hák, ʻsz ,chí ,tün. Hih sz chí twán; he gave him a severe blow, 打佢交關 ʻtá ʻk'ü ,káu ,kwán. Tá k'ü kiáu kwán; at a blow, 霎時 sáp, ,shí. Sháh shí, 突然 tat, ,in. Tuh jen; a sudden calamity, 霎時之患 sáp, ,shí ,chí wán². Sháh shí chí wán; he gained the victory by a single blow, 一戰而勝 yat, chín' ,í shing². Yih chen rh shing; a fly-blow, 蠅 ,ying ,ch'un. Ying ch'un, 痾 ,o ,ch'un ʻtím.

Blow (pret. blew; pp. blown), to make a current of air, 吹 ,ch'ui. Ch'ui, 颯 ch'ui². Ch'ui, 吹氣 ,ch'ui hí². Ch'ui k'í, 吹嗜 ,ch'ui ʻch'un. Ch'ui ch'un, 吹㕚 ,ch'ui pít,. Ch'ui pieh, 歐 háp,. Hiáh, 歘 yuk,. Yuh, 噴 p'án². P'in, 呴 ,hü. Hü; to blow gently, 柔吹 ,yau ,ch'ui. Jau ch'ui, 呴噓 ,hü ,hü. Hü hü, 吹噓 ,ch'ui ,hü. Ch'ui hü, 細細力吹 sai² sai² lik, ,ch'ui. Sí sí lih ch'ui; to breathe, 抖氣 ʻt'au hí²; to blow as the wind, 風吹 ,fung ,ch'ui. Fung ch'ui; to blow a gale of wind, 打風颶 ʻtá ,fung kü². Tá fung kü, 打暴風 ʻtá pò² ,fung. Tá páu fung, 風大作 ,fung tái² tsok,. Fung tá tsoh, 打風暴 ʻtá ,fung pò². Tá fung páu; it blows, 風作 ,fung tsok,. Fung tsoh; to blow over, 吹過 ,ch'ui kwo². Ch'ui kwo; to pass away without effect, 吹過無留迹 ,ch'ui kwo² ,mò ,lau tsik,. Ch'ui kwo wú liú tsih, 四散 sz² sán². Sz sán, 過了 kwo² ʻliú. Kwo liáu; to blow up, as gunpowder, 爆散 páu² sán². Páu sán; to blossom, 開花 ,hoi ,fá. K'ái hwá.

Blow, to drive by a current of air, 吹 ,ch'ui. Ch'ui; to blow the flute, 吹笛 ,ch'ui tek,. Ch'ui tih, 吹簫 ,ch'ui ,siú. Ch'ui siáu, 吹篪 ,ch'ui ,ch'í. Ch'ui ch'í; to blow the sumpitan, 吹筒 ,ch'ui ,t'ung. Ch'ui t'ung; to blow the trumpet, 吹號筒 ,ch'ui hò² ,t'ung. Ch'ui háu t'ung; to blow the horn, 吹角 ,ch'ui kok,. Ch'ui koh; to blow the alarm, 警嚇人 ʻking hák, ,yan. King hih jin, 吹號角 ,ch'ui hò² kok,. Ch'ui háu koh, 吹篠 ,ch'ui ,ts'au. Ch'ui ts'iú; to deposit eggs, as flies, 下蠅 ʻhá ,ch'un. Hiá ch'un, 痾蠅 ,o ,ch'un; to form bobbles by blowing, 吹泡 ,ch'ui p'áu². Ch'ui p'áu; to blow the nose, 擤鼻 sang² pí², 擤鼻 * sang² pí², 去鼻涕 hü² pí² t'ai². K'ü pí t'í, 欲 ʻyau. Yú; to blow out the candle, 吹息蠟燭 ,ch'ui sik, láp, chuk,. Ch'ui sih láh chuh, 吹烏蠟燭 ,ch'ui ,ú láp, chuk,. Ch'ui wú láh chuh, 吹黑燈火 ,ch'ui hak, ,tang ʻfo. Ch'ui heh tang ho; to blow glass, 吹玻璃 ,ch'ui ,po ,lí. Ch'ui po lí; to blow away, 吹去 ,ch'ui hü². Ch'ui k'ü, 吹散 ,ch'ui sán². Ch'ui sán; to blow down, 吹倒 ,ch'ui ʻtò. Ch'ui táu; to blow off, 吹落 ,ch'ui lok,. Ch'ui loh; to blow off a ship, 打隻船去 ʻtá chek, ,shün hü². Tá chih ch'uen k'ü; to blow a bladder, 吹脹膀胱 ,ch'ui chéung² ,p'ong ,kwong. Ch'ui cháng p'áng kwáng; to blow the fire, 吹火 ,ch'ui ʻfo. Ch'ui ho, 揼 p'ái². P'ái, 熗 hòp,. Hoh; to blow up or into the air, 吹起 ,ch'ui ʻhí. Ch'ui hí, 熬 fat,. Hwuh; to blow up flesh, 吹脹肉 ,ch'ui chéung² yuk,. Ch'ui cháng juh, 肋 p'at,. P'ih; to be blown about by the wind, 飄 ,yéung. Yáng; blown over the seas, 飄洋 ,p'iú ,yéung. P'iáu yáng, 飄海 ,p'iú ʻhoi. P'iáu hái; to puff and blow, 陣陣吹嚟 chan² chan² ,ch'ui ,lai. Chin chin ch'ui [來] lái; what wind has blown you here to-day? 今日乜野風吹你嚟呢 ,kam yat, mat, ʻyé ,fung ,ch'ui ʻní ,lai ,ní, 今日怎風吹你到此 ,kam yat, ʻtsam ,fung ,ch'ui ʻní tò' ʻts'z. Kin jih tsang fung ch'ui ní táu ts'z; to burst, 爆散 páu² sán². Páu sán; to blow one's fingers, 呵手 ,ho ʻshau. Ho shau.

Blow, a blossom, 花 ,fá. Hwá; a gale of wind, 大風 tái² ,fung. Tá fung.

Blowpipe, a, 吹火筒 ,ch'ui ʻfo ,t'ung. Ch'ui ho t'ung, 燈吹 ,tang ,ch'ui. Tang ch'ui.

Blower, one who blows, 吹者 ,ch'ui ʻché. Ch'ui ché; a fender or plate of iron used to increase the draft of a chimney, 風扇 ,fung shín². Fung shen; an organ blower, 踹琴者 ʻch'ái ,k'am ʻché. Ch'ái k'in ché.

Blowing, making a current of air, 吹 ,ch'ui. Ch'ui; breathing quick, 噴氣 p'an² hí². P'in k'í; inflating, 吹脹 ,ch'ui chéung². Ch'ui cháng; impelling by wind, 吹去 ,ch'ui hü². Ch'ui k'ü; sounding a wind instrument, 吹樂器 ,ch'ui ngok, hí². Ch'ui yoh k'í.

Blowing, the act of blowing, 吹者 ,ch'ui ʻché. Ch'ui ché.

Blown, blown by the wind, 吹過 ,ch'ui kwo². Ch'ui kwo; inflated, 吹脹過 ,ch'ui chéung² kwo². Ch'ui cháng kwo; ditto as a blossom, 開過花 ,hoi kwo² ,fá. K'ái kwo hwá.

Blowse, a light loose garment, 寬衫 ,fún ,shám. Kwán sán.

Blowze, a ruddy, fat-faced woman, 粗俗婆 ,ts'ò tsuk, ,p'o. Ts'ú suh p'o.

Blowzy, ruddy-faced, 紅面的 ,hung mín² tik,. Hung mien tih, 紅面嘅 ,hung mín² ké². Hung mien ké.

Blubber, the fat of whales and other large animals, 鯨油 ,k'ing ,yau. K'ing yú; a sea-blubber, the medusa, 水母 ʻshui ʻmò. Shwui mú, 海蜇 ʻhoi chít,. Hái cheh, 海蛇 ʻhoi ,shé. Hái shié; the dried skin of the blubber fish, 蜇皮 chít, ,p'í. Cheh p'í.

Blubber, to weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks, 哭腫面 huk, ʻchung mín². Kuh chung mien, 喊腫面 hám² ʻchung mín². Hán chung mien.

Blubbered, swelled, 腫 ʻchung. Chung, 腫嘅 ʻchung ké², 腫過 ʻchung kwo². Chung kwo.

Bludgeon, a short stick with one end loaded, or thicker and heavier than and used as an offensive weapon, 錘頭鞭竿 ,ün ,t'au ,pín ,kon. Yuen

* The latter character, though often used even by teachers, does not convey the meaning intended, hence should not be used.

t'au pien kán, 鉛頭棍 ˏün ˏt'au kwan'. Yuen t'au kwan, 大頭棍 tái² ˏt'au kwan'. Tá t'au kwan.

Blue 藍 ˏlám. Lán; light azure blue, 玉藍 yuk₂ ˏlám. Yuh lán, 嫩藍 nün² ˏlám. Nun lán; light blue, 淺藍 'ts'ín ˏlám. Ts'ien lán; azure blue, 天青 ˏt'ín ˏts'eng. T'ien ts'ing; sky blue, 三青 ˏsám ˏts'eng. Sán ts'ing; pure blue, 二青 í² ˏts'eng. Rh ts'ing; deep blue, 元青 ˏün ˏts'eng. Yuen ts'ing; Prussian blue, 洋靛 ˏyéung tín². Yáng tien, 洋青 ˏyéung ˏts'eng. Yáng ts'ing; ultra marine, 佛青 fat₂ ˏts'eng. Fuh ts'ing; smalty [smalts or smalt] blue, 佛頭青 fat₂ ˏt'au ˏts'eng. Fuh t'au ts'ing; dark blue, 深青 ˏsham ˏts'eng. Shin ts'ing; blue black, 老藍 'lò ˏlám. Láu lán; cerulean blue, 青藍 ˏts'eng ˏlám. Ts'ing lán; a blue indigo color, 藍色 ˏlám shik₂. Lán sih; foreign blue, 洋藍 ˏyéung ˏlám. Yáng lán; a plant used to dye blue, Isatis, 藍草 ˏlám 'ts'ò. Lán ts'áu; the indigo dye made from the Isatis, 靛藍 tín² ˏlám. Tien lán; a greenish blue, 青蒼 ˏts'eng ˏts'ong. Ts'ing ts'áng; blue jackets, 水師 'shui ˏsz. Shwui sz, 水兵 'shui ˏping. Shwui ping; a blue ribband, 綟綬 lui² shau². Lí shau, 藍繻 ˏlám tái'. Lán tái; blue bell, 吊鐘花 tiú' ˏchung ˏfá. Tiáu chung hwá; the blues (blue devils), 憂愁 ˏyau ˏshau. Yú tsau; a blue day, [藍日 ˏlám yat₂. Lán jih], 憂愁嘅日 ˏyau ˏshau ké' yat₂; to look blue upon one, 睇人唔上眼 't'ai ˏyan ˏm 'shéung 'ngán.

Blue, to make blue, 落藍 lok₂ ˏlám. Loh lán, 上藍 'shéung ˏlám. Sháng lán; to dye blue, 染藍 'ím ˏlám. Yen lán.

Blue-book, a book statedly published, giving the names of all who hold offices under the United States, [在花旗國]藍紳全書 [tsoi² Fák'í kwok₂] ˏlám ˏshan ˏts'ün ˏshü. [Tsái Hwák'í kwoh] lán shin ts'iuen shú, 藍紳錄 ˏlám ˏshan luk₂. Lán shin luh; in England, the printed state-papers, bound in blue covers, [在大英國]藍部錄 [tsoi² Tái Ying kwok₂] ˏlám pò² luk₂. [Tsái Tá Ying kwoh] lán pú luh, 政紀 ching' 'kí. Ching kí, 政治錄 ching' chí² luk₂. Ching chí luh.

Blue-cap, a fish of the salmon kind, 狗吐魚類 'kau t'ò' ˏü lui². Kau t'ú yú lui.

Blue-eyed, having blue eyes, 青眼的 ˏts'eng 'ngán tik₂. Ts'ing yen tih, 青眼嘅 ˏts'eng 'ngán ké', 藍眼嘅 ˏlám 'ngán ké'.

Blue-haired, having hair of a blue color, 藍毛的 ˏlám ˏmò tik₂. Lán máu tih, 藍毛嘅 ˏlám ˏmò ké'.

Blue-light, a blue signal light, 藍光 ˏlám ˏkwong. Lán kwáng, 藍燈 ˏlám ˏtang. Lán tang.

Blue-peter (blue repeater), in the British marine, a blue flag with a white centre used as a signal for sailing, 動身旗 tung² ˏshan ˏk'í. Tung shin k'í. 開行旗 ˏhoi ˏhang ˏk'í. K'ái hang k'í.

Blue-stocking, a term applied to literary ladies, 文女 ˏman 'nü. Wan nü, 學文之女 hok₂ ˏman ˏchí 'nü. Hioh wan chí nü, 文才之女 ˏman ˏts'oi ˏchí 'nü. Wan ts'ái chí nü.

Blue-throat, a bird with a tawny breast, 雀名 tséuk₂ ˏmeng. Tsioh ming.

Blue-veined, having blue veins or streaks, 藍筋的 ˏlám ˏkan tik₂. Lán kin tih, 藍線嘅 ˏlám sín' ké', 起藍線 'hí ˏlám sín'. K'í lán sien.

Blue vitriol, sulplate of copper, 胆礬 'tám ˏfán. Tán fán, 藍石 ˏlám shek₂. Lán shih.

Blueness, the quality of being blue, 藍者 ˏlám 'ché. Lán ché; a blue color, 藍色 ˏlám shik₂. Lán sih, 青色 ˏts'eng shik₂. Ts'ing sih.

Bluff, a high bank, presenting a steep front, 峭壁 'ts'iú pik₂. Ts'iáu pih, 吊壁 tiú' pik₂. Tiáu pih, 企壁 'k'í pik₂. K'í pih, 凸出之山嘴 tat₂ ch'ut₂ ˏchí ˏshán 'tsui. Tuh ch'uh chí shán tsui.

Bluff, rough and surly, 莽撞 'mong chong². Máng chwáng, 鹵莽 'lò 'mong. Lú máng, 粗鹵 ˏts'ò 'lò. Ts'ú lú, 苟且 'kau 'ch'é. Kau ts'ié, 草率 'ts'ò sut₂. Ts'áu suh, 粗猛 ˏts'ò 'mang. Ts'ú mang.

Bluff-bowed, having broad and flat bows, 鈍頭嘅 tun² ˏt'au ké'.

Bluffness, bloatedness, 腫 'chung. Chung, 面腫 mín² 'chung. Mien chung; surliness, 願容者 ts'uk₂ ˏyung 'ché. Ts'uh yung ché, 惡癖者 ok₂ p'ik₂ 'ché. Ngoh p'ih ché.

Bluffy, having bluffs, 峭壁的 'ts'iú pik₂ tik₂. Ts'iáu pih tih, 峭壁嘅 'ts'iú pik₂ ké'.

Bluish, blue in a small degree, 淺藍 'ts'ín ˏlám. Ts'ien lán, 些少藍 ˏsé 'shiú ˏlám. Sié sháu lán, 一的藍 yat₂ ˏtí ˏlám.

Bluishness, a small degree of blue color, 些少藍者 ˏsé 'shiú ˏlám 'ché. Sié sháu lán ché.

Blunder, to mistake grossly, 悞 ng². Wú, 錯 ts'o'. Ts'o, 大謬 tái² mau². Tá miú, 大錯 tái² ts'o'. Tá ts'o, 差錯 ˏch'á ts'o'. Ch'á ts'o, 錯悞 ts'o' ng². Ts'o wú, 誤謬 ng² mau². Wú miú, 悞撞 ng² chong². Wú chwáng, 錯失 ts'o' shat₂. Ts'o shih; he has made a blunder, 他悞事 ˏt'á ng² sz². T'á wú sz, 佢悞事 'k'ü ng² sz²; to make a blunder, 有悞 'yau ng². Yú wú, 有錯 'yau ts'o'. Yú ts'o, 有失 'yau shat₂. Yú shih, 失悞 shat₂ ng². Shih wú, 有差 'yau ˏch'á. Yú ch'á.

Blunder, mistake, 悞 ng². Wú, 錯 ts'o'. Ts'o, 錯悞 ts'o' ng². Ts'o wú.

Blunderbuss, a short gun capable of holding a large number of balls, 大口手銃 tái² 'hau 'shau ch'ung'. Tá k'au shau ch'ung; a stupid, blundering fellow, 輕躁者 ˏheng ts'ò' 'ché. K'ing ts'áu ché, 浮躁者 ˏfau ts'ò' 'ché. Fau ts'áu ché, 浮躁嘅人 ˏfau ts'ò' k'é' ˏyan.

Blunderer, one who is apt to blunders, 浮躁嘅人 ˏfau ts'ò' ké' ˏyan, 立亂做野嘅 lap₂ lün² tsò² 'yé ké'; a careless man, 輕狂者 ˏheng ˏkw'ong 'ché. K'ing kw'áng ché, 鹵莽嘅人 'lò 'mong ké' ˏyan, 莽撞的人 'mong chong² tik₂ ˏyan. Máng chwáng tih jin.

Blunder-head, a stupid fellow, 愚蠢嘅人 ˏü 'ch'un ké' ˏyan, 鹵莽嘅人 'lò 'mong ké' ˏyan.

Blundering, mistaking grossly, 行錯 ˏhang ts'o'. Hang ts'o, 狂妄的 ˏkw'ong ˊmong tikˎ. Kw'áng wáng tih; he is always blundering, 佢常亂行 ˊk'ü ˏshéung lün² ˏhang. K'ü cháng lwán hang, 佢做野草率 ˊk'ü tsò² ˊyé ˊts'ò sutˎ. K'ü tso yé ts'áu suh.

Blunderingly, in a blundering manner, 做野咱草率 tsò² ˊyé kòm' ˊts'ò sutˎ. Tso yé kán ts'áu suh.

Blunt, having a thick edge, 鈍 tun². Tun, 鍧 ˏt'ò. T'áu, 不利 patˎ lí². Puh lí; dull in understanding, 蠢鈍 ˊch'un tun². Ch'un tun, 魯鈍 ˊlò tun². Lú tun, 蠢拙 ˊch'un chütˎ. Ch'un chueh, 呆鈍 ˏngoi tun². Ngái tun, 鈍物 tun² matˎ. Tun wuh, 愚鈍 ˏü tun². Yú tun, 蚩蚩 ˏch'í ˏch'í. Ch'í ch'í, 頑 ˏwán. Hwán, 頑皮 ˏwán ˏp'í. Hwán p'í; wanting the forms of civility, 粗 ˏts'ò. Ts'ú, 粗魯 ˏts'ò ˊlò. Ts'ú lú, 無禮的 ˏmò ˊlai tikˎ. Wú lí tih, 無禮數 ˏmò ˊlai shò'. Wú lí sú, 椎魯 ˏch'ui ˊlò. Ch'ui lú, 粗俗 ˏts'ò tsukˎ. Ts'ú suh, 直絞 chikˎ ˊkáu. Chih kiáu, 㖞 ín². Yen; plain, 倩侊 ˊkong ˏp'ong. Kiáng p'áng; rude but honest, 重皮 chung² ˏp'í. Chung p'í, 朴實 p'okˎ shatˎ. P'oh shih, 厚朴 hau² p'okˎ. Hau p'oh, 雖肝 ˏfai ˏhü. Hwui hü, 質朴 chatˎ p'okˎ. Chih p'oh; blunt, straightforward advice, 諤 ngokˎ. Ngoh, 諤諤 ngokˎ ngokˎ, 蹇諤 ˊkín ngokˎ. Kien ngoh.

Blunt, to dull the edge or point, 磨鈍 ˏmo tun². Mo tun.

Blunt-witted, dull, 鈍 tun². Tun, 蠢呆 ˊch'un ˏngoi. Ch'un ngái; to repress carnal desires, 窒慾 chatˎ yukˎ. Chih yuh, 壓慾 átˎ yukˎ. Yáh yuh, 鈍慾 tun² yukˎ. Tun yuh.

Blunted, made blunt, 磨過鈍 ˏmo kwo' tun². Mo kwo tun; repressed, 壓過 átˎ kwo'. Yáh kwo.

Blunting, making dull, 磨鈍 ˏmo tun². Mo tun; repressing, 壓 átˎ. Yáh.

Bluntly, in a coarse manner, 粗莽嗷慷 ˏts'ò ˊmong ˊkòm yéung². Ts'ú máng kán yáng.

Bluntness, want of edge, 鈍者 tun² ˊché. Tun ché; coarseness of address, 粗俗者 ˏts'ò tsukˎ ˊché. Ts'ú suh ché; rude sincerity or plainness, 朴實者 p'okˎ shatˎ ˊché. P'oh shih ché, 厚朴者 hau² p'okˎ ˊché. Hau p'oh ché, 質朴者 chatˎ p'okˎ ˊché. Chih p'oh ché.

Blur, a dark spot, 黑點 hakˎ ˊtím. Heh tien, 烏點 ˏú ˊtím. Wú tien; a stain, 汚點 ˏú ˊtím. Wú tien; a stain on one's reputation, 汚辱 ˏú yukˎ. Wú juh.

Blur, to obscure by a dark spot, 整黑 ˊching hakˎ. Ching heh, 整蒙 ˊching ˏmung. Ching mung. 整汚點 ˊching ˏú ˊtím. Ching wú tien; to blur in printing, 曬 ˏch'ám. Ts'án, 板曚 ˊpán ˏmung Pán mung, 手書誤也 ˊhon ˏshü ng² ˊyá. K'án shú wú yé; to cover with disgrace, 汚辱 ˏú yukˎ Wú juh, 玷汚 tím' ˏú. Tien wú, 玷辱 tím' yukˎ. Tien juh.

Blurred, darkened, 整過烏 ˊching kwo' ˏú. Ching kwo wú, 整過蒙 ˊching kwo' ˏmung. Ching kwo mung; stained, 整過汚 ˊching kwo' ˏú. Ching kwo wú.

Blurring, darkening, 整烏 ˊching ˏú. Ching wú, 整蒙 ˊching ˏmung. Ching mung; staining, 整汚 ˊching ˏú. Ching wú.

Blurt, (with out) to utter hastily, 亂吸 lün² ngapˎ; to utter inadvertently, 沮洩 ˊtsü sítˎ. Tsü sieh, 輕言 ˏheng ˏín. K'ing yen, 不思而言 patˎ ˏsz ˏí ˏín; don't speak hastily, 無易由言 ˏmò í² ˏyau ˏín.

Blurting, uttering hastily, 易言 í² ˏín. Í yen, 輕言 ˏheng ˏín. K'ing yen.

Blush, to redden in the cheeks or face, 變紅 pín' ˏhung. Pien hung, 變色 pín' shikˎ. Pien sih, 發紅 fátˎ ˏhung. Fáh hung, 發紅係面 fátˎ ˏhung ˏt'iú mín². Fáh hung t'iáu mien, 赧顏 ˊnán ˏngán. Nán yen, 改色 ˊkoi shikˎ. Kái sih, 改容 ˊkoi ˏyung. Kái yung; to redden from a sense of shame, 含羞 ˏhòm ˏsau. Hán siú, 哈羞 ˏhòm ˏsau, 害羞 hoi² ˏsau. Hái siú, 見羞 kín' ˏsau. Kien siú, 怕羞 p'á' ˏsau. P'á siú, 見羞愧 kín' ˏsau kw'ai'. Kien siú kw'ei, 見羞恥 kín' ˏsau ˊch'í. Kien siú ch'í, 見醜 kín' ˊch'au. Kien ch'au, 忸怩 nukˎ ˏní. Nuh ní, 怩色 ˏní shikˎ. Ní sih, 懷慙 ˏwái ˏts'ám. Hwái ts'án, 抱愧 ˊp'ò kw'ai'. P'áu kw'ei, 帶愧 tái' kw'ai'. Tái kw'ei, 赧 ˊnán. Nán, 慙 ˊnán. Nán, 閻㾓 hákˎ ˏt'ai. Heh t'í, 醂 ˏmá ˏlo. Má lo, 覥 ˊt'ín. T'ien, 腆 ˊt'ín. T'ien, 紅漲了臉 ˏhung chéung' ˊliú ˊlím. Hung cháng liáu lien, 羞得滿面通紅 ˏsau takˎ ˊmún mín² ˏt'ung ˏhung; to bear a blooming red color, 面帶紅 mín² tái' ˏhung. Mien tái hung, 好血色 ˊhò hütˎ shikˎ; she blushes, 佢變色 ˊk'ü pín' shikˎ. K'ü pien sih, 佢變了臉 ˊk'ü pín' ˊliú ˊlím. K'ü pien liáu lien; they blush at each other, 相見抱慙 ˏséung kín' ˊp'ò ˏts'ám. Siáng kien p'áu ts'án, 赧顏相見 ˊnán ˏngán ˏséung kín'. Nán yen siáng kien; 見面懷慙 kín' mín² ˏwái ˏts'ám. Kien mien hwái ts'án, 見面帶醜 kín' mín² tái' ˊch'au. Kien mien tái ch'au; he does not blush for a lie, 大言不慙 tái² ˏín patˎ ˏts'ám. Tá yen puh ts'án; to give a thing a soft, bright, red color, 搽紅 ˏch'á ˏhung. Ch'á hung, 畫紅 wákˎ ˏhung. Hwáh hung, 過紅 kwo' ˏhung. Kwo hung.

Blush, the red color suffusing the cheeks, 面紅 mín² ˏhung. Mien hung, 羞慙 ˏsau ˏts'ám. Siú ts'án, 面帶紅色 mín² tái' ˏhung shikˎ. Mien tái hung sih; to be red all over the face, 滿面羞容 ˊmún mín² ˏsau ˏyung. Mwán mien siú yung, 滿面愧色 ˊmún mín² kw'ai' shikˎ. Mwán mien kw'ei sih; to put one to the blush, 使人見羞 ˊsz ˏyan kín' ˏsau. Shí jin kien siú, 令佢見醜 ling² ˊk'ü kín' ˊch'au. Ling k'ü kien ch'au; at first blush, 一見 yatˎ kín'. Yih kien, 一看 yatˎ hon'. Yih k'án; to get a blush of a thing, 閃過目 ˊshím kwo' mukˎ. Shen kwo muh, 閃眼 ˊshím ˊhá ˊngán. Shen hiá yen; he has a blush of another, 佢貌畧似他 ˏk'í máu² léukˎ ˊts'z ˏt'á. K'í máu lioh sz t'á, 佢个樣似他 ˊk'ü ko' yéung² ˊts'z ˏt'á.

Blushfully, in a blushful manner, 羞然 ˌsau ˌín. Siú jen, 赧然 ʿnán ˌín. Nán jen, 恧然 nukˌ ˌín. Nuh jen.

Blushing, reddening in the face, 變紅 pín' ˌhung Pien hung, 發紅條面 fátˌ ˌhung ˌt'iú mín². Fáh hung t'iáu mien; blushing from shame, 見羞 kín' ˌsau. Kien siú, 見愧 kín' kw'ai'. Kien kw'ei, 含羞 ˌhòm ˌsau. Hán siú; a blushing face, 羞慚滿面 ˌsau ˌts'ám ʿmún mín². Siú ts'án mwán mien, 滿面羞恥 ʿmún mín² ˌsau ʿch'í. Mwán mien siú ch'í, 滿面紅色 ʿmún mín² ˌhung shikˌ. Mwán mien hung sih, 靦 ʿt'ín. T'ien, 醜 nikˌ. Nih.

Blushingly, in a blushing manner, 恥然 ʿch'í ˌín. Ch'í jen.

Blushless, unblushing, 唔識羞 ˌm shikˌ ˌsau, 唔知醜 ˌm ˌchí ʿch'au, 面皮唔帶血 mín² ˌp'í ˌm tái' hütˌ, 無羞恥 ˌmò ˌsau ʿch'í. Wú siú ch'í, 厚顏 hau² ˌngán. Hau yen, 面皮厚 mín² ˌp'í hau². Mien p'í hau; impudent, 魯莽 ʿlò ʿmong. Lú máng, 簡慢 ʿkán mán². Kien mán.

Bluster, to be noisy, 狂言 ˌkw'ong ˌín. Kw'áng yen, 諸詡 ˌch'é ˌná. Ch'é ná, 嘈嘲 ˌts'ò pai'. Ts'áu pí, 嘈鬧 ˌts'ò náu². Ts'áu náu, 嘰吧嘈 ˌhù ˌpá ˌts'ò, 嘈吧嘲 ˌts'ò ˌpá pai'. Ts'áu pá pí, 嘈嘈嘲 ˌts'ò ˌts'ò pai'. Ts'áu ts'áu pí; to swagger, 誇大 ˌkw'á tái². Kw'á tá, 矜誇 ˌking ˌkw'á. King kw'á, 自張 tsz² ˌchéung. Tsz cháng, 自誇 tsz² ˌkw'á. Tsz kw'á, 矜詡 ˌking ʿhü. King hü, 恪 ˌkw'á. Kw'á; to roar, 唬號 ˌhò ˌhò. Háu háu, 唬嚇 ˌhò hákˌ. Háu hih; boisterous, 躁暴 ts'ò' pò². Ts'áu páu, 狂躁 ˌkw'ong ts'ò'. Kw'áng ts'áu; to be windy, 呼呼聲 ˌfú ˌfú ˌshing. Hú hú shing.

Bluster, roar of a tempest, 風聲如雷 ˌfung ˌshing ˌü ˌlúi. Fung shing jú lui, 風聲震如雷 ˌfung ˌshing chan' ˌü ˌlúi. Fung shing chin jú lui; a violent wind, 暴風 pò² ˌfung. Páu fung, 打風暴 ʿtá ˌfung pò². Tá fung páu, 打巨風 ʿtá kü² ˌfung. Tá kü fung; noisy, 嘰吧嘈 ˌhù ˌpá ˌts'ò, 嘈嘲 ˌts'ò pai'. Ts'áu pí, 諸詡 ˌch'é ˌná. Ch'é ná; swaggering, 誇大者 ˌkw'á tái² ʿché. Kw'á tá ché, 矜誇者 ˌking ˌkw'á ʿché. King kw'á ché; boisterousness, 躁暴者 ts'ò' pò² ʿché. Ts'áu páu ché.

Blusterer, a swaggerer, 誇大者 ˌkw'á tái² ʿché. Kw'á tá ché, 自誇者 tsz² ˌkw'á ʿché. Tsz kw'á ché, 矜誇者 ˌking ˌkw'á ʿché. King kw'á ché, 傲慢者 ngò² mán² ʿché. Ngau mán ché; a noisy fellow, 嘰吧嘈者 ˌhù ˌpá ˌts'ò ʿché, 嗌街佬 ái' ˌkái ʿlò; a boisterous fellow, 躁暴喊人 ts'ò' p'ò' ké' ˌyan. Ts'áu páu [的] tih jen, 狂蕩者 ˌkw'ong tong² ʿché. Kw'áng táng ché, 猖狂者 ˌch'éung ˌkw'ong ʿché. Ch'áng kw'áng ché.

Blustering, noisy pretension, 矜誇 ˌking ˌkw'á. King kw'á, 誇大 ˌkw'á tái². Kw'á tá, 嘰吧嘈 ˌhù ˌpá ˌts'ò, 狂誇 ˌkw'ong ˌkw'á. Kw'áng kw'á.

Blusteringly, in a blustering, noisy manner, 狂誇噉樣 ˌkw'ong ˌkw'á ʿkòm yéung². Kw'áng kw'á kán yáng, 嘈嘈然 ˌkáu ˌkáu ˌín. Kiáu kiáu jen; ditto in a boisterous manner, 躁暴噉樣 ts'ò' pò² ʿkòm yéung². Ts'áu páu kán yáng.

Blusterous, noisy, 嘈鬧的 ˌts'ò náu² tikˌ. Ts'áu náu tih, 諸詡的 ˌch'é ˌná tikˌ. Ch'é ná tih, 嘰吧嘈喊 ˌhù ˌpá ˌts'ò ké'; tumultuous, 狂蕩喊 ˌkw'ong tong² ké', 猖狂的 ˌch'éung ˌkw'ong tikˌ. Ch'áng kw'áng tih; boastful, 矜誇的 ˌking ˌkw'á tikˌ. King kw'á tih, 自誇喊 tsz² ˌkw'á ké', 矜詡的 ˌking ʿhü tikˌ. King hü tih.

Bo, a sound uttered by children to frighten their fellows, ˌpòm, bòm!

Boa, the boa constrictor, 王蟒 ˌwong ʿmong. Wáng máng, 巨蛇 kü² ˌshé. Kü shié, 王蛇 ˌwong ˌshé. Wáng shié; the boa of Yunnán, 蟒 ʿmong. Máng, 蟒蛇 ʿmong ˌshé. Máng shié.

Boa, a fur tippet, large and round, 圓頸皮 ˌün ʿkeng ˌp'í. Yuen king p'í.

Boanerges, Sons of thunder, an appellation for St. James and John, 雷子 ˌlúi ʿtsz. Lui tsz, see Mark 3, 17.

Boar, the male of swine not castrated, 猪公 ˌchü ˌkung. Chú kung, 猪牯 ˌchü ʿkú. Chú kú, 猪郎 ˌchü ˌlong. Chú láng, 豬 ˌká. Kiá, 豵 ˌtsung. Tsung, 豵 ˌtsung. Tsung, 雄猪 ˌhung ˌchü. Hiung chú, 豥 ngái². Í, 豪 ˌhò. Háu; the wild boar, 野猪 ʿyé ˌchü. Yé chú, 山猪 ˌshán ˌchü. Shán chú, 豲 ˌfún. Hwán; a boar's snout, 豬喙 ˌká fai'. Kiá hwui; boar's bristles, 鬣 lípˌ. Lieh; to cut a boar, 劏猪 ˌím ˌchü. Yen chú.

Boar-spear 矛鎗 ˌmáu ˌts'éung. Máu ts'iáng, 殲猪鎗 ˌts'ím ˌchü ˌts'éung. Ts'ien chú ts'iáng.

Board, plank, 板 ʿpán. Pán, 版 ʿpán. Pán, 牌 chítˌ. Cheh, 陪 ˌp'úi. P'ei, 棓 ˌp'úi. P'ei; a single board, 一塊板 yatˌ fái' ʿpán. Yih kw'ái pán; the boards of a Chinaman's bed, 床板 ˌch'ong ʿpán. Ch'wáng pán, 牀 ˌk'au. K'iú, 牖 ˌfan. Fan, 樺 ˌsan. Sin, 挑 tiú². Tiáu, 笫 ʿtsz. Tsz, 牒 típˌ. Tieh; a side board of a tub, 桶板 ʿt'ung ʿpán. T'ung pán; falling board, 樓口板 ˌlau ʿhau ʿpán. Lau k'au pán; a table, 檯 ˌt'oi. T'ái; boards for building mud walls, 樁墻夾板 ˌchung ˌts'éung káp, ʿpán. Chung ts'iáng kiáh pán, 栽 ˌtsoi. Tsái, 槓幹 ˌchan kon'. Chin kán; a flat board, 薄板 pokˌ ʿpán. Poh pán; old boards, 古板 ʿkú ʿpán. Kú pán; boards for inclosing books for transport or for lettering, 夾板 káp, ʿpán. Kiáh pán; the boards of a boat, 舡 ˌt'ung. T'ung, 船板 ˌshün ʿpán. Ch'uen pán; the deck of a ship, 船面 ˌshün mín². Ch'uen mien; to put a child in board, 俾子搭爨 ʿpí ʿtsz táp, ʿts'ún. Pí tsz táh ts'wán; a chess-board, 棋盤 ˌk'í ˌp'ún. K'í pw'án; an official department, 部 pò². Pú; the six Boards, 六部 lukˌ pò². Luh pú; the Board of Revenue, 戶部 ú² pò². Hú pú; the Board of Punishment, 刑部 ˌying pò². Hing pú; the Board of Rites, 禮部 ʿlai pò². Lí pú; the Board of War, 兵部 ˌping pò². Ping pú; the Board of Works, 工部 ˌkung pò². Kung pú; the Board of Civil Office, 吏部 lí² pò². Lí pú; the Foreign Board, 理藩院 ʿli

fán ün⁴. Lí fán yuen; the Board of Exchequer, 庫部 fú² pò². K'ú pú, 金部 kam pò². Kin pú; the Board of Agriculture, 司農部 sz nung pò². Sz nung pú; the Board of Accountants, 比部 'pí pò². Pí pú; the Board of Sacrifices, 祠部 ts'z pò². Ts'z pú; the Board for H. I. M. Carriges, 駕部 ká² pò². Kiá pú; the Board for the Regulation of H. I. M. Gardens, 虞部 ü pò². Yú pú; president of one of the Supreme Boards, 尚書 shéung² shü. Sháng shú; Board of Education, 學部 hok pò². Hioh pú; a member of one of the Supreme Boards, 歸部家 kwai pò² ká. Kwei pú kiá; officers not members of one of the Supreme Boards, 部下 pò² há². Pú hiá; to go on board a ship, 搭船 táp shün. Táh ch'uen, 落船 lok shün. Loh ch'uen; to be above boards, 穩當 'wan tong². Wan táng, 安穩 on 'wan. Ngán wan; above board, 清白 ts'ing pák. Ts'ing peh; to deal above board, 公然而做 kung ín í tsò². Kung jen rh tso, 公義之行爲 kung i² chí hang wai. Kung í chí hang wei.

Board, to cover with boards, 鋪板 p'ò 'pán. P'ú pán, 釘板 teng 'pán. Ting pán; to board a room, 釘地板 teng tí² 'pán. Ting tí pán; to board a ship, 上船 'shéung shün. Sháng ch'uen, 捉船 chuk shün. Chuh ch'uen; to place at board, 搭食 táp shik. Táh shih, 搭爨 táp 'ts'ün. Táh ts'wán, 搭鑊 táp wok. Táh hwoh; to board at a tavern, 投店 t'au tím². T'au tien, 投寓 t'au ü². T'au yú, 入歇店 yap hít tím². Jih hieh tien.

Board, to receive food as a lodger for a compensation, 搭食 táp shik. Táh shih, 搭爨 táp 'ts'ün. Táh ts'wán.

Board-wages, wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals, 爨用 'ts'ün yung². Ts'wán yung, 食米飯錢 shik 'mai fán² ts'ín. Mí fán ts'ien; to receive ditto, 食東家喫 shik tung ká ké². Shih tung kiá [的] tih.

Boardable, that may be boarded, as a ship, 可上 'ho 'shéung. K'o sháng, 可到 'ho tò². K'o táu, 可捉 'ho chuk. K'o chuh, 捉得 chuk tak. Chuh teh.

Boarded, covered with boards, 鋪過板 p'ò kwo² 'pán. P'ú kwo pán, 釘過板 teng kwo² 'pán. Ting kwo pán; entered by armed men, as a ship, 捉過船 chuk kwo² shün; furnished with food for a compensation, 搭過爨 táp kwo² 'ts'ün. Táh kwo ts'wán, 搭過食 táp kwo² shik. Táh kwo shih, 搭過鑊 táp kwo² wok. Táh kwo hwoh.

Boarder, one who has food and lodging in another's family for a reward, 搭食者 táp shik 'ché. Táh shih ché, 搭爨者 táp 'ts'ün 'ché. Táh ts'wán ché, 寓居者 ü² kü 'ché. Yú kü ché; one who boards a ship in action, 上敵船者 'shéung tik shün 'ché. Sháng tih ch'uen ché, 捉敵船者 chuk tik shün 'ché. Chuh tih ch'uen ché; one who is selected to board a ship, 委拿敵船 'wai ná tik shün. Wei ná tih ch'uen, 派拿敵船 p'ái² ná tik shün. P'ái ná tih ch'uen.

Boarding, covering with boards, 鋪板 p'ò 'pán. P'ú pán, 釘板 teng 'pán. Ting pán; entering a ship by force, 上船 'shéung shün. Sháng ch'uen, 捉船 chuk shün. Chuh ch'uen, 搶船 'ts'éung shün. Ts'iáng ch'uen; receiving board, 搭爨 táp 'ts'ün. Táh ts'wán, 搭食 táp shik. Táh shih, 寓居 ü² kü. Yú kü.

Boarding-school, a school, the scholars of which board with the teacher, 搭爨館 táp 'ts'ün 'kún. Táh ts'wán kwán, 同爨館 t'ung 'ts'ün 'kún. T'ung ts'wán kwán; a free boarding-school, 白食館 pák shik 'kún. Peh shih kwán, 供膳館 kung shín² 'kún. Kung shen kwán, 供爨館 kung 'ts'ün 'kún. Kung ts'wán kwán.

Boarish, swinish, 汚粗 ú ts'ò. Wú ts'ú, 汚穢 ú wai². Wú wei; brutal, 刻薄 hák pok. K'eh poh, 殘忍 ts'án 'yan. Ts'án jin, 苛刻 ho hák. Ho k'eh.

Boast, to speak of with pride or vanity, 矜誇 king kw'á. King kw'á, 誇大 kw'á tái². Kw'á tá, 自誇 tsz² kw'á. Tsz kw'á, 自矜 tsz² king. Tsz king, 自衒 tsz² ün. Tsz hiuen, 自伐 tsz² fát. Tsz fáh, 自詡 tsz² 'hü. Tsz hü, 自張 tsz² chéung. Tsz cháng, 自尚 tsz² shéung². Tsz sháng, 自高 tsz² kò. Tsz káu, 自恃 tsz² shí². Tsz shí, 自逞 tsz² 'ch'ing. Tsz ch'ing, 奏言 chá ín. Chá yen, 誇詑 kw'á t'o. Kw'á t'o, 敢 'kòm. Kán, 譎 mái². Mái, 誇誕 kw'á tán². Kw'á tán, 怪誕 kwái² tán². Kwái tán, 放誕 fong² tán². Fáng tán, 奮 kw'á. Kw'á, 夸 kw'á. Kw'á, 夸 'ch'á. Ch'á, 訏 hü. Hü, 衒 ün. Hiuen, 嘩 wák. Hwoh, 懣 p'ang. P'ang, 撈口角 ch'áng 'hau kok; to boast of one's attainments, 自逞其才 tsz² 'ch'ing k'í ts'oi. Tsz ch'ing k'í ts'ái, 自矜其能 tsz² king k'í nang. Tsz king k'í nang; to boast of one's riches, 自誇其富 tsz² kw'á k'i fú². Tsz kw'á k'í fú; he was not fond of boasting of his virtue, 顯無伐善 ün² mò fát shín². Yuen wú fáh shen, 不誇己善 pat kw'á 'kí shín². Puh kw'á kí shen; to boast of one's self, 自稱自頌 tsz² ch'ing tsz² tsung². Tsz ch'ing tsz sung, 自誇自逞 tsz² kw'á tsz² 'ch'ing. Tsz kw'á tsz ch'ing.

Boast, ostentation, 矜誇者 king kw'á 'ché. King kw'á ché, 誇大者 kw'á tái² 'ché. Kw'á tá ché, 張大者 chéung tái² 'ché. Cháng tá ché, 誇張者 kw'á chéung 'ché. Kw'á cháng ché; pride, 驕傲 kiú ngò². Kiáu ngau, 驕矜 kiú king. Kiáu king.

Boaster, one who boasts, 矜誇者 king kw'á 'ché. King kw'á ché, 自誇大者 tsz² kw'á tái² 'ché. Tsz kw'á tá ché, 夸此 kw'á p'í. Kw'á p'í, 誇口者 kw'á 'hau 'ché. Kw'á k'au ché, 誇嘴者 kw'á 'tsui 'ché. Kw'á tsui ché.

Boastful, given to boasting, 誇口 kw'á 'hau. Kw'á k'au, 誇嘴 kw'á 'tsui. Kw'á tsui, 誇大的 kw'á tái² tik. Kw'á tá tih, 自誇喫 tsz² kw'á ké², 驕矜喫 kiú king ké², 放誕喫 fong² tán² ké².

Boastfully, in a boastful manner, 張樣 ˌchéung yéung². Cháng yáng, 夸張之樣 ˌkw'á ˌchéung ˌchí yéung². Kw'á cháng chí yáng, 大樣 tái² yéung². Tá yáng.

Boasting, talking ostentatiously, 矜誇 ˌking ˌkw'á. King kw'á; boasting language, 矜誇嘅話 ˌking ˌkw'á ké' wá², 㑊怙 ˌfú ˌkwá. Hú kwá, 旭旭 huk, huk,. Hiuh hiuh, 訏 'hü. Hü, 訏 ˌhü. Hü.

Boastingly, in an ostentatious manner, 張樣 ˌchéung yéung². Cháng yáng, 誇大之貌 ˌkw'á tái² ˌchí máu². Kw'á tá chí máu.

Boastless, without ostentation, 無誇 ˌmò ˌkw'á. Wú kw'á, 素 sò'. Sú, 樸素 p'ok, sò'. P'oh sú, 樸實 p'ok, shat,. P'oh shih.

Boat, a small open vessel, 舟 ˌchau. Chau; a pull-away boat, 三板 ˌsám 'pán. Sán pán, 三板艇 ˌsám 'pán 't'eng. Sán pán t'ing, 蝦筍艇 ˌhá 'kau 't'eng. Hiá kau t'ing, 杉板 shám' 'pán. Sán pán; a small boat, 細艇 sai' 't'eng. Sí t'ing, 小艇 'siú 't'eng. Siáu t'ing, 艇仔 't'eng 'tsai. T'ing tsz, 牛𦝫瓜 ˌngau 'ná ˌkwá, 艓子 típ, 'tsz. Tieh tsz, 小艓 'siú típ,. Siáu tieh, 舺 pò². Pú, 艀 ˌfau. Fau, 艐 fuk,. Fuh, 艭 tái'. Tái, 艐 suk,. Suh, 舴艋 chák, ˌmang. Tseh mang; a two-oared boat, 扛吟艇 ˌmá ˌlang 't'eng, 棹艇 cháu' 't'eng. Cháu t'ing, 蝴蝶艇 ˌú típ, 't'eng; a ferry-boat, 橫水渡 ˌwáng 'shui tò². Hung shwui tú, 艎 ˌwong. Hwáng, 艤 ˌwong. Hwáng, 渡津舫 tò² ˌtsun 'fong. Tú tsin fáng; a Tánká boat, 蛋家艇 tán² ˌká 't'eng. Tán kiá t'ing; a rice-boat, 划船 ˌwá ˌshün. Hwá ch'uen, 划艇 ˌwá ˌt'eng. Hwá t'ing; the long, narrow boats used by fishermen along the coast, 條艇 ˌt'iú 't'eng. T'iáu t'ing, 長龍 ˌch'éung ˌlung. Ch'áng lung; a dragon-boat, 龍船 ˌlung ˌshün. Lung ch'uen, 龍艇 ˌlung 't'eng. Lung t'ing, 龍舟 ˌlung ˌchau. Lung chau; lodging-boats, 紫洞艇 'tsz tung² 't'eng. Tsz tung t'ing; cargo-boats, 盆艇 ˌp'ún 't'eng. Pw'án t'ing, 便單艇 pín² ˌtán 't'eng. Pien tán t'ing, 西瓜扁艇 ˌsai ˌkwá 'pín 't'eng. Sí kwá pien t'ing, 平底船 ˌp'ing 'tai ˌshün. P'ing tí ch'uen; a pleasure-boat, 槎 ˌch'á. Ch'á; [at present called] flower boat, 花艇 ˌfá 't'eng. Hwá t'ing; a passage-boat, 渡船 tò² ˌshün. Tú ch'uen; market-boats, 墟渡 ˌhü tò². Hü tú, 墟艇 ˌhü 't'eng; an officer's travelling-boat, 站船 chám² ˌshün. Chán ch'uen; a mail-or advice-boat, 書信艇 ˌshü sun' 't'eng. Shú sin t'ing, 走信艇 'tsau sun' 't'eng. Tsau sin t'ing; a fast-boat, 快艇 fái' 't'eng. Kw'ái t'ing; boats let to travellers, 仙船 ˌsín ˌshün. Sien ch'uen; a salt-boat, 鹽船 ˌím ˌshün. Yen ch'uen; a boat smuggling salt, 私鹽艇 ˌsz ˌím 't'eng. Sz yen t'ing; a flat-bottomed river-boat, 淺水渡 'ts'ín 'shui tò². Ts'ien shwui tú; a brothel boat, 躉鋪艇 'tan ˌp'ò 't'eng; a fast paddling boat, 扒龍艇 ˌp'á ˌlung 't'eng. P'á lung t'ing; a hong-boat, 行艇 ˌhong 't'eng. Háng t'ing; a fishing boat, 罟船 ˌkú ˌshün. Kú ch'uen, 打魚船 'tá ˌü ˌshün. Tá yú ch'uen, 拋網艇 ˌp'áu 'mong 't'eng. P'áu wáng t'ing; large ditto, 拕船 ˌt'o ˌshün. T'o ch'uen; a fish-boat with water in, 賣魚艇 mái² ˌü 't'eng. Mái yú t'ing, 海鮮艇 'hoi ˌsín 't'eng, 趕鮮艇 'kon ˌsín 't'eng. Kán sien t'ing; a boat for angling, 釣艇 tiú' 't'eng. Tiáu t'ing, 漁舟 ˌü ˌchau. Yú chau; a skin-boat, 皮船 ˌp'í ˌshün. P'í ch'uen; a guard-boat, 巡船 ˌts'un ˌshün. Siun ch'uen, 緝私船 ts'ap, ˌsz ˌshün. Ts'ih sz ch'uen, 巡艇 ˌts'un 't'eng. Siun t'ing, 巡河艇 ˌts'un ˌho 't'eng. Siun ho t'ing; a crab-boat, swift boats, used by smugglers, 快蟹 fái' 'hái. Kw'ái hiái, 走私船 'tsau ˌsz ˌshün. Tsau sz ch'uen; a gun-boat, 根砵 ˌkan pút,. Kin poh, 炮船 p'áu' ˌshün. P'áu ch'uen; a square boat, 艨 ˌfung. Fung, 艤 wáng². Hung; a boat used for the transhipment of produce, as used in the North, 駁船 pok, ˌshün. Poh ch'uen; double boats, or two boats tied together, 雙船 ˌshéung ˌshün. Shwáng ch'uen, 並船 ping' ˌshün, Ping ch'uen, 汸舟 ˌfong ˌchau. Fáng chau; a boat-race, 鬥船 tau' ˌshün. Tau ch'uen; the dragon-boat festival or race, 競渡 king² tò². King tú, 鬥龍船 tau' ˌlung ˌshün. Tau lung ch'uen, 鬥龍舟 tau' ˌlung ˌchau. Tau lung chau; to pole boats, 撐船 ˌch'áng ˌshün. Ts'áng ch'uen; to fasten a boat, 繫舟 hai² ˌchau. Hí chau, 吶緊船 nái' 'kan ˌshün; to go into a boat, 落艇 lok, 't'eng. Loh t'ing, 登舟 ˌtang ˌchau. Tang chau, 登船 ˌtang ˌshün. Tang ch'uen; call a boat, 叫三板嚟 kiú' ˌsám 'pán ˌlai, 叫隻艇嚟 kiú' chek, 't'eng ˌlai; the boat-people, 蛋家 tán² ˌká. Tán kiá, 蛋戶 tán² ú², 四行人 sz' ˌhang ˌyan. Sz hang jin, 水馬 'shui 'má. Shwui má, 艇家 't'eng ˌká. T'ing kiá.

Boat, to transport goods in a boat, 俾艇盆貨 'pí 't'eng ˌp'ún fo'. Pí t'ing pw'án ho.

Boat-bill, a genus of birds, 禽類名 ˌk'am lui² ˌmeng. K'in lui ming.

Boat-hook, an iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, 鈎篙 ˌkau ˌkò. Kau káu.

Boat-rope, a painter, a rope to fasten a boat, 繫艇繩 hai² 't'eng ˌshing. Hí t'ing shing.

Boat-shaped, having the shape of a boat, 船樣 ˌshün yéung². Ch'uen yáng, 船形 ˌshün ˌying. Ch'uen hing.

Boating, transporting in boats, 俾艇盆貨 'pí 't'eng ˌp'ún fo'. Pí t'ing pw'án ho.

Boatman, } a man who manges a boat, 三板頭人
Boatsman, } ˌsám 'pán ˌt'au ˌyan. Sán pán t'au jin, 水手頭 'shui 'shau ˌt'au. Shwui shau t'au, 舟子 ˌchau 'tsz. Chau tsz, 艕人 'pong ˌyan. Páng jin, 榜人 'pong ˌyan. Páng jin, 船夫 ˌshün ˌfú. Ch'uen fú, 船佬 ˌshün 'lò. Ch'uen láu; a rower of a boat, 棹槳者 cháu' 'tséung 'ché. Cháu tsiáng ché, 搖櫓者 ˌiú 'lò 'ché. Yáu lú ché, 水手 'shui 'shau. Shwui shau; one who lives in a boat, 船家 ˌshün ˌká. Ch'uen kiá, 蛋家 tán² ˌká. Tán kiá, 艇家 't'eng ˌká. T'ing kiá.

Boatswain, (pronounced bo'sn), an officer on board of ships, who has charge of the boats, sails, &c., 三板亞頭 ˏsám 'pán á' ˏt'au. Sán pán á t'au, 頭子 ˏt'au 'tsz. T'au tsz.

Bob, a short, jerking action, pob, bob, 拍聲 p'ák, ˏshing. P'eh shing; a bob of the head, 碰頭 p'ung' ˏt'au. P'ung t'au, 撞頭 chong² ˏt'au. Chwáng t'au; the ball of a short, quick-moving pendulum, 擺毬子 'pái ˏk'au 'tsz. Pái k'iú tsz; in jewels dressed, and at each end a bob, 滿身蓋珠,每角加以毬子 'mún ˏshan k'oi' ˏchú, 'múi kok, ˏká 'í ˏk'au 'tsz. Mwán shin k'ái chú, mei koh kiá í k'iú tsz; a knot of worms, at the end of a line, used in catching eels, 一團蟲餌 yat, ˏt'ün ˏch'ung nî². Yih tw'án ch'ung rh.

Bob, to move with a short, jerking motion, 搖擺 ˏiú 'pái. Yáu pái, 搖來搖去 ˏiú ˏloi ˏiú hü'. Yáu lái yáu k'ü, 兩便擺 'léung pín² 'pái. Liáng pien pái; to bob one's head, 搥頭 p'ung' ˏt'au. P'ung t'au, 撞頭 chong² ˏt'au. Chwáng t'au; to beat or bang, 搥住 p'ung' chü². P'ung chú, 撞住 chong² chü². Chwáng chú, 拍住 p'ák, chü². P'eh chú; to bob up and down, 浴 yuk,. Yuh, 乍上乍下 chá' 'shéung chá' 'há. Chá sháng chá' hiá; to bob, as a piece of meat falling in boiling soup, 燖 ˏts'ím. Sien, 倏高倏低 shuk, ˏkò shuk, ˏtai. Shuh káu shuh tí; to bob as fishes, or rocks, that are now exposed and then suddenly covered with water, 乍出乍沒 chá' ch'ut, chá' mút,. Chá ch'uh chá muh, 瀅瀋 ˏch'ám tséuk,. Ts'án tsioh; to cheat, 阨 ngák,, 欺騙 ˏhí p'ín'. K'í p'ien; to mock, 譏誚 ˏkí ts'iú'. Kí ts'iáu; to cut short, 斬短 'chám 'tün. Chán twán.

Bob, to play backward and forward, 兩便擺 'léung pín² 'pái. Liáng pien pái; to angle for eels, 釣鱔 tiú' 'shín. Tiáu shen.

Bob-cherry, a play, in which a cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth, and be caught with the teeth, 擺櫻桃戲 'pái ˏying ˏt'ò hí'. Pái ying t'áu hí; to play at bob-cherry, 打擺櫻桃 'tá 'pái ˏying ˏt'ò. Tá pái ying t'áu.

Bob-tail, having a short tail as the Chinese short-tailed cat, 倔尾者 kwat, 'mí 'ché. Kiueh wí ché, 短尾 'tün 'mí. Twán wí.

Bob-tailed, having the tail cut short, 倔短尾的 kwat, 'tün 'mí tik,. Kiueh twán wí tih, 倔短尾嘅 kwat, 'tün 'mí ké', 短尾嘅 'tün 'mí ké'.

Bobwig, } 短鬢 'tün ˏmán. Twán mán, 短鬚
Bobtailwig, } 髮 'tün ˏch'í fát,. Twán ch'í fáh.

Bobbed, moved with a quick act, 搥過 p'ung' kwo'. P'ung kwo, 撞過 chong² kwo'. Chwáng kwo; shaken, 擺過 'pái kwo'. Pái kwo, 搖過 ˏiú kwo'. Yáu kwo; gained by fraud, 阨過 ngák, kwo', 騙而得過 p'ín' ˏí tak, kwo'. P'ien rh teh kwo.

Bobbin, a spool, 轆頭 luk, ˏt'au. Luh t'au, 捲絲之具 'kün ˏsz ˏchí kü². Kiuen sz chí kü, 紵 ú². Hú, 篰 wok,. Hwoh, 簇 kuk,. Kuh, 縈 ˏying. Ying.

Bobbin-work 線綿 sín' tái'. Sien tái.

Bobbinet, a kind of lace wrought by machines, 機織之線綿 ˏkí chik, ˏchí sín' tái'. Kí chih chí sien tái.

Bobbing, playing back and forth, 兩便擺 'léung pín² 'pái. Liáng pien pái; striking, 搥住 p'ung' chü². P'ung chú; cheating, 欺騙 ˏhí p'ín'. K'í p'ien; angling for eels, 釣鱔 tiú' 'shín. Tiáu shen.

Bobbish, to be in good spirits, 好鬧熱 'hò náu² ít,. Háu náu jeh, 好慶鬧 'hò hing' náu². Háu hing náu, 好高興 'hò ˏkò hing'. Háu káu hing, 好歡樂 'hò ˏfún lok,. Háu hwán loh.

Bobolink, the rice-bird, 禾鵠 ˏwo kuk,. Ho huh.

Bobstays, ropes to confine the bowsprit of a ship downward to the stem, 頭拂纜 ˏt'au pat, lám². T'au pih lán.

Bockelet, } a kind of long-winged hawk, 長翼鷹
Bockeret, } ˏch'éung yik, ˏying. Ch'áng yih ying.

Bode, to portend, 卜 puk,. Puh, 撞勢頭 chong² shai' ˏt'au. Chwáng shí t'au, 撞口卦 chong² 'hau kwá'. Chwáng k'au kwá, 兆頭 chiú² ˏt'au. Cháu t'au; it bodes no good, 唔好兆頭 ˏm 'hò chiú² ˏt'au; his language bodes no good, 撞得唔好口卦 chong² tak, ˏm 'hò 'hau kwá'. Chwáng teh [不] puh háu k'au kwá; to meet something which bodes evil, 撞得唔好勢頭 chong² tak, ˏm 'hò shai' ˏt'au. Chwáng teh [不] puh háu shí t'au, 遇凶兆 ü² ˏhung chiú². Yú hiung cháu.

Boded, presaged, 卜過 puk, kwo'. Puh kwo.

Bodice, stays, waist-bands, used by native women, 文胸 ˏman ˏhung. Wan hiung, 胸當 ˏhung ˏtong. Hiung táng, 乳褡 'ü táp,. Jü táh, 包乎 ˏpáu ˏfú. Páu fú, 帔 ch'ít,. Sheh; ditto those used by foreign ladies, 梗褡 'kang táp,. Kang táh; a waistcoat, quilted with whalebone, worn by women, 鯨骨褡 ˏk'ing kwat, táp,. K'ing kuh táh.

Bodied, having a body, 有身 'yau ˏshan. Yú shin; big-bodied, 大隻 tái² chek,. Tá chih, 大體嘅 tái² 't'ai ké'; able-bodied, 壯健 chong' kín². Chwáng kien, 壯健嘅 chong' kín² ké'.

Bodiless, having no material form, 無形無影 ˏmò ˏying ˏmò 'ying. Wú hing wú ying, 空幻 ˏhung wán². K'ung hwán, 色相俱空 shik, séung' ˏkü ˏhung. Sih siáng kü k'ung, 形影俱無 ˏying 'ying ˏkü ˏmò. Hing ying kü wú; having no body, 無身無體 ˏmò ˏshan ˏmò 't'ai. Wú shin wú t'í.

Bodily, corporeal, 有形體 'yau ˏying 't'ai. Yú hing t'í, 身嘅 ˏshan ké', 有身嘅 'yau ˏshan ké', 身體嘅 ˏshan 't'ai ké', 肉身的 yuk, ˏshan tik,. Juh shin tih; having a material form, 有形的 'yau ˏying tik,. Yú hing tih, 有形有影的 'yau ˏying 'yau 'ying tik,. Yú hing yú ying tih, 有形有體 'yau ˏying 'yau 't'ai. Yú hing yú t'í; real, 眞實的 ˏchan shat, fik,. Chin shih tih, 眞嘅 ˏchan ké'; a slight bodily indisposition, 身體有的唔爽 ˏshan 't'ai 'yau tik, ˏm 'shong. Shin t'í yú tih [不] puh shwáng.

Bodily, corporeally, 有身嘅 'yau ˏshan ké'; entirely, 全 ˏts'ün. Ts'iuen, 盡 tsun². Tsin; to set bo-

dily upon a thing, 用盡生平之力 yung² tsun² ˏshang ˏp'ing ˏchí lik₂. Yung tsin sang p'ing chí lih, 發奮 fát₅ ˊfan. Fáh fan, 用全身之力 yung² ˏts'ün ˏshan ˏchí lik₂. Yung ts'iuen shin chí lih; to carry away bodily, 一切帶去 yat₅ ts'ai' tái' hü'. Yih ts'í tái k'ü.

Boding, foreshowing, 卜 puk₅. Puh, 有兆頭 ˊyau chiú² ˏt'au. Yú cháu t'au.

Boding, an omen, 兆頭 chiú² ˏt'au. Cháu t'au.

Bodkin, an instrument for making holes by piercing, 錐 ˏchui. Chui, 金鑽 ˏkam tsün'. Kin tswán; an instrument with an eye for drawing thread &c. through a loop, 穿針 ˏch'ün ˏcham. Ch'uen chin, 引針 ˊyan ˏcham. Yin chin, 引繣針 ˊyan tái' ˏcham. Yin tái chin; a printer's bodkin, 鋏鑷 káp₅ níp₂. Kiáh nieh; a hair-pin, 釵 ˏch'ái. Ch'ái, 叉 ˏch'á. Ch'á, 簪 ˏtsám. Tsán.

Body 身 ˏshan. Shin, 體 ˊt'ai. T'í, 身體 ˏshan ˊt'ai. Shin t'í, 肉身 yuk₂ ˏshan. Juh shin, 肉體 yuk₂ ˊt'ai. Juh t'í, 肉軀 yuk₂ ˏk'ü. Juh k'ü, 躬 ˏkung. Kung, 躲 ˊto. To, 軦 ˏkw'an. Kw'an, 形體 ˏying ˊt'ai. Hing t'í; matter, as opposed to spirit, 物 mat₂. Wuh, 質 chat₅. Chih, 物質 mat₂ chat₅. Wuh chih, 形質 ˏying chat₅. Hing chih; a person, 人身 ˏyan ˏshan. Jin shin, 人體 ˏyan ˊt'ai. Jin t'í; the collective parts of the body, 百體 pák₅ ˊt'ai. Peh t'í; a dead body, 屍 ˏshí. Shí, 死屍 ˊsz ˏshí. Sz shí, 身屍 ˏshan ˏshí. Shin shí; 凡屍 ˏfán ˏshí. Fán shí; somebody, 有人 ˊyau ˏyan. Yú jin, 有者 ˊyau ˊché. Yú ché; nobody, 無人 ˏmò ˏyan. Wú jin; any body, 不論何人 pat₅ lun² ˏho ˏyan. Puh lun ho jin, 隨人 ˏts'ui ˏyan. Sui jin; everybody, 各人 Koh jin, 人人 ˏyan ˏyan; the whole body, 全身 ˏts'ün ˏshan. Ts'iuen shin, 一身 yat₅ ˏshan. Yih shin, 周身 ˏchau ˏshan. Chau shin, 渾身 wan² ˏshan. Hwan shin, 滿身 ˊmún ˏshan. Mwán shin, 遍身 p'ín' ˏshan. P'ien shin, 通身 ˏt'ung ˏshan. T'ung shin, 成身 ˏshing ˏshan. Ching shin; a collective mass, 全物 ˏts'ün mat₂. Ts'iuen wuh, 全體 ˏts'ün ˊt'ai. Ts'iuen t'í; a corporation, 會 úi². Hwui; the main army, 大軍 tái² ˏkwan. Tá kiun; a body of troops, 一陳兵馬 yat₅ chan² ˏping ˊmá. Yih chin ping má, 一隊兵馬 yat₅ túi² ˏping ˊmá. Yih túi ping má, 一彪兵馬 yat₅ ˏpiú ˏping ˊmá. Yih piú ping má, 一枝人馬 yat₅ ˏchí ˏyan ˊmá. Yih chí jin má; the whole, 一切 yat₅ ts'ai'. Yih ts'í; the main part, 大半 tái² pún'. Tá pwán; a general collection of statutes, 會典 úi² ˊtín. Hwui tien; the main body (substance) of a subject, 畧 léuk₂. Lioh; the body of the moon, 月體 üt₂ ˊt'ai. Yueh t'í; wine of a good body, 濃酒 ˏyung (ˏnung) ˊtsau. Nung tsiú; that paper has not body enough, 此紙唔喉 ˊts'z ˊchí ˏm ˏk'am; the body of the cloth, 布身 pò' ˏshan. Pú shin; body and soul, 身體及靈魂 ˏshan ˊt'ai k'ap₂ ˏling ˏwan. Shin t'í kih ling hwan; a lean body, 一棚骨 yat₅ ˏp'ang kwat₅. Yih p'ang kuh; a wise body, 智慧嘅人 chí' wai² ké' ˏyan; a busy-body, 巷總婆 hong² ˊtsung ˏp'o. Hiáng tsung p'o; a body of Chinese, 一隊唐人 yat₅ túi² ˏt'ong ˏyan. Yih túi t'áng jin; the body of a coach, 車體 ˏkü ˊt'ai. Kü t'í; the body of a tree, 樹身 shü⁴ ˏshan. Shú shin; the body, in the language of the Budhists, 臭皮囊 ch'au' ˏp'í ˏnong. Ch'au p'í náng, 凡軀 ˏfán ˏk'ü. Fán k'ü.

Body-clothes, covering for a horse, 馬衣 ˊmá ˏí. Má í.

Body-politic, the collective body of a people under a civil government, 人民 ˏyan ˏman. Jin min, 百姓 pák₅ sing'. Peh sing.

Body-guard, the guard that defends the person, 衞兵 wai² ˏping. Wei ping, 侍衞兵 shí² wai² ˏping. Shí wei ping; H. I. M. body-guard, 錦衣衞 ˊkam ˏí wai². Kin í wei; ditto with blue peacock's feathers, 藍翎侍衞 ˏlám ˏling shí² wai². Lán ling shí wei.

Bog, a quagmire covered with grass or other plants, 澤 chák₂. Tseh, 泥濘之地 ˏnai ˏning ˏchí tí². Ní ning chí tí, 菹洳之地 ˏtsü ˏü ˏchí tí². Tsü jú chí tí; a little elevated spot of earth in marshes and swamps, filled with roots and grass, 澤地之草阜 chák₂ tí² ˏchí ˊts'ò fau². Tseh tí chí ts'áu fau; wooden shoes similar to those used by bog-trotters, for traveling over mud, 跳板 t'iú' ˊpán. T'iáu pán, 橇 ˏhiú. Hiáu, 輴 ˏch'un. Ch'un, 轎 ˏk'iú. K'iáu; soaked through, as a bog, 沮洳 ˊtsü ˏü. Tsü jú.

Bog-bean, menyanthes, 澤荳 chák₂ tau². Tseh tau.

Bog-land, pertaining to a marshy country, 澤地 chák₂ tí². Tseh tí.

Bog-moss 澤苔 chák₂ ˏt'oi. Tseh t'ái.

Bog-ore 鐵礦 t'ít₅ kwong'. T'ieh kwáng.

Bog-rush, a rush that grows in bogs, 葦 ˊwai. Wei.

Bog-trotter 住澤地者 chü² chák₂ tí² ˊché. Chú tseh tí ché.

Boggle, to stop, as if afraid to proceed, 躊躇 ˏch'au ˏch'ü. Ch'au ch'ú, 躊躊躇躇 ˏch'au ˏch'au ˏch'ü ˏch'ü. Ch'au ch'au ch'ú ch'ú, 逡巡 ˏsun ˏts'un. Ts'iun siun; to start aside, 躲閃 ˊto ˊshím. To shen; to dissemble, 佯 ˏyéung. Yáng, 佯爲 ˏyéung ˏwai. Yáng wei.

Boggle, to embarrass with difficulties, 阻碍 ˊcho ngoi². Tsú ngái.

Boggled, embarrassed, 躊躇 ˏch'au ˏch'ü. Ch'au ch'ú, 逡巡 ˏsun ˏts'un. Ts'iun siun.

Boggler, a timorous man, 無胆者 ˏmò ˊtám ˊché. Wú tán ché.

Boggy, full of bogs, 澤地 chák₂ tí². Tseh tí.

Bogle, } a bug-bear, 幻像 wán² tséung². Hwán
Boggle, } siáng.

Bohea tea, of sort of black tea, 武彝茶 ˊmò ˏí ˏch'á. Wú í ch'á; the Bohea hills in Fukien, 武彝山 Mòíshán. Wúíshán.

Boiar, } in the Russian empire, a nobleman, 峨羅
Boyer, } 斯國諸侯之稱 Ngolosz kwok₅ ˏchü ˏhau ˏchí ˏch'ing. Ngolosz kwoh chú hau chí ch'ing; a person of quality, 貴人 kwai' ˏyan. Kwei jin.

Boil, to be agitated by the action of heat, 滾 'kwan. Kwan, 沸 fat,. Fuh, 起水花 'hí 'shui ,fá. K'í shwui hwá, 起水泡 'hí 'shui p'áu'. K'í shwui p'áu; to be agitated by any other cause than heat, 奮怒 'fan nò². Fan nú, 忿怒 'fan nò². Fan nú, 心忿熱 ,sam 'fan ít,. Sin fan jeh; to be very hot, 滾燒熱辣 'kwan ,shiú ít, lát,. Kwan sháu jeh láh; to be in boiling water, 滾 'kwan. Kwan; to boil away, 滾去 'kwan hü'. Kwan k'ü, 滾乾 'kwan ,kon. Kwan kán, 煎盡 ,tsín tsun². Tsien tsin; to boil over, 滾瀉 'kwan sé'. Kwan sié, 溢 táp,. Táh, 沸溢 fat, yat,. Fuh yih; to boil a long time, 煲耐 ,pò noi². Páu nái.

Boil, to seethe, 煲 ,pò. Páu, 煮 'chü. Chú, 烚 sháp,. Hiáh, 烹 ,p'ang. P'ang, 煎 ,tsín. Tsien, 熬煎 ,ngò ,tsín. Ngau tsien, 腤 ,òm. Ngán, 爊 'ch'au. Ch'áu, 烹 'tsoi. Tsái; to boil rice, 煮飯 'chü fán². Chú fán; to boil tea, 煲茶 ,pò ,ch'á. Páu ch'á, 烹茶 ,p'ang ,ch'á. P'ang ch'á, 煮茗 'chü 'ming. Chú ming, 包茶 p'áu' ,ch'á. P'áu ch'á, 煎茶 ,tsín ,ch'á. Tsien ch'á; boil or make congee, 煲粥 ,pò chuk,. Páu chuh; to boil soup, 煲湯 ,pò t'ong. Páu t'áng, 烚湯 sháp, ,t'ong. Hiáh t'áng, 煲殽 ,pò ,ngáu. Páu hiáu; ditto thin soup, 煲淡湯 ,pò tám² ,t'ong. Páu tán t'áng; to boil soft, 煲腍 ,pò ,nam. Páu jin; to boil food, 煲食物 ,pò shik, mat,. Páu shih wuh, 烹調食物 ,p'ang ,t'iú shik, mat,. P'ang t'iáu shih wuh, 爛 'chín. Chen, 烚野 sháp, 'yé. Hiáh yé; to boil thoroughly, 烚腍的 sháp, ,nam tik,. Hiáh jin tih; to boil to pieces, 煲到爛 ,pò tò' lán². Páu táu lán, 糜爛 ,mí lán². Mí lán, 糜滅 ,mí mít,. Mí mieh, 烚爛 sháp, lán². Hiáh lán; to boil fish, 煲魚 ,pò ,ü. Páu yú; to boil water, 煲水 ,pò 'shui. Páu shwui, 熬水 ,ngò 'shui. Ngau shwui; to boil a cake, 熬糕 ,ngò ,kò. Ngau káu; to boil a chicken, 煲鷄 ,pò ,kai. Páu kí, 烚鷄 sháp, ,kai. Hiáh kí, 腤鷄 ,òm ,kai. Ngán kí, 瀹鷄 yéuk, ,kai. Yoh kí; to boil again, 再煲 tsoi' ,pò. Tsái páu, 重煲 ,ch'ung ,pò. Ch'ung páu, 重煎 ,ch'ung ,tsín. Ch'ung tsien, 翻煲 ,fán ,pò. Fán páu; to boil vegetables, 煲菜 ,pò ts'oi'. Páu ts'ái; boil a cup of custard, 燉一个杯吉時嚟 tun' yat, ko' ,púi kat, ,shí ,lai; to boil a pudding, 烝粉糕 ,ching 'fan ,kò. Ching fan káu, 炊粉餈 ,ch'ui 'fan ,ts'z. Ch'ui fan ts'z; boil water and make some tea in covered cups, 煲水局茶 ,pò 'shui kuk, ,ch'á. Páu shwui kiuh ch'á.

Boil, a, 瘡 ,ch'ong. Ch'wáng; small boils, as seen on the forehead of Chinese children, 粒仔 nap, 'tsai, 火釘瘡 'fo ,teng ,ch'ong. Ho ting ch'wáng; to have boils, 生瘡 ,shang ,ch'ong. Sang ch'wáng, 起瘡 'hí ,ch'ong. K'í ch'wáng, 發瘡 fát, ,ch'ong. Fáh ch'wáng; to give away a boil (by a charm), 寄瘡 kí' ,ch'ong. Kí ch'wang; to open a boil, 割瘡 kot, ,ch'ong. Koh ch'wáng, 開瘡 ,hoi ,ch'ong. K'ái ch'wáng; the boil opens, 瘡穿 ,ch'ong ,ch'ün. ch'wáng ch'uen.

Boiled, dressed by boiling, 煲過 ,pò kwo'. Páu kwo, 煮過 'chü kwo'. Chú kwo, 烹過 ,p'ang kwo'. P'ang kwo, 烝過 ,ching kwo'. Ching kwo, 烚過 sháp, kwo'. Hiáh kwo; done, 熟 shuk,. Shuh; a boiled egg, 熟的鷄蛋 shuk, tik, ,kai tán². Shuh tih kí tán, 熟嘅鷄蛋 shuk, ké' ,kai tán², 係煲嘅鷄蛋 hai² ,pò ké' ,kai tán²; both boiled and fried egg are good, 鷄蛋炒烚都好 ,kai tán² 'ch'áu sháp, ,tò 'hò. Kí tán ch'áu hiáh tú háu; boiled cow's feet, 煲嘅牛脚 ,pò ké' ,ngau kéuk,; hams thoroughly boiled are very good, 火腿烚透至好 'fo 't'úi sháp, t'au' chí' 'hò. Ho t'úi hiáh t'au chí háu; Yams when boiled soft are very mealy, 大薯飯腍極鬆 tái² ,shü tsang' ,nam kik, ,sung. Tá shú tsang jin kih sung; boiled to rags (overdone), 煲爛 ,pò lán². Páu lán, 熟透 shuk, t'au'. Shuh t'au, 熟過頭 shuk, kwo' ,t'au. Shuh kwo t'au, 十分熟 shap, ,fan shuk,. Shih fan shuh, 滾爛 'kwan lán². Kwan lán, 爛 'múi. Mei, 糜 ,mí. Mí, 爛 t'áp,. T'áh, 失飪 shat, 'yam. Shih jin, 飪熟 'yam shuk,. Jin shuh.

Boiler, a person who boils, 煲者 ,pò 'ché. Páu ché, 煮者 'chü 'ché. Chú ché, 烹者 ,p'ang 'ché. P'ang ché; a flat vessel in which anything is boiled, 鑊 wok,. Hwoh; deep ditto, 鍋 ,wo. Ko, 鬴 'fú. Fú, 釜 'fú. Fú, 鉯 'ch'í. Ch'í, 鎦 lau². Liú; a boiler for distilling, 甑 tsang'. Tsang; boiler and cat, 釜甑 'fú tsang'. Fú tsang; a boiler for boiling water, 水煲 'shui ,pò. Shwui páu. 茶煲 ,ch'á ,pò. Ch'á páu; a large ditto, 牛頭煲 ,ngau ,t'au ,pò. Niú t'au páu, 大煲 tái² ,pò. Tá páu; a smaller ditto, 二煲 í² ,pò. Rh páu; earthen ditto, 瓦煲 'ngá ,pò. Yá páu; a large flat iron boiler, 大鏊鑊 tái² t'ít, wok,. Tá t'ieh hwoh, 鑊頭 wok, ,t'au. Hwoh t'au; a large deep ditto, 廣鍋子 'kwong ,wo 'tsz. Kwáng ko tsz; a small deep ditto, 鍋仔 ,wo 'tsai. Ko tsz, 鉦鑼 ts'o' ,lo. Ts'o lo; a boiler with legs, 錡 'í. Í, 有脚鍋 'yau kéuk, ,wo. Yú kioh ko; a three-legged boiler, 鼎 'ting. Ting.

Boiling, swelling with heat, 滾 'kwan. Kwan; boiling water, 滾水 'kwan 'shui. Kwan shwui, 燉水 tun' 'shui. Tun shwui, 沸湯 fat, ,t'ong. Fuh t'áng; boiling point [of water], 寒暑針滾水號 ,hon 'shü ,cham 'kwan 'shui hò². Hán shú chin kwan shwui háu; boiling with rage, 忿怒 'fan nò². Fán nú, 一肚火 yat, 't'ò 'fo. Yih t'ú ho.

Boiling, the act or state of ebullition, 滾 'kwan. Kwan.

Boisterous, violent, 暴 pò². Páu, 悍 hon². Hán, 强暴 ,k'éung pò². K'iáng páu, 强惡 ,k'éung ok,. K'iáng ngoh, 刁蠻 ,tiú ,mán. Tiáu mán, 惡氣 ok, hí'. Ngoh k'í, 猛 'mang. Mang, 猛性 'mang sing'. Mang sing, 躁暴 ts'ò' pò². Ts'áu páu; noisy, 鼓譟 'kú ts'ò'. Kú ts'áu, 羣譟 ,kw'an ts'ò'. K'iun ts'áu, 喧譁 ,hün ,wá. Hiuen hwá, 好吧嘢 'hò ,pá pai'; roaring, 嘈吵 ,ts'ò 'ch'áu. Ts'au ch'áu, 嘈鬧 ,ts'ò' náu². Ts'áu náu, 吵鬧 'ch'áu náu². Ch'áu náu, 猛聲亂喝 'mang ,shing lün² hot,. Mang

shing lwán hoh; clumsily violent, 粗鹵 ˏts'ò ˋlò. Ts'ú lú, 粗躁 ˏts'ò ts'ò'. Ts'ú ts'áu; boisterous weather, 風雨大作 ˏfung ˋü tái² tsok˪. Fung yú tá tsoh, 風雨暴至 ˏfung ˋü pò² chí'. Fung yú páu chí, 起大風雨 ˋhí tái² ˏfung ˋü. K'í tá fung yú; a boisterous wind, 猛風 ˋmang ˏfung. Mang fung, 暴風 pò² ˏfung. Páu fung, 疾風 tsat˪ ˏfung. Tsih fung, 狂風 ˏkw'ong ˏfung. Kw'áng fung, 風大 ˏfung tái². Fung tá, 翻風大 ˏfán ˏfung tái². Fán fung tá.

Boisterously, furiously, 狂 ˏkw'ong. Kw'áng, 猛 ˋmang. Mang; to sing boisterously, 狂吟 ˏkw'ong ˏyam. Kw'áng yin.

Boisterousness 悍猛 hon² ˋmang. Hán mang, 躁暴者 ts'ò' pò² ˋché. Ts'áu páu ché, 强暴者 ˏk'éung pò² ˋché. K'iáng páu ché.

Bolary, pertaining to clay, 坭嘅 ˏnai ké'.

Bold, courageous, 勇 ˋyung. Yung, 壯勇 chong' ˋyung. Chwáng yung, 剛勇 ˏkong ˋyung. Káng yung, 猛 ˋmang. Mang, 勇猛 ˋyung ˋmang. Yung mang, 毅 ngai². Í, 剛毅 ˏkong ngai². Káng í, 㑹㥄 hái² ˋkwo. Hiái ko, 㑹 hái². Hiái; daring, 胆敢 ˋtám ˋkòm. Tán kán, 膽敢 ˋtám ˋkòm. Tán kán, 勇敢 ˋyung ˋkòm. Yung kán, 壯往 chong' ˋwong. Chwáng wáng, 壯氣 chong' hí'. Chwáng k'í, 敢爲 ˋkòm ˏwai. Kán wei, 果敢 ˋkwo ˋkòm. Ko kán, 大膽 tái² ˋtám. Tá tán, 膽勇 ˋtám ˋyung. Tán yung, 恿 ˋyung. Yung, 翼 yik˪. Yih, 矯矯 ˋkiú ˋkiú. Kiáu kiáu, 悍 hon². Hán, 僻僬 ˋkái ˋchái. Kiái chái, 闖然 ˋkán ˏín. Kien jen; fearless, 不怕的 pat˪ p'á' tik˪. Puh p'á tih; intrepid, 死胆 ˋsz ˋtám. Sz tán, 堅勇 ˏkín ˋyung. Kien yung, 硬胆 ngáng² ˋtám. Ngang tán; impudent, 莽撞 ˋmong chong². Máng chwáng, 草莽 ˋts'ò ˋmong. Ts'áu máng, 無面皮 ˏmò mín² ˏp'í. Wú mien p'í, 沒臉 mút˪ ˋlím. Muh lien, 粗鹵 ˏts'ò ˋlò. Ts'ú lú; a bold face, 滿面春光 ˋmún mín² ˏch'un ˏkwong. Mwán mien ch'un kwáng, 大面神 tái² mín² ˏshan. Tá mien shin; a bold shore, 崖岸 ˏngái ngon². Yái ngán; bold, precipitous mountains, 高巍之山 ˏkò ˏngai ˏchí ˏshán. Káu wu chí shán, 巖巉嘅山 ˏngám ˏts'ám ké' ˏshán, 崎峭之山 ˏk'í ˋts'iú ˏchí ˏshán. K'í ts'iáu chí shán; a bold deportment, high-spirited, 軒昂 ˏhín ˏngong. Hien ngáng, 志氣高舉 chí' hí' ˏkò ˋkü. Chí k'í káu kü, 心雄 ˏsam ˏhung. Sin hiung; a bold minister, 虎臣 ˋfú ˏshan. Hú chin, 矯矯虎臣 ˋkiú ˋkiú ˋfú ˏshan. Kiáu kiáu hú chin, 勇武之臣 ˋyung ˋmò ˏchí ˏshan. Yung wú chí chin; a bold undertaking, 險行 ˋhím ˏhang. Hien hang, 胆敢之事 ˋtám ˋkòm ˏchí sz². Tán kán chí sz, 胆大之事 ˋtám tái² ˏchí sz². Tán tá chí sz, 險計 ˋhím kai'. Hien kí, 險爲 ˋhím ˏwai. Hien wei, 險事 ˋhím sz². Hien sz; a bold image, 好神氣之畫 ˋhò ˏshan hí' ˏchí wá². Háu shin k'í chí hwá; a bold picture, 寫生妙手 ˋsé ˏshang miú² ˋshau. Sié sang miáu shau; bold writing, 寫得好筆力嘅 ˋsé tak˪ ˋhò pat˪ lik˪ ké', 氣雄力厚之字 hí' ˏhung lik˪ hau² ˏchí tsz². K'í hiung lih hau chí tsz; I was bold to speak, 我敢講 ˋngo ˋkòm ˋkong. Wo kán kiáng, 我敢說 ˋngo ˋkòm shüt˪. Wo kán shwoh; to be so bold as to, 胆敢 ˋtám ˋkòm. Tán kán, 敢 ˋkòm. Kán.

Bold-face, impudence, 無面皮者 ˏmò mín² ˏp'í ˋché. Wú mien p'í ché.

Bold-faced, impudent, 莽撞的 ˋmong chong² tik˪. Máng chwáng tih, 無面皮的 ˏmò mín² ˏp'í tik˪. Wú mien p'í tih, 無面皮嘅 ˏmò mín² ˏp'í ké'.

Bold-spirited, having bold spirit or courage, 志氣高 chí' hí' ˏkò. Chí k'í káu, 大胆的 tái² ˋtám tik˪. Tá tán tih, 有胆的 ˋyau ˋtám tik˪. Yú tán tih.

Bolden, to make bold, 加胆 ˏká ˋtám. Kiá tán, 主胆 ˋchü ˋtám. Chú tán, 壯胆 chong' ˋtám. Chwáng tán.

Boldly, in a bold manner, 勇猛 ˋyung ˋmang. Yung mang, 剛强 ˏkong ˏk'éung. Káng k'iáng. 毅然 ngai² ˏín. Í jen, 險然 ˋhím ˏín. Hien jen, 大胆之貌 tái² ˋtám ˏchí máu². Tá tán chí máu; impudently, 無面皮嘅 ˏmò mín² ˏp'í ké', 拚丟面去做 p'ún' ˏtiú mín² hü' tsò². Pw'án tiáu mien k'ü tso; to act boldly, 一往莫禦 yat˪ ˋwong mok˪ ü². Yih wáng moh yú, 勇猛之行爲 ˋyung ˋmang ˏchí ˏhang ˏwai. Yung mang chí hang wei, 拚死之行 p'ún' ˋsz ˏchí ˏhang. Pw'án sz chí hang, 拚命之行 p'ún' meng² ˏchí ˏhang. Pw'án ming chí hang, 一鋪死胆 yat˪ ˏp'ò ˋsz ˋtám. Yih p'ú sz tán; to speak boldly, 敢言 ˋkòm ˏín. Kán yen, 敢講 ˋkòm ˋkong. Kán kiáng.

Boldness, freedom from timidity, 有胆色 ˋyau ˋtám shik˪. Yú tán sih, 有胆氣 ˋyau ˋtám hí'. Yú tán k'í, 壯氣 chong' hí'. Chwáng k'í, 雄壯 ˏhung chong'. Hiung chwáng, 毅氣 ngai² hí'. Í k'í, 奮勇 ˋfan ˋyung. Fan yung, 胆大 ˋtám tái². Tán tá, 胆敢 ˋtám ˋkòm. Tán kán; impudence, 無面皮者 ˏmò mín² ˏp'í ˋché. Wú mien p'í ché; confidence, 自恃 tsz² shí². Tsz shí, 大胆 tái² ˋtám. Tá tán; prominence, 巍巖 ˏngai ˏngám. Wu ngán, 高巍 ˏkò ˏngai. Káu wu, 巉巖 ˏts'ám ˏngám. Ts'án ngán; boldness without contrivances, 徒恃勇力 ˏt'ò shí² ˋyung lik˪. T'ú shí yung lih, 有勇無謀 ˋyau ˋyung ˏmò ˏmau. Yú yung wú mau.

Bole, the body of a tree, 樹身 shü² ˏshan. Shú shin.

Bole, a kind of fine clay, 幼坭 yau' ˏnai. Yú ní; ditto colored by iron, 赤坭 ch'ik˪ ˏnai. Ch'ih ní.

Bole armeniac, 赤石脂 ch'ik˪ shek˪ ˏchí. Ch'ih shih chí, 五靈脂 ˋng ˏling ˏchí. Wú ling chí, 補骨脂 ˋpò kwat˪ ˏchí. Pú kuh chí.

Boletus, a genus of branched mushroom, 石芝 shek˪ ˏchí. Shih chí; the common mushroom, 木耳 muk˪ ˋí. Muh rh, 蕓 ˋün. Yuen, 蕈 ˏü. Jú, 䕩 kü². Kü.

Bolis, a fire-ball darting though the air, followed by a train of light or sparks, 飛星過渡 ˏfí ˏsing kwo' tò². Fí sing kwo tú.

Boll, the pot of capsule of a plant, 壳 hok˪. Koh; stalk, 莖 ˏhang. Hang.

Bollemong 三角麥 ˌsám kok, mákˌ. Sán koh meh.
Bollings, Pollard-trees, whose tops and branches are cut off, 通頂樹 ˌt'ung 'ting shü². T'ung ting shú.
Bologna-sausage 波浪吔臘腸 Polongyá láp, ˌch'éung. Polángyé láh ch'áng.
Bolster, a long pillow or cushion, 長枕頭 ˌch'éung 'cham ˌt'au. Ch'áng chin t'au; a part of a saddle raised upon the bows to hold the rider's thigh, 馬鞍枕 'má ˌon 'cham. Má ngán chin, 馬鞍底 'má ˌon 'tai. Má ngán tí; a cushion or bag, filled with tarred canvas, used to preserve the stays from being worn by the masts, 桅纜枕 ˌwai lám² 'cham. Wei lán chin.
Bolster, to support with a bolster, 用枕托住 yung² 'cham t'ok, chü². Yung chin t'oh chú, 以枕托之 'í 'cham t'ok, ˌchí. Í chin t'oh chí, 乘住 ˌshing chü². Ching chú.
Bolster, to lie together in a bed, 同睏 ˌt'ung fan², 爲枕伴 ˌwai 'cham pún². Wei chin pwán.
Bolstered, swelled out, 釀起 yéung² 'hí. Niáng k'í, 釀大 yéung² tái². Niáng tá, 釀脹 yéung² chéung². Niáng cháng.
Bolsterer 窩家 ˌwo ˌká. Wo kiá.
Bolstering, a support, 釀大之物 yéung² tái² ˌchí mat,. Niáng tá chí wuh, 釀起之物 yéung² 'hí ˌchí mat,. Niáng k'í chí wuh.
Bolt, an arrow, 箭 tsín². Tsien, 矢 'ch'í. Shí; a strong cylindrical pin of iron, 鐵榫 t'ít, sut,. T'ieh suh; a thunder-bolt, 雷石 ˌlúi shek,. Lui shih, 霆 ˌt'ing. T'ing, 礌 p'ik,. P'ih; a stream of lightning, 閃電 'shím tín². Shen tien; bolt upright, 豎直 shü² chik,. Shú chih; the horizontal bolt of a door, 門閂 ˌmún ˌshán. Mun swán, 門關 ˌmún ˌkwán. Mun kwán, 門限 ˌmún hán². Mwán hien, 坳貫 áu² kún². Yáu kwán, 門牡 ˌmún 'mau. Mun mau, 閭 't'án. T'án, 楗 kín². kien, 戾 k'ap,. Kih, 鑰 yéuk,. Yoh, 栓 ˌts'ün. Ts'iuen; the bolt of a plough, 犁楗 ˌlai kín². Lí kien; a bolt for the feet, 脚校 kéuk, káu². Kioh kiáu; he has shot his bolt, 他盡其謅諧 ˌt'á tsun² ˌk'í ˌfúi ˌhái. T'á tsin k'í kwei hiái.
Bolt, to fasten with a bolt, 落榫 lok, sut,. Loh suh, 下榫 'há sut,. Hiá suh, 入榫 yap, sut,. Jih suh, 上閂 'shéung ˌshán. Sháng swán; to shackle, 鎖住 'so chü². So chú; to bolt, blurt out, 突說 tat, shüt,. Tuh shwoh, 就聽就吸 tsau² ˌt'eng tsau² ngap,, 率言 sut, ˌín. Suh yen; to bolt out, 闖出 ch'ong² ch'ut,. Ch'wáng ch'uh, 突闖 tat, ch'ong². Tuh ch'wáng; to bolt as a horse, 猝然走 ts'üt, ˌín 'tsau. Tsuh jen tsau, 突然走 tat, ˌín 'tsau. Tuh jen tsau, 睅 hon². Hán, 馯 hon². Hán; to bolt away, 突然逃走 tat, ˌín ˌt'ò 'tsau. Tuh jen t'áu tsau; to bolt, as an apprentice, 逃脫 ˌt'ò t'üt,. T'áu t'oh, 狡脫 'káu t'üt,. Kiáu t'oh; to bolt in, upon, 撞撲 ˌt'ong tat,. T'áng tuh, 衝撞 ˌch'ung chong². Ch'ung chwáng; to rush precipitately forward, 突然上前 tat, ˌín 'shéung ˌts'ín. Tuh jen sháng ts'ien, 突然向前 tat, ˌín héung² ˌts'ín. Tuh jen hiáng ts'ien; to bolt food down one's throat, 吞 ˌt'an. T'un, 直頭吞 chik, ˌt'au ˌt'an. Chih t'au t'un.
Bolt, to sift or separate bran from flour, 篩 ˌshai. Shái; to discuss, 講及 'kong k'ap,. Kiáng kih, 理論 'lí lun². Lí lun.
Bolt, to shoot forth suddenly, 衝前 ˌch'ung ˌts'ín. Ch'ung ts'ien, 撞前 chong² ˌts'ín. Chwáng ts'ien.
Bolt-auger, a large borer, 大鑽 tái² tsün². Tá tswán.
Bolt-boat, a strong boat, that will endure a rough sea, 健艇 kín² 't'eng. Kien t'ing, 勁船 king² ˌshün. King ch'uen.
Bolt-head, a long straight-necked glass receiver, 受氣罇 shau² hí² ˌtsun. Shau k'í tsun, 受氣直罇 shau² hí² chik, ˌtsun. Shau k'í chih tsun.
Bolt-rope, a rope to which the edges of sails are sewed to strengthen them, 帷邊纜 'lí ˌpín lám². Lí pien lán, 細帷纜 sai² 'lí lám². Sí lí lán.
Bolt-sprit, see Bowsprit.
Bolt-upright, perfectly upright or good, 純直 ˌshun chik,. Shun chih.
Bolted, made fast with a bolt, 落過榫 lok, kwo² sut,. Loh kwo suh, 入過榫 yap, kwo² sut,. Jih kwo suh; shot forth, 衝過前 ˌch'ung kwo² ˌts'ín. Ch'ung kwo ts'ien; sifted, 篩過 ˌshai kwo². Shái kwo; examined, 考過 'háu kwo². K'áu kwo.
Bolter, a kind of sieve, 篩 ˌshai. Shái, 篩箕 ˌshai ˌkí. Shái kí.
Bolting, fastening with a bolt, 落榫 lok, sut,. Loh suh; blurting out, 突說 tat, shüt,. Tuh shwoh, 率言 sut, ˌín. Suh yen; shooting forth suddenly, 突然向前 tat, ˌín héung² ˌts'ín. Tuh jen hiáng ts'ien, 突然衝前 tat, ˌín ˌch'ung ˌts'ín. Tuh jen ch'ung ts'ien, 闖出 ch'ong² ch'ut,. Ch'wáng ch'uh; separating bran from flour, 篩 ˌshai. Shái; examining, 考 'háu. K'áu, 考究 'háu kau². K'áu kiú; discussing, 理論 'lí lun². Lí lun.
Bolting-cloth, cloth, of which bolters are made for sifting meal, 篩布 ˌshai pò². Shái pú, 篩紗 ˌshai ˌshá. Shái shá, 羅斗紗 ˌlo 'tau ˌshá. Lo tau shá.
Bolting-house, the place where meal is bolted, 篩粉房 ˌshai 'fan ˌfong. Shái fan fáng.
Bolting-hutch, a tub for bolted flour, 粉箱 'fan ˌséung. Fan siáng, 粉櫃 ˌfan kwai². Fan kwei.
Bolting-mill, a machine for sifting meal, 篩機 ˌshai ˌkí. Shái kí, 粉嘅風櫃 'fan ké² ˌfung kwai²; an engine for ditto, 篩火機 ˌshai 'fo ˌkí. Shái ho kí.
Bolting-tub, a tub to sift meal in, 篩粉槽 ˌshai 'fan ˌts'ò. Shái fan ts'áu.
Bolus, a large pill, 藥丸 yéuk, ˌün. Yoh hwán, 大粒丸 tái² nap, ˌün. Tá lih hwán, 大藥丸 tái² yéuk, ˌün. Tá yoh hwán.
Bomb, a great noise, pòm * 聲 ˌpòm ˌshing, bòm 聲 ˌbòm ˌshing, 砰聲 p'ung² ˌshing. P'ung shing, 𨱗 pang² †; a large shell of cast iron, round and hollow, with a vent to receive a fussee, containing combustible matter, 圓空碼 ˌün hok, 'má. Yuen

* There is no character for this word.
† In Canton.

koh má, 圓壳碼子 ˌün hok, ˋmá ˋtsz. Yuen koh má tsz, pòm or bòm 炮 † ˏpòm p'áu', 自爆壳碼 tsz² páu' hok, ˋmá. Tsz páu koh má; the stroke upon a bell, pòm 聲 ˏpòm ˏshing, 碰聲 p'ung' ˏshing. P'ung shing.

Bomb-chest, a chest filled with shells, 圓壳碼箱 ˏün hok, ˋmá ˏséung. Yuen koh má siáng; ditto one filled with gunpowder, 地雷砲箱 tí² ˏlúi p'áu' ˏséung. Tí lui p'áu siáng, 火藥箱 ˋfo yéukˏ ˏséung. Ho yoh siáng.

Bomb-ketch, } a small ship or vessel, constructed
Bomb-vessel, } for throwing bombs, 圓壳碼船 ˏün hok, ˋmá ˏshün. Yuen koh má ch'uen, 燒圓壳碼船 ˏshiú ˏün hok, ˋmá ˏshün. Sháu yuen koh má ch'uen, [ˏpòm p'áu' ˏshün *.]

Bomb-proof, secure against bombs, 圓壳碼之固 ˏün hok, ˋmá ˏchí kú'. Yuen koh má chí kú, 禦圓壳碼嘅 † ü² ˏün hok, ˋmá ké'.

Bomb-shell, a bomb, 圓壳碼 ˏün hok, ˋmá. Yuen koh má.

Bombard, to attack with bombs thrown from mortars, 攻以圓壳碼 ˏkung ˋí ˏün hok, ˋmá. Kung í yuen koh má, 以圓壳碼攻擊 ˋí ˏün hok, ˋmá ˏkung kik. Í yuen koh má kung kih, 燒圓壳碼子 ˏshiú ˏün hok, ˋmá ˋtsz. Sháu yuen koh má tsz, 放 pòm 砲 fong' ˏpòm p'áu'.

Bombarded, attacked with bombs, 以圓壳碼攻過 ˋí ˏün hok, ˋmá ˏkung kwo'. Í yuen koh má kung kwo.

Bombardier, one whose business is to attend the loading and firing of mortars, 砲手 p'áu' ˋshau. P'áu shau.

Bombarding, attacking with shells, 攻以圓壳碼子 ˏkung ˋí ˏün hok, ˋná ˋtsz. Kung í yuen koh má tsz.

Bombardment, an attack with bombs, 以圓壳碼攻者 ˋí ˏün hok, ˋmá ˏkung ˋché. Í yuen koh má kung ché.

Bombardo, a musical instrument of the wind kind, much like the bassoon, 吹號筒類 ˏch'ui hò² ˏt'ung lui². Ch'ui háu t'ung lui.

Bombasin, } a twilled fabric, of which the warp is
Bombazine, } silk and the weft worsted, 羽紬 ˋü ˏch'au. Yú ch'au, 羽綢 ˋü ˏch'au. Yú ch'au.

Bombast, a stuff of soft, loose. texture, used to swell garments, 釀物 yéung² mat. Niáng wuh; high-sounding words, 浮詞 ˏfau ˏts'z. Fau ts'z, 虛說 ˏhü shüt. Hü shwoh, 泛言 fán' ˏín. Fán yen, 大話 tái² wá². Tá hwá, 誇大之言 ˏkw'á tái² ˏchí ˏín. Kw'á tá chí yen, 嘵 ˏkáu. Hiáu (kiáu); an inflated style, 浮文 ˏfau ˏman. Fau wan.

Bombastic, swelled, 釀嘅 yéung² ké'; high-sounding, 誇大嘅 ˏkw'á tái² ké', 張大的 ˏchéung tái² tik. Cháng tá tih, 浮嘅 ˏfau ké', 虛浮嘅 ˏhü ˏfau ké'.

Bombastry, swelling words without much meaning, 浮言 ˏfau ˏín. Fau yen, 浮詞之事 ˏfau ˏts'z ˏchí sz². F'au ts'z chí sz.

Bombay 孟買 Mangmái. Mangmái.

Bombay ducks, dried fish from Bombay, 狗吐乾 ˋkau t'ò' ˏkon. Kau t'ú kán.

Bombax, cotton tree, 木棉樹 mukˏ ˏmín shü². Muh mien shú.

Bombazet, } 羽紗 ˋü ˏshá. Yú shá, 羽紗仔 ˋü
Bombazett, } ˏshá ˋtsai, figured ditto, 扯花羽紗
Bombazettes, } ˋch'é ˏfá ˋü ˏshá. Ch'é hwá yú shá.
Bombazetts, }

Bombic, pertaining to the silkworm, 蠶蟲的 ˏts'ám ˏch'ung tik. Ts'án ch'ung tih, 蠶蟲嘅 ˏts'ám ˏch'ung ké'.

Bombic acid, an animal acid, obtained from the silkworm and from raw silk, 蠶蟲醋 ˏts'ám ˏch'ung ts'ò'. Ts'án ch'ung ts'ú.

Bombite, a bluish black mineral found in Bombay, 孟買火石 Mangmái ˋfo shekˏ. Mangmái ho shih.

Bombycinous, silken, 絲的 ˏsz tik. Sz tih, 絲嘅 ˏsz ké'.

Bombyx, the silkworm, 蠶蟲 ˏts'ám ˏch'ung. Ts'án ch'ung.

Bon (bong), a good saying, 聖語 shing' ˋü. Shing yú, 善語 shín² ˋü. Shen yú; a jest, 戲語 hí' ˋü. Hí yú, 笑話 siú' wá². Siáu hwá.

Bona fide, with good faith, 眞實 ˏchan shatˏ. Chin shih, 實係 shatˏ hai². Shih hí; without fraud, 無假僞 ˏmò ˋká ngai². Wú kiá wei, 無瞞騙 ˏmò ˏmún p'ín'. Wú mwán p'ien, 未用瞞騙之事 mí² yung² ˏmún p'ín' ˏchí sz². Wí yung mwán p'ien chí sz.

Bonapartist, one attached to the person or principles of Bonaparte, 從波拿巴耳地者 * ˏts'ung Ponápáítí ˋché. Ts'ung Ponápárhtí ché.

Bonasus, a species of bison, or wild ox, 野牛 ˋyé ˏngau. Yé niú.

Bon bon, a sugar plum, 哪哪 ˏpong ˏpong, 糖梅子 ˏt'ong ˏmúi ˋtsz. T'áng mei tsz; sugar confectionary, 蜜餞 matˏ tsín'. Mih tsien.

Bon-chief 吉 katˏ. Kih.

Bon chretien, a species of pear, 梨名 ˏlí ˏmeng. Lí ming.

Bond, a cord, 繩 ˏshing. Shing, 繩索 ˏshing sokˏ. Shing soh, 縲 ˏlúi. Lui; a band or ligament, 帶 tái'. Tái, 繒 tái'. Tái; bonds, fetters, 縲絏 ˏlúi sítˏ. Lui sieh, 纍紲 ˏlúi sítˏ. Lui sieh, 桎 chatˏ. Chih, 桎梏 chatˏ kukˏ. Chih kuh; chains, 鐵鏈 t'ít lín². T'ieh lien, 鎖鏈 ˋso lín². So lien; imprisonment, 坐監 tso² ˏkám. Tso kien, 繫獄 hai² yukˏ. Hí yoh; captivity, 當奴 ˏtong ˏnò. Táng nú, 被擄掠 pí² ˋlò léukˏ. Pí lú lioh; that which unites things, 連物者 ˏlín matˏ ˋché. Lien wuh ché; an agreement, 合同 hòpˏ ˏt'ung. Hoh t'ung, 合約 hòpˏ yéukˏ. Hoh yoh, 契 k'ai'. K'í, 券 hün'. K'iuen, 券約 hün' yéukˏ. K'iuen yoh, 契約 k'ai' yéukˏ. K'í yoh, 書致 ˏshü chí'. Shú chí, 質劑

* Canton colloquial.

† 即圓壳碼所不能壞者.

* 現法國之皇家稱爲波拿巴耳地.

chí' ˏtsai. Chí tsí, 揭子 k'ít, 'tsz. K'ieh tsz, 揭單 k'ít, ˏtán. K'ieh tán, 揭券 k'ít, hün'. K'ieh k'iuen; a union, 和合 ˏwo hòp. Ho hoh, 相合 ˏséung hòp. Siáng hoh, 相和 ˏséung ˏwo. Siáng ho; a lease and a bond, 批領 ˏp'ai 'ling. P'í ling, a voluntary bond given to a third party, 甘結 ˏkòm kít. Kán kieh; a bond for borrowed money, upon which no interest is paid, 借單 tsé' ˏtán. Tsié tán, 借銀單 tsé' ˏngan ˏtán. Tsié yin tán; a bond for borrowed money, upon which interest is paid, 欠單 hím' ˏtán. K'ien tán, 揭單 k'ít, ˏtán. K'ieh tán, 揭子 k'ít, 'tsz. K'ieh tsz; a bond in ancient times, 下手書 'há 'shau ˏshü. Hiáh shau shú; a signed bond of our days, 畫指書 wák 'chí ˏshü. Hwáh chí shú; a bond of friendship, 結友者 kít, 'yau 'ché. Kieh yú ché, 交結者 ˏkáu kít, 'ché. Kiáu kieh ché; to enter into a bond, 打合同 'tá hòp ˏt'ung. Tá hoh t'ung; a bond of appearance, 到案單 tò' on' ˏtán. Táu ngán tán.

Bond, a state of servitude, 當奴 ˏtong ˏnò. Táng nú.

Bond, to give bond for, 出銀單 ch'ut, ˏngan ˏtán. Ch'uh yin tán, 交銀單 ˏkáu ˏngan ˏtán. Kiáu yin tán.

Bond-maid 奴婢 ˏnò 'p'í. Nú p'í, 婢子 'p'í 'tsz. P'í tsz, 丫頭 ˏá ˏt'au. Yá t'au, 侍婢 shí' 'p'í. Shí p'í, 使妹 'shai ˏmúi, 丫鬟 ˏá ˏwán. Yá hwán.

Bond-man 奴僕 ˏnò puk. Nú puh, 娣 't'ai. T'í, 家生娣 ˏká ˏshang 't'ai. Kiá sang t'í, 家娣 ˏká 't'ai. Kiá t'í, 阿娣 á' 't'ai, 家奴 ˏká ˏnò. Kiá nú.

Bond-servant 奴僕 ˏnò puk. Nú puh, 奴才 ˏnò ˏts'oi. Nú ts'ái, 家僕 ˏká puk. Kiá puh, 小僕 'siú puk. Siáu puh; bond-servants and bond-maids, 僕婢 puk 'p'í. Puh p'í, 奴僕 ˏnò puk. Nú puh.

Bond-service, slavery, 當奴之事 ˏtong ˏnò ˏchí sz². Táng nú chí sz, 當奴之地位 ˏtong ˏnò ˏchí tí² wai². Táng nú chí tí wei, 當奴者 ˏtong ˏnò 'ché. Táng nú ché.

Bondswoman, } a female slave, 奴婢 ˏnò 'p'í. Nú
Bondwoman, } p'í.

Bondage, slavery, 當奴僕 ˏtong ˏnò puk. Táng nú puh, 爲猪仔* ˏwai ˏchü 'tsai, 當虜 ˏtong 'lò. Táng lú, 俘囚 ˏfú ˏch'au. Fú ch'au; imprisonment, 坐監 tso² ˏkám. Tso kien, 下囚者 'há ˏch'au 'ché. Hiá ch'au ché, 下獄者 'há yuk 'ché. Hiá yoh ché; to be in bondage, 被虜 pí² 'lò. Pí lú, 當奴僕 ˏtong ˏnò puk. Táng nú puh, 爲囚奴 ˏwai ˏch'au ˏnò. Wei ch'au nú, 囚獄者 ˏch'au yuk 'ché. Ch'au yoh ché, 在獄者 tsoi² yuk 'ché. Tsái yoh ché, 在縲絏 tsoi² ˏlúi sít. Tsái lui sieh, 在絆紲 tsoi² pún² sít. Tsái pwán sieh, 在獄中 tsoi² yuk ˏchung. Tsái yoh chung; voluntary bondage, 賣身爲奴 mái² ˏshan ˏwai ˏnò. Mái shin wei nú, 自鬻爲奴 tsz² yuk ˏwai ˏnò. Tsz yuh wei nú; to be in bondage of sin, 服罪 fuk tsúi². Fuh tsúi, 爲罪之奴 ˏwai tsúi² ˏchí ˏnò. Wei tsúi chí nú, 爲罪所役 ˏwai tsúi² 'sho yik. Wei tsúi so yih; to be in bondage of Satan, 服魔鬼 fuk ˏmo 'kwai. Fuh mo kwei, 爲魔鬼之奴 ˏwai ˏmo 'kwai ˏchí ˏnò. Wei mo kwei chí nú, 爲魔鬼所役 ˏwai ˏmo 'kwai 'sho yik. Wei mo kwei so yih, 當魔鬼之奴 ˏtong ˏmo 'kwai ˏchí ˏnò. Táng mo kwei chí nú, (see Ezra 1, 11; chapt. 8, 35, Psalm 78, 61, Ps. 126, 1 and 4, Isaiah 49, 9 and 25, chapt. 52, 2, chapt. 61, 1, Luke 4, 18, Jer. 15, 2, Isaiah 42, 7.)

Bonded, secured by bond, 打過合同 'tá kwo' hòp ˏt'ung. Tá kwo hoh t'ung, 立過保單 lap kwo' 'pò ˏtán. Lih kwo páu tán; bonded goods, 保稅之貨 'pò shui' ˏchí fo'. Páu shwui chí ho, 保稅嘅貨 'pò shui' ké' fo'.

Bondsman, a slave, 奴僕 ˏnò puk. Nú puh; a surety, 担保 ˏtám 'pò. Tán páu, 保家 'pò ˏká. Páu kiá, 保人 'pò ˏyan. Páu jin; one who gives security for another, 保他者 'pò ˏt'á 'ché. Páu t'á ché, 保人嘅 'pò ˏyan ké'.

Bone 骨 kwat. Kuh, 骨頭 kwat ˏt'au. Kuh t'au, 骨骸 kwat ˏhoi. Kuh hiái; the skeleton, 全體之骨 ˏts'ün 't'ai ˏchí kwat. Ts'iuen t'í chí kuh, 全身骨 ˏts'ün ˏshan kwat. Ts'iuen shin kuh; the vertebral column, 脊骨 tsek kwat. Tsih kuh; the cervical vertebrae, 脊頸骨 tsek 'keng kwat. Tsih king kuh; the dorsal vertebrae, 背脊骨 púi' tsek kwat. Pei tsih kuh; the lumbar vertebrae, 腰骨 ˏiú kwat. Yáu kuh; axis and atlas, 頸骨首節次節 'keng kwat 'shau tsít ts'z' tsít. King kuh shau tsieh ts'z tsieh; bones of the head, 頭骨 ˏt'au kwat. T'au kuh; occipital bone, 枕骨 'cham kwat. Chin kuh; parietal bone, 左右顱頂骨 'tso yau² ˏlò 'ting kwat. Tso yú lú ting kuh; frontal bone, 額骨 ngák kwat. Geh kuh; temporal bone, 耳門骨 'í ˏmún kwat. Rh mun kuh; sphenoid bone, 蝴蝶骨 ˏú típ kwat. Hú tieh kuh; esthmoid bone, 鼻中上水泡骨 pí² ˏchung shéung² 'shui p'áu' kwat. Pí chung sháng shwui p'áu kuh; sacrum, 尾骶骨 'mí tai' kwat. Wí tí kuh; os coccyx, 尾閭骨 'mí ˏlü kwat. Wí lü kuh; bones of the face, 面骨 mín² kwat. Mien kuh; nasal bone, 鼻梁骨 pí² ˏléung kwat. Pí liáng kuh; superior jaw bone, 上牙床骨 shéung² ˏngá ˏch'ong kwat. Sháng yá ch'wáng kuh; inferior jaw bone, 下牙床骨 há² ˏngá ˏch'ong kwat. Hiá yá ch'wáng kuh; malar or cheek bone, 顴骨 ˏk'ün kwat. K'ieun kuh; lacrymal bone, 淚管骨 lui² 'kún kwat. Lui kwán kuh; palate bone, 上腭後吊鐘骨 shéung² ngok hau² tiú' ˏchung kwat. Sháng ngoh hau tiáu chung kuh; turbinated bone, 鼻中下水泡骨 pí² ˏchung há² 'shui p'áu' kwat. Pí chung hiá shwui p'áu kuh; the vomer, 犂頭骨 ˏlai ˏt'au kwat. Lí t'au kuh; ribs, 脅骨 híp kwat. Hieh kuh; costal cartilages, 脅脆骨 híp ts'ui' kwat. Hieh ts'ui kuh; clavicle or collar bone, 鎖柱骨 'so 'ch'ü kwat. So ch'ú kuh; scapula or shoulder

* In Canton, the name given to those kidnapped and sold for the Cuban market.

bone, 飯匙骨 fán² ˏshí kwat˳. Fán shí kuh, 肩髀骨 ˏkín káp˳ kwat˳. Kien kiáh kuh; humerus or arm bone, 上臂骨 shéung² pí' kwat˳. Sháng pí kuh; ulna or fore-arm bone, 正肘骨 ching' ʿchau kwat˳. Ching chau kuh; radius or turning hand bone, 輔肘骨 fú² ʿchau kwat˳. Fú chau kuh; carpus or wrist bones, 腕骨 ʿún kwat˳. Wán kuh; metacarpal or hand bones, 掌骨 ʿchéung kwat˳. Cháng kuh; phalanges or finger bones, 指骨 ʿchí kwat˳. Chí kuh; pelvis, 尻骨盤 ˏháu kwat˳ ˏp'ún. Káu kuh pw'án; ischium or sitting bone, 臀骨 ˏt'ün kwat˳. T'un kuh; the symphisis pubis, 骨盤橫骨交縫 kwat˳ ˏp'ún ˏwáng kwat˳ ˏkáu ˏfung. Kuh pw'án hung kuh kiáu fung; the acetabulum, 胯骨臼 kw'á' kwat˳ kau². Kw'á kuh k'iú; femur or thigh bone, 大腿骨 tái² ʿt'úi kwat˳. Tá t'úi kuh; patella or knee-pan; 膝蓋骨 sat˳ k'oi' kwat˳. Sih k'ái kuh; metatarsal or foot bones, 脚掌前後骨 kéuk˳ ʿchéung ˏts'ín hau² kwat˳. Kioh cháng ts'ien hau kuh; phalanges or toe bones, 脚指骨 kéuk˳ ʿchí kwat˳. Kioh chí kuh; the shape of bones, 骨骼之形 kwat˳ kák˳ ˏchí ˏying. Kuh keh chí hing; the shaft or body of ditto, 骨之中端 kwat˳ ˏchí ˏchung ˏtün. Kuh chí chung twán; the superior extremity, 骨之上端 kwat˳ ˏchí shéung² ˏtün. Kuh chí sháng twán; the inferior extremity, 骨之下端 kwat˳ ˏchí há² ˏtün. Kuh chí hiá twán; there are long and short bones, 骨有長短 kwat˳ ʿyau ˏch'éung ʿtün. Kuh yú ch'áng twán; there are round and flat bones, 骨有圓扁 kwat˳ ʿyau ˏün ʿpín. Kuh yú yuen pien; there are thick and thin bones, 骨有厚薄 kwat˳ ʿyau hau² pok˳. Kuh yú hau poh; bones have either a smooth, or rough surface, 骨面滑𨺅 kwat˳ mín² wát˳ ˏhái. Kuh mien hwáh hiái; the form of the bones is either straight or crooked, 骨形直曲 kwat˳ ˏying chik˳ huk˳. Kuh hing chih k'iuh; the external surface of the bone, 骨之外面 kwat˳ ˏchí ngoi² mín². Kuh chí wái mien; the medullary canal, 骨之髓路 kwat˳ ˏchí ʿsui lò². Kuh chí sui lú; depressions and eminences of bones, 骨之凹凸 kwat˳ ˏchí áu' tat˳. Kuh chí yáu tuh; foramina or holes of bones, 骨之孔 kwat˳ ˏchí ʿhung. Kuh chí k'ung; periosteum or covering of bones, 骨衣 kwat˳ ˏí. Kuh í; uses of the bones, 骨之功用 kwat˳ ˏchí ˏkung yung². Kuh chí kung yung; a large frame [of bones], 骨骼大 kwat˳ kák˳ tái². Kuh keh tá; flesh and bones, 骨肉 kwat˳ yuk˳. Kuh juh; all the bones, 百骨 pák˳ kwat˳. Peh kuh; the bone handle of anything 靶 pá'. Pá; to give one a bone to pick, 難爲人 ˏnán ˏwai ˏyan. Nán wei jin; to make no bones, 唔問本心 ˏm man² ʿpún ˏsam, 不問本心 pat˳ man² ʿpún ˏsam. Puh wan pún sin; to pick a bone, 咽骨 ˏlun kwat˳, 咽骨頭 ˏlun kwat˳ ˏt'au; you lazy bones! 一身懶骨 yat˳ ˏshan ʿlán kwat˳. Yih shin lán kuh, 坐懶身 tso² ʿlán ˏshan. Tso lán shin.

Bone, to take out bones from the flesh, as in cookery, 去骨 hü' kwat˳. K'ü kuh, 除清骨 ˏch'ü ˏts'ing kwat˳. Ch'ú ts'ing kuh, 起骨 ʿhí kwat˳. K'í kuh, 拆骨 ch'ák˳ kwat˳; to put whalebone into stays, 穿鯨骨於緊褡 ˏch'ün ˏk'ing kwat˳ ˏü ʿkang táp˳. Ch'uen k'ing kuh yú kang táh.

Bone-ache, pain in the bones, 骨痛 kwat˳ t'ung'. Kuh t'ung.

Bone-black, animal charcoal, 骨黑 kwat˳ hak˳. Kuh heh.

Bone-dust, bones ground for the purpose of being used as manure, 骨末 kwat˳ mút˳. Kuh moh, 骨粉 kwat˳ ʿfan. Kuh fan.

Bone-earth, the earthy residuum after the calcination of bones, 骨土 kwat˳ ʿt'ò. Kuh t'ú.

Bone-set, to set a dislocated bone, 夾骨 káp˳ kwat˳. Kiáh kuh; to unite broken bones, 駁骨 pok˳ kwat˳. Poh kuh, 續骨 tsuk˳ kwat˳. Suh kuh, 接骨 tsíp˳ kwat˳. Tsieh kuh.

Bone-setting, the act of setting bones, 駁骨 pok˳ kwat˳. Poh kuh, 駁骨者 pok˳ kwat˳ ʿché. Poh kuh ché, 續骨者 tsuk˳ kwat˳ ʿché. Suh kuh ché.

Boned, deprived of bones, 去過骨 hü' kwo' kwat˳. K'ü kwo kuh.

Boneless, without bones, 冇骨嘅 ʿmò kwat˳ ké', 無骨的 ˏmò kwat˳ tik˳. Wú kuh teh.

Bones, dice, 骰子 ˏt'au ʿtsz. T'au tsz, 色子 shik˳. ʿtsz. Sih tsz.

Bonetta, a sea fish, 魚名 ˏü ˏmeng. Yú ming.

Bonfire, a fire made as an expression of public joy and exultation, 煙火 ˏín ʿfo. Yen ho, 煙花 ˏín ˏfá. Yen hwá, 祝喜之火 chuk˳ ʿhí ˏchí ʿfo. Chuh hí chí ho.

Bongrace, a covering for the forehead, 彩額 ʿts'oi ngák˳. Ts'ái geh.

Boning, depriving of bones, 去骨 hü' kwat˳. K'ü kuh.

Bonito, a fish of the tunny kind, 魚名 ˏü ˏmeng. Yú ming.

Bonmot, a jest, 笑話 siú' wá². Siáu hwá.

Bonnet, a covering for the head, 帽 mò². Máu; ditto for females, 女帽 ʿnü mò². Nü máu; ancient court bonnets, 弁 pín². Pien; an ancient bonnet, 冠 ˏkún. Kwán, 古冠 ʿkú ˏkún. Kú kwán, 弁 pín². Pien; bonnet-strings, 帽斑 mò² pán². Máu pán, 帽帶 mò² tái'. Máu tái; bonnet-ring, 帽圈 mò² ˏhün. Máu k'iuen; bonnet-cylinder, 帽籠 mò² ˏlung. Máu lung; bonnet or band-box, 帽盒 mò² hòp˳. Máu hoh; put the bonnet in the band-box, 擠帽落帽盒嚟 ˏchai mò² lok˳ mò² hòp˳ ˏlai.

Bonnet, in fortification, a small work with two faces, having only a parapet with two rows of palisades, 兩面砲台 ʿléung mín² p'áu' ˏt'oi. Liáng mien p'áu t'ái.

Bonneted, wearing a bonnet, 戴帽 tái' mò². Tái máu.

Bonnibel, a handsome girl, 嬌女 ˏkiú ʿnü. Kiáu nü.

Bonnilass, a beautiful girl, 美女 ʿmí ʿnü. Mei nü.

Bonny, handsome, 美 ʻmí. Mei, 嬌美 ˏkiú ʻmí. kiáu mei; gay, 華麗 ˏwá laiˀ. Hwá lí, 華美 ˏwá ʻmí. Hwá mei; frolic, 爽快 ʻshong fáiˀ. Shwáng kw'ái, 嬉樂 ˏhí lok˧. Hí loh, 嬉戲嘅 ˏhí híˀ kéˀ; plump, 肥美 ˏfí ʻmí. Fí mei

Bonny-clabber, sour milk, 決酸嘅乳 küt˧ ˏsün kéˀ ʻü.

Bonton, the height of the fashion, 太時派 t'áiˀ ˏshí p'áiˀ. T'ái shí p'ái, 太時欵 t'áiˀ ˏshí ʻfún. T'ái shí kw'án, 太時典 t'áiˀ ˏshí ˏhing. T'ái shí hing.

Bonum magnum, species of plum, 梅菓名 ˏmúi ʻkwo ˏmeng. Mei ko ming.

Bonus, a premium given for a charter or other privilege, 補彩銀 ʻpò ʻts'oi ˏngan. Pú ts'ái yin; an extra divident to the shareholders of a joint stock company out of accummulated profits, 紅股 ˏhung ʻkú. Hung kú, 紅股銀 ˏhung ʻkú ˏngan. Hung kú yin; bonus of a month's rent, 批頭 ˏp'ai ˏt'au. P'í t'au.

Bony, full of bones, 多骨 ˏto kwat˧. To kuh, 髏骱 mút˧ át˧. Moh kiáh, 骳 ˏngai. Í; pertaining to bones, 骨的 kwat˧ tik˧. Kuh tih, 骨嘅 kwat˧ kéˀ; having large or prominent bones, 骯髒 ʻk'ong tsongˀ. K'áng tsáng, 骱䯒 ˏling ʻt'ing. Ling t'ing, 骨骼大 kwat˧ kák˧ táiˀ. Kuh keh tá; stout, 壯健 chongˀ kínˀ. Chwáng kien; a bony horse, 瘠馬 tsik˧ ʻmá. Tsih má; a bony (lean) person, 一㾓骨 yat˧ ˏp'ang kwat˧. Yih p'ang kuh.

Bonze, a Budhist priest, 和尚 ˏwo shéungˀ. Ho sháng.

Booby, a dunce, 呆笨 ˏngoi panˀ. Ngái pin, 呆佬 ˏngoi ʻlò. Ngái láu, 牛佬 ˏngáu ʻlò. Niú láu, 戇佬 ngongˀ ʻlò, 拙鳩 chüt˧ ˏkau. Chueh kiú; a silly booby, 書獃子 ˏshü ˏtái ʻtsz; a water fowl, 塘鵝類 ˏt'ong ˏngo luiˀ. T'áng ngo lui.

Booby-hutch, a clumsy, ill-contrived, covered carriage or seat, 馬車名 ʻmá ˏch'é ˏmeng. Má ch'é ming, 䆁㕣嘅車 ít˧ ngat˧ kéˀ ˏch'é. Nieh wuh [的] tih ch'é.

Boodh, name of Budha, 佛 fat˧. Fuh. (see Budha).

Boodhism, the system of the religion of Budha, 佛教 fat˧ káuˀ. Fuh kiáu, 釋教 shik˧ káuˀ. Shih kiáu.

Boodhist, a believer in Boodhism, 佛徒 fat˧ ˏt'ò. Fuh t'ú, 佛弟子 fat˧ taiˀ ʻtsz. Fuh tí tsz, 信佛者 sunˀ fat˧ ʻché. Sin fuh ché, 從佛者 ˏts'ung fat˧ ʻché. Ts'ung fuh ché, 從釋教者 ˏts'ung shik˧ káuˀ ʻché. Ts'ung shih kiáu ché; a Boodhist priest, 和尚 ˏwo shéungˀ. Ho sháng, 僧人 ˏsang ˏyan. Sang jin, 禿子 t'uk˧ ʻtsz. T'uh tsz, 上人 shéungˀ ˏyan. Sháng jin, 大師 táiˀ ˏsz. Tá sz.

Book, a, 書 ˏshü. Shú, 册 ch'ák˧. Ts'eh, 策 ch'ák˧. Ts'eh, 書册 ˏshü ch'ák˧. Shú ts'eh, 書籍 ˏshü tsik˧. Shú tsih, 典籍 ʻtín tsik˧. Tien tsih, 簡册 ʻkán ch'ák˧. Kien ts'eh, 簡策 ʻkán ch'ák˧. Kien ts'eh, 簡筴 ʻkán ch'ák˧. Kien ts'eh, 書卷 ˏshü ʻkün. Shú kiuen, 文籍 ˏman tsik˧. Wan tsih, 載籍 tsoiˀ tsik˧. Tsái tsih, 錄 luk˧. Luh, 葉子 íp˧ ʻtsz. Yeh tsz, 策子 ch'ák˧ ʻtsz. Ts'eh tsz; a single book (volume), 一部書 yat˧ pòˀ ˏshü. Yih pú shú; a set of books, 一套書 yat˧ t'òˀ ˏshü. Yih t'áu shú; bamboo books, 竿牘 ˏkon tuk˧. Kán tuh, 竹簡 chuk˧ ʻkán. Chuh kien; a bamboo book basket, 書籠 ˏshü luk˧. Shú luh; a book-case, 書笥 ˏshü tszˀ. Shú tsz, 書箱 ˏshü ˏséung. Shú siáng, 書櫃 ˏshü kwaiˀ. Shú kwei, 書匣 ˏshü háp˧. Shú kieh, 書匣 ˏshü háp˧. Shú hiáh; a cover of a book, 書皮 ˏshü ˏp'í. Shú p'í, 書衣 ˏshü ˏí. Shú í,; a bound book, 釘的書 ˏteng tik˧ ˏshü. Ting tih sú, 釘嘅書 ˏteng kéˀ ˏshü; a book envelop, 書夾 ˏshü káp˧. Shú kiáh 書帙 ˏshü tít˧. Shú chih; a paper book, 未釘之書 míˀ ˏteng ˏchí ˏshü. Wí ting chí shú, 未曾釘嘅書 míˀ ˏts'ang ˏteng kéˀ ˏshü; a book of accounts, 賬部 chéungˀ pòˀ. Cháng pú; a waste book, 草部 ʻts'ò pòˀ. Ts'áu pú; the Red-book, 縉紳錄 tsunˀ ˏshan luk˧. Tsin shin luh, 縉紳全書 tsunˀ ˏshan ˏts'ün ˏshü. Tsin shin ts'iuen shú; to mind one's books, 勤學 ˏk'an hok˧. K'in hioh; without book, 念得出 nímˀ tak˧ ch'ut˧. Nien teh ch'uh, 背得出 púiˀ tak˧ ch'ut˧. Pei teh ch'uh, 念得 nímˀ tak˧. Nien teh; without book, 不書 pat˧ ˏshü. Puh shú, 不寫 pat˧ ʻsé. Puh sié, 唔使讀 ˏm ʻshai tuk˧; without book, 未有權 míˀ ʻyau ˏk'ün. Wí yú k'iuen; in books, 懷念 ˏwái nímˀ. Hwái nien, 念念不忘 nímˀ nímˀ pat˧ ˏmong. Nien nien puh wáng; in favor, 寵愛 ʻch'ung oiˀ. Ch'ung ngái; to be in one's books, 欠他銀 hímˀ ˏt'á ˏngan. K'ien t'á yin, 欠佢銀 hímˀ ʻk'ü ˏngan. K'ien k'ü yin; to get out of one's books, 清數 ˏts'ing shòˀ. Ts'ing sú, 還清銀 ˏwán ˏts'ing ˏngan. Hwán ts'ing yin; to read a book, 讀部書 tuk˧ pòˀ ˏshü. Tuh pú shú; to recite a book, 念書 nímˀ ˏshü. Nien shü, 背書 púiˀ ˏshü. Pei shú, 背誦 púiˀ tsungˀ. Pei sung; a sacred book, 聖書 shingˀ ˏshü. Shing shú, 聖經 shingˀ ˏking. Shing king, 經典 ˏking ʻtín. King tien; a book that dare not be altered, 不刋之書 pat˧ ʻhon ˏchí ˏshü. Puh k'án chí shú; to revise books, 校 káuˀ. Kiáu, 校訂 káuˀ tingˀ. Kiáu ting, 校正 káuˀ chingˀ. Kiáu ching, 叅訂 ˏts'ám tingˀ. Ts'án ting, 考訂 ʻháu tingˀ. K'áu ting; to cut out blocks for a book, 刋板 ʻhon ʻpán. K'án pán 刻板 hák˧ ʻpán. K'eh pán; to print books, 印書 yanˀ ˏshü. Yin shú; to distribute books, 派書 p'áiˀ ˏshü. P'ái shú, 送書 sungˀ ˏshü. Sung shú; to burn books, 焚書 ˏfan ˏshü. Fan shú; to write books, 作書 tsok˧ ˏshü. Tsoh shú, 著書 chüˀ ˏshü. Chú shú, 寫書 ʻsé ˏshü. Sié shú; The Four Books, 四書 szˀ ˏshü. Sz shú, 四子書 szˀ ʻtsz ˏshü. Sz tsz shú; contained in books, 書有之 ˏshü ʻyau ˏchí. Shú yú chí, 錄有之 luk˧ ʻyau ˏchí. Luh yú chí, 經云 ˏking ˏwan. King yun, 書中所載 ˏshü ˏchung ʻsho tsoiˀ. Shú chung so tsái; it is written in the Sacred Book, 聖書有之 shingˀ ˏshü ʻyau ˏchí. Shing shú yú chí; to read books, 讀

書 tuk₂ ˏshü. Tuh shú, 睇書 ʿt'ai ˏshü. T'í shú, 看書 hon' ˏshü. K'án shú, 觀書 ˏkún ˏshü. Kwán shú; to write the headings on a Chinese book, 號書 hò² ˏshü. Háu shú; to mark the periods in a Chinese book, 點書 ʿtím ˏshü. Tien shú; to mark off the lesson for pupils, 授書 shau² ˏshü. Shau shú.

Book, to enter in a book, 上部 ʿshéung pò². Sháng pú, 登部 ˏtang pò². Tang pú, 落部 lok₂ pò². Loh pú, 書於部 ˏshü ˏü pò². Shú yú pú.

Book-account 數目 shò' muk₂. Sú muh.

Bookbinder, one who binds books, 釘書者 ˏteng ˏshü ʿché. Ting shú ché, 釘書師傅 ˏteng ˏshü ˏsz fú². Ting shú sz fú, 釘裝匠 ˏteng ˏchong tséung². Ting chwáng tsiáng.

Bookbindery, a place for binding books, 釘書房 ˏteng ˏshü ˏfong. Ting shú fáng.

Bookbinding, the art or practice of binding books, 釘書之藝 ˏteng ˏshü ˏchí ngai². Ting shú chí í, 釘書 ˏteng ˏshü. Ting shú.

Book-debt 登部欠債 ˏtang pò² hím' chái'. Tang pú k'ien chái.

Book-keeper 主簿 ʿchü pò². Chú pú, 掌簿 ʿchéung pò². Cháng pú, 管簿 ʿkún pò². Kwán pú.

Book-keeping 掌簿 ʿchéung pò². Cháng pú, 司理數簿 ˏsz ʿlí shò' pò². Sz lí sú pú.

Book-knowledge 讀而知之 tuk₂ ˏí ˏchí ˏchí. Tuh rh chí chí, 薄文者 pok₂ ˏman ʿché. Poh wan ché, 口耳之學 ʿhau ʿí ˏchí hok₂. K'au rh chí hioh.

Book-learned, acquainted with books and literature, 博學 pok₂ hok₂. Poh hioh, 博覽 pok₂ ʿlám. Poh lán, 博覽者 pok₂ ʿlám ʿché. Poh lán ché, 博學嘅 pok₂ hok₂ ké'.

Book-madness, bibliomany, 書狂 ˏshü ˏkw'ong. Shú kw'áng.

Book-mindedness, love of books, 書癡 ˏshü ˏch'í. Shú ch'í, 書癖 ˏshü p'ik₂. Shú p'ih.

Book-case, a case with shelves for holding books, 書架 ˏshü ká'. Shú kiá.

Booked, entered in a book, 登過簿 ˏtang kwo' pò². Tang kwo pú; registered, 登籍 ˏtang tsik₂. Tang tsih.

Booking, registering in a book, 登簿 ˏtang pò². Tang pú.

Bookish, given to reading, 書癖 ˏshü p'ik₂. Shú p'ih.

Bookless, without books, 無書 ˏmò ˏshü. Wú shú; unlearned, 未學嘅 mí² hok₂ ké', 未識文的 mí² shik₂ ˏman tik₂. Wí shih wan tih.

Bookmaker, one who writes and publishes books, 作書者 tsok₂ ˏshü ʿché. Tsoh shú ché, 著書者 chü' ˏshü ʿché. Chú shú ché.

Bookmaking, the practice of writing and publishing books, 作書之事 tsok₂ ˏshü ˏchí sz². Tsoh shú chí sz, 作書者 tsok₂ ˏshü ʿché. Tsoh shú ché.

Bookman, one whose profession is the study of books, 讀書人 tuk₂ ˏshü ˏyan. Tuh shú jin, 學者 hok₂ ʿché. Hioh ché, 士人 sz² ˏyan. Sz jin, 儒者 ˏü ʿché. Jú ché.

Bookmate, a schoolfellow, 窓友 ˏch'éung ʿyau. Chw'áng yú, 同學 ˏt'ung hok₂. T'ung hioh. 書友 ˏshü ʿyau. Shú yú.

Bookoath, an oath made on the book, or Bible, 以聖書爲誓 ʿí shing' ˏshü ˏwai shai². Í shing shú wei shí, 藉書而誓 tsik₂ ˏshü ˏí shai². Tsih shú rh shí.

Bookseller, one whose occupation is to sell books, 賣書者 mái² ˏshü ʿché. Mái shú ché, 賣書嘅 mái² ˏshü ké'; a bookseller's shop, 書舖 ˏshü p'ò'. Shú p'ú, 書坊 ˏshü ˏfong. Shú fáng, 書店 ˏshü tím'. Shú tien.

Bookselling, the employment of selling books, 賣書者 mái² ˏshü ʿché. Mái shú ché, 賣書嘅業 mái² ˏshü ké' íp₂.

Bookstall 擺書攤 ʿpái ˏshü ˏt'án. Pái shú tán.

Bookstand, a stand or frame for selling books, 書架 ˏshü ká'. Shú kiá.

Bookstore, a shop where books are kept for sale, 書舖 ˏshü p'ò'. Shú p'ú.

Bookworm, a worm that eats holes in books, 書蠹 ˏshü tò'. Shú táu, 蠹魚 tò' ˏü. Táu yú, 蟫 ˏü. Yú, 蟫 ˏyam. Yin, 白魚 pák₂ ˏü. Peh yú, 蚻魚 ʿping ˏü. Ping yú; a student closely attached to books, 書癖 ˏshü p'ik₂. Shú p'ih, 書癡 ˏshü ˏch'í. Shú ch'í.

Boom, of a sail, 帆杠 ˏfán kong'. Fán káng, 帆擔 ˏfán ˏtám. Fán tán; spanker boom, 尾梳大橫木 ʿmí ˏwai tái² ˏwáng muk₂; a bar accross the mouth of a river &c., 水閘 ʿshui cháp₂. Shwui cháh, 橫杉 ˏwáng ch'ám'. Hung shán, 橫木 ˏwáng muk₂. Hung muh; a hollow roar, as of waves, 洶聲 ˏhung ˏshing. Hiung shing.

Boom, to rush with violence, 閃過 ʿshím kwo'. Shen kwo, 飄過 ˏp'iú kwo'. P'iáu kwo, 衝過 ˏch'ung kwo'. Ch'ung kwo, 閃駛 ʿshím ʿshai. Shen shí; to swell, 飄蕩 ˏp'iú tong². P'iáu táng; to roll and roar, 波濤飄蕩 ˏpo ˏt'ò ˏp'iú tong². Po t'áu p'iáu táng, 波浪洶洶 ˏpo long² ˏhung ˏhung. Po láng hiung hiung, 波浪洶湧 ˏpo long² ˏhung ʿyung. Po láng hiung yung; to boom forth, 轟去 ˏkwang hü'.

Booming, rushing along with violence, 衝閃 ˏch'ung ʿshím. Ch'ung shen, 衝過 ˏch'ung kwo'. Ch'ung kwo, 閃過 ʿshím kwo'. Shen kwo; roaring like waves, 洶洶 ˏhung ˏhung. Hiung hiung; to come booming, 飛帆而來 ˏfí ˏfán ˏí ˏloi. Fí fán rh lái.

Boon, a gift from the emperor or any person higher in rank than the recipient, 賜物 ts'z' mat₂. Ts'z wuh, 賚賜 loi² ts'z'; ditto from those of equal rank, 送物 sung' mat₂. Sung wuh, 餽物 kwai² mat₂. Kwei wuh, 贈物 tsang² mat₂. Tsang wuh, 賞物 ʿshéung mat₂. Sháng wuh; a favor granted, 恩典 ˏyan ʿtín. Ngan tien; a prayer or petition, 稟 ʿpan. Pin.

Boon, gay, 快活 fái' út₂. Kw'ái hwoh, 快暢 fái' ch'éung'. Kw'ái ch'áng; kind, 仁慈 ˏyan ˏts'z. Jin ts'z.

Boops, a genus of fishes, 斑鱸 ˏpán ˏlò. Pán lú.

Boor, a countryman, a rustic, 農夫 ˏnung ˏfú. Nung fú, 鄉佬 ˏhéung ˋlò. Hiáng láu, 村佬 ˏts'ün ˋlò. Ts'un láu.

Boorish, rustic, 野朴 ˋyé p'okˏ. Yé p'oh, 村佬 ˏts'ün ˋlò. Ts'un láu, 鄉俗的 ˏhéung tsukˏ tikˏ. Hiáng suh tih, 村俗嘅 ˏts'ün tsukˏ ké'.

Boorishly, in a boorish manner, 如村俗嗰樣 ˏü ˏts'ün tsukˏ ˋkòm yéung². Jú ts'un suh kán yáng.

Booser, } a guzzler of liquor, 酒徒 ˋtsau ˏt'ò. Tsiú
Boozer, } t'ú, 爛酒佬 lán² ˋtsau ˋlò. Lán tsiú láu.

Boosz, a little intoxicated, 微醉 ˏmí tsui'. Wí tsui, 醉 tsui'. Tsui.

Boot, profit, 益 yikˏ. Yih, 利 lí². Lí; spoil, 脫物 t'ütˏ matˏ. T'oh wuh.

Boot, to profit, 得利 takˏ lí². Teh lí, 利 lí². Lí.

Boot 靴 ˏhù. Hiueh, 韡 ˏkáp, ˏshá. Kiáh shá; a pair of boots, 一對靴 yatˏ túi' ˏhù. Yih túi hiueh; leathern boots, 皮靴 ˏp'í ˏhù. P'í hiueh; satin boots, 緞靴 tün² ˏhù. Twán hiueh; court boots, 朝靴 ˏch'iú ˏhù. Ch'áu hiueh; celebrated boots from the capital, 京靴 ˏking ˏhù. King hiueh; square toed boots, 方頭靴 ˏfong ˏt'au ˏhù. Fáng t'au hiueh; sharp toed boots, 尖頭靴 ˏtsím ˏt'au ˏhù. Tsien t'au hiueh; water boots, 水靴 ˋshui ˏhù. Shwui hiueh; boots reaching up to the thigh, 韡 ˏhù. Hiueh; to put on boots, 著靴 chéukˏ ˏhù. Choh hiueh, 穿靴 ˏch'ün ˏhù. Ch'uen hiueh; to take off ditto, 脫靴 t'ütˏ ˏhù. T'oh hiueh, 除靴 ˏch'ü ˏhù. Ch'ú hiueh; the boot of a sedan chair, 轎櫃 ˋkiú kwai². Kiáu kwei, 轎底櫃 ˋkiú ˋtai kwai². Kiáu tí kwei; the boot of a carriage, 輩 fukˏ. Fuh; a leathern cover for a gig, 皮裙 ˏp'í ˏkw'an. P'í kw'an, 脚喙 kéukˏ ˋk'am; boots, a servant at hotels who blacks the boots, 擦鞋者 ts'átˏ ˏhái ˋché. Ch'áh hiái ché.

Bootcrimp, a frame used by boot-makers for drawing in and shaping the body of a boot, 靴搞 ˏhù mang'. Hiueh mang.

Boot-jack 脫靴板 t'ütˏ ˏhù ˋpán. T'oh hiueh pán.

Boot-tree, } an instrument to stretch and widen the
Boot-last, } leg of a boot, 靴劵 ˏhù hün'. Hiueh k'iuen.

Booted, having boots on, 著過靴 chéukˏ kwo' ˏhù. Choh kwho hiueh.

Bootee, short boots, 短靴 ˋtün ˏhù. Twán hiueh, 靴頭 ˏhù ˏt'au. Hiueh t'au.

Booth, a house or shed, built of slight materials 舍 shé'. Shié, 廬 ˏlò. Lú, 棚 ˏp'ang. P'ang, 板舍 ˋpán shé'. Pán shié; a market booth, 肆店 sz' tím'. Sz tien; a booth for vending liquor, 酒帘 ˋtsau ˏlím. Tsiú lien.

Bootless, unavailing, 無用 ˏmò yung². Wú yung; unprofitable, 無益 ˏmò yikˏ. Wú yih.

Booty, spoil taken from an enemy in war, 贓 ˏtsong. Tsáng, 贓物 ˏtsong matˏ. Tsáng wuh, 奪物 tütˏ matˏ. Toh wuh; that which is seized by violence, 刼物 kípˏ matˏ. Kieh wuh, 刼掠的物 kípˏ léukˏ tikˏ matˏ. Kieh lioh tih wuh, 搶刼之物 ˋts'éung kípˏ ˏchí matˏ. Ts'iáng kieh chí wuh.

Bopeep, to play at, 捉闖人 chukˏ ˏní ˏyan, 做闖埋戲 tsò² ˏní ˏmái hí'; the game of hide and seek, 捉闖人戲 chukˏ ˏní ˏyan hí'.

Borable, that may be bored, 可鑽 ˋho tsün'. K'o tswán.

Boracic acid 硼砂醋 ˏp'ang ˏshá ts'ò'. P'ang shá ts'ú.

Borate, a salt formed by boracic acid with any base, 硼砂酸冰 ˏp'ang ˏshá ˏsün ˏping. P'ang shá swán ping.

Borax *, a compound of boracic acic and soda, 硼砂 ˏpáng ˏshá. P'ang shá.

Bordel, } a brothel, 娼寮 ˏch'éung ˏliú. Ch'áng
Bordellers, } liáu, 老舉寮 ˋlò ˋkü ˏliú. Láu kü liáu.

Bordeller, the keeper of a brothel, 龜頭 ˏkwai ˏt'au. Kwei t'au.

Border, boundary, 界 kái'. Kiái, 交界 ˏkáu kái'. Kiáu kiái, 境界 ˋking kái'. King kiái, 疆界 ˏkéung kái'. Kiáng kiái, 邊界 ˏpín kái'. Pien kiái, 畿疆 ˏkí ˏkéung. Kí kiáng, 邊境 ˏpín ˋking. Pien king, 圉 ˋü. Yú, 界皐 kái' ˏkò. Kiái káu, 域 wikˏ. Yih, 介 kái'. Kiái, 藩域 ˏfán wikˏ. Fán yih, 垓 ˏkoi. Kái, 吭 ˏkong. Káng, 界界 léukˏ kái'. Lioh kiái, 場 ˏch'éung. Ch'áng; the confine of a state, 國之境界 kwokˏ ˏchí ˋking kái'. Kwoh chí king kiái; border states, 鄰國 ˏlun kwokˏ. Lin kwoh, 鄰壤 ˏlun ˏyéung. Lin jáng; on the border, 在境界 tsoi² ˋking kái'. Tsái king kiái, 邊上 ˏpín shéung². Pien sháng; a border city, 邊邑 ˏpín yapˏ. Pien yih; the border of a lot, 界至 kái' chí'. Kiái chí; a border stone, 界石 kái' shekˏ. Kiái shih; to guard the borders, 守圉 ˋshau ˋü. Shau yú; the border of a burial ground, 墓厲 mò² lai². Mú lí, 山界 ˏshán kái'. Shán kiái; the border of woven goods, 邊欄 ˏpín ˏlán. Pien lán; the margin or edge of a thing, 邊 ˏpín. Pien; an embroidered border, 花邊 ˏfá ˏpín. Hwá pien; the border of a shoe, 鞋緣 ˏhái ün². Hiái yuen, 紃緣 ˏch'ün ün². Ch'uen yuen, 珠口 ˏchü ˋhau. Chú k'au; the border of a dress, 衣緣 ˏí ün². Í yuen, 綢條 ˋkw'an ˏt'iú. Kw'an t'iáu, 衣純 ˏí ˋchun. Í chun, 緣邊 ün² ˏpín. Yuen pien, 裖 ím². Yeu, 裺 ˋím. Yen, 裔 yui². Í; a folded border of the sleeve, 帖邊 t'íp, ˏpín. T'ieh pien, 袖嘅帖邊 tsau² ké' t'íp, ˏpín; the border of the front of a Chinese jacket, 衾嘅帖邊 ˏk'am ké' t'íp, ˏpín; ditto the lined border on the neck, 托肩邊 t'okˏ ˏkín ˏpín. T'oh kien pien; a border round a vase or porcelain, 縊 í'. Í; a gilt border of a ditto, 金邊 ˏkam ˏpín. Kin pien; the raised border of a coin, 邊欄 ˏpín ˏlán. Pien lán.

Border, to be contiguous to, 介 kái'. Kiái, 至 chí'. Chí, 連 ˏlín. Lien, 接 tsípˏ. Tsieh, 交界 ˏkáu kái'. Kiáu kiái, 接壤 tsípˏ ˏyéung. Tsieh jáng; to approach near to, 附 fú'. Fú; to border on China, 中國交界 Chung kwokˏ ˏkáu kái'. Chung

* Found in Tibet

kwoh kiáu kiái; on the East it borders on China, 東接中國 ˏtung tsíp, ˏChung kwok. Tung tsieh Chung kwoh.

Border, to make a border, 綱邊 ʿkwan ˏpín. Kwan pien, 綱緣 ʿkwan ün². Kwan yuen, 緣邊 ün² ˏpín. Yuen pien; to border a sleeve, 貼邊 t'íp, ˏpín. T'ieh pien; to border a shoe, 絑口 ˏchü ʿhau. Chú k'au, 絑鞋口 ˏchü ˏhái ʿhau. Chú hiái k'au.

Bord-land, the demain land which a lord kept in his hands for the maintainance of his board or table, 諸侯菜地 ˏchü ˏhau ts'oi' tí². Chú hau ts'ái tí, 諸侯菜田 ˏchü ˏhau ts'oi' ˏt'ín. Chú hau ts'ái t'ien.

Bord-man, a tenant of bord-land, who supplied his lord with provisions, 供菜者 ˏkung ts'oi' ʿché. Kung ts'ái ché.

Bord-service, the tenure by which bord-land was held, 供菜分業 ˏkung ts'oi' fan² íp. Kung ts'ái fan nieh.

Bordure, a tract or compass of metal, within the escutcheon, and around it, 印心 yan' ˏsam. Yin sin.

Bore, to perforate, 穿 ˏch'ün. Ch'uen, 打穿 ʿtá ˏch'ün. Tá ch'uen, 鑽 tsün'. Tswán, 整穿 ʿching ˏch'ün. Ching ch'uen, 透 t'au'. T'au, 帑 ˏch'ung. Ch'ung, 鄒 ˏliú. Liáu, 寮 ˏliú. Liáu, 欻 küt. Kiueh, 剽 ˏlau. Lau, 卷 kün'. Kiuen, 措 ts'ò'. Ts'ú, 斂 tsuk. Tsuh, 禹 lut. Yuh; to eat through, as a worm, 食穿 shik ˏch'ün. Shih ch'uen, 蛀通 chü' ˏt'ung. Chú t'ung, 食通 shik ˏt'ung, 打穿 ʿtá ˏch'ün. Tá ch'uen; to bore a hole, 鑽眼 tsün' ʿngán. Twán yen, 錐竈 ˏchui ˏlung. Chui lung, 打眼 ʿtá ʿngán. Tá yen, 鑽竈 tsün' ˏlung. Tswán lung, 鑽孔 tsün' ʿhung. Twán k'ung, 鑽穴 tsün' üt. Tswán yueh, 穿竈 ˏch'ün ˏlung. Ch'uen lung; to bore the ears, 穿耳 ˏch'ün ʿí. Ch'uen rh, 錐耳 ˏchui ʿí. Chui rh; 針耳 ˏcham ʿí. Chin rh; to bore a gun, 鑽通鎗身 tsün' ˏt'ung ˏts'éung ˏshan. Tswán t'ung ts'iáng shin; to bore or break through, 穿鑿 ˏch'ün tsok. Ch'uen tsoh; to bore a cow's nose, 穿牛鼻 ˏch'ün ˏngau pí². Ch'uen niú pí, 牽 hün'. K'iuen, 繩鼻 ˏshing pí². Shing pí; to bore through a wall, 鑿穿幅牆 tsok ˏch'ün fuk ˏts'éung. Tsoh ch'uen fuh ts'iáng, 開竈 ˏhoi ˏlung. K'ái lung, 鑿壁 tsok pik. Tsoh pih; to bore into the ground, 打地竈 ʿtá tí² ˏlung. Tá tí lung, 鑽地竈 tsün' tí² ˏlung. Tswán tí lung; to bore through a hill, 鑿山 tsok ˏshán. Tsoh shán, 透山 t'au' ˏshán. T'au shán, 鑿穿山 tsok ˏch'ün ˏshán. Tsoh ch'uen shán; to bore through a crowd, 兼過 ˏkím kwo'. Kien kwo, 逼過 pik kwo'. Pih kwo; to bore through with an awl, 錐穿 ˏchui ˏch'ün. Chui ch'uen, 刺透 ts'ik t'au'. Ts'ih t'au.

Bore, of a gun, 口 ʿhau. K'au; ditto of a large gun, 門 ˏmún. Mun; an instrument for making holes, by turning, 鑽 tsün'. Tswán; ditto by piercing, 錐 ˏchui. Chui; a gimlet, 螺絲鑽 ˏlo ˏsz tsün'. Lo sz twán, 鑽仔 tsün' ʿtsai.

Boreal 北的 pak tik. Peh tih, 北風嘅 pak ˏfung ké'.

Boreas, the north wind, 北風 pak ˏfung. Peh fung, 朔風 shok ˏfung. Soh fung; a cold, northerly wind, 寒冷北風 ˏhon ʿlang pak ˏfung. Hán lang peh fung.

Bored, perforated by an auger, 鑽穿過 tsün' ˏch'ün kwo'. Tswán ch'uen kwo; ditto by an awl, 錐穿過 ˏchui ˏch'ün kwo'. Chui ch'uen kwo; made hollow, 鑽通過 tsün' ˏt'ung kwo'. Tswán t'ung kwo, 鑽過口 tsün' kwo' ʿhau. Tswán kwo k'au; wearied by iteration, 淹悶嘅 ˏím mún² ké', 淹悶過 ˏím mún² kwo'. Yen mwán kwo.

Borer, one who bores with an auger, 鑽者 tsün' ʿché. Tswán ché, 鑽嘅人 tsün' ké' ˏyan; one who bores with an awl, 錐穿者 ˏchui ˏch'ün ʿché. Chui ch'uen ché; an instrument to make holes with by turning, 鑽 tsün'. Tswán; a genus of worms, that pierce wood, 蠹蟲 tò' ˏch'ung. Táu ch'ung.

Boring, piercing with an auger, 鑽穿 tsün' ˏch'ün. Tswán ch'uen; ditto with an awl, 錐穿 ˏchui ˏch'ün. Chui ch'uen.

Born, to be born, 生 ˏshang. Sang, 出世 ch'ut shai'. Ch'uh shí, 生出來 ˏshang ch'ut ˏloi. Sang ch'uh lái, 生下來 ˏshang ʿhá ˏloi. Sang hiá lái, 落地 lok tí². Loh tí, 生產 ˏshang ʿch'án. Sang ch'án, 生出來的 ˏshang ch'ut ˏloi tik. Sang ch'uh lái tih; born again, 更生 kang' ˏshang. Kang sang, 再生 tsoi' ˏshang. Tsái sang, 重生 ˏch'ung ˏshang. Ch'ung sang; the first-born, 長子 ʿchéung ʿtsz. Cháng tsz, 冢子 ʿch'ung ʿtsz. Ch'ung tsz, 頭仔 ˏt'au ʿtsai, 大仔 tái² ʿtsai; the first born *, 先生 ˏsín ˏshang. Sien sang; the after born †, 後生 hau² ˏshang. Hau sang; born within doors ‡, 門生 ˏmún ˏshang. Mun sang; born into the world, 生在世 ˏshang tsoi² shai'. Sang tsái shí, 生於世 ˏshang ˏü shai'. Sang yú shí, 生斯世 ˏshang ˏsz shai'. Sang sz shí; born of heaven, 天之所生 ˏt'ín ˏchí ʿsho ˏshang. T'ien chí so sang; to be reborn, in another body, 托生 t'ok ˏshang. T'oh sang; to be born with knowledge, 生而知之 ˏshang ˏí ˏchí ˏchí. Sang rh chí chí; to be born a prince, 生而爲君 ˏshang ˏí ˏwai ˏkwan. Sang rh wei kiun; born before his time, 未足月而生 mí² tsuk üt ˏí ˏshang. Wí tsuh yueh rh sang, 唔够月而生 ˏm kau' üt ˏí ˏshang; born blind, 生而瞽 ˏshang ˏí ʿkú. Sang rh kú, 出世就盲 ch'ut shai' tsau² ˏmáng. Ch'uh shí tsiú máng; better not born, 不若唔生 pat yéuk ˏm ˏshang, 不如無生 pat ˏü ˏmò ˏshang. Puh jú wú sang; he is born in Japan, 他生於日本 ˏt'á ˏshang ˏü Yatpún. T'á sang yú Jihpún, 佢在日本國出世 ʿk'ü tsoi² Yatpún kwok

* A term used for Sir, teacher. † A term used by pupils and friends when writing to one older than themselves or to whom they accord precedence. ‡ A term used by pupils, or by teachers, when speaking of them or of the adherents of their doctrine.

ch'ut, shai', 佢係日本生嘅 'k'ü hai² Yatpún ,shang ké'.

Borne, carried, 担過 ,tám kwo'. Tán kwo, 抬過 ,t'oi kwo'. T'ái kwo; suffered, 捱 ,ngái. Yái; I have suffered many ills, 我已經捱好多苦難 'ngo 'í ,king ,ngái 'hò ,to 'fú nán². Wo í king yái háu to k'ú nán; he has borne all the expenses, 費用佢盡出 fai' yung² 'k'ü tsun² ch'ut,. Fí yung k'ü tsin ch'uh, 費用盡係佢出 fai' yung² tsun² hai² 'k'ü ch'ut,; I have borne it patiently, 此事我已久忍之 'ts'z sz² 'ngo 'í 'kau 'yan ,chí. Ts'z sz wo í kiú jin chí, 呢件事我都忍好耐咯 ,ní kín² sz² 'ngo ,tò 'yan 'hò noi² lok,.

Borneo 波羅州 Polo ,chau. Polo chau.

Borneo perfume 波羅香 Polo ,héung. Polo hiáng.

Borough, a fortified city or town, 城 ,shing. Ching, 邑 yap,. Yih; a body corporate, consisting of the inhabitants of a certain district, 縣民 ün² ,man. Yuen min; a small borough, 分司 ,fan ,sz. Fan sz.

Borough-elder, Borough-head, Borough-holder, 縣主 ün² 'chü. Yuen chú, 縣尊 ün² ,tsün. Yuen tsun, 邑宰 yap, 'tsoi. Yih tsái, 邑候 yap, ,hau. Yih hau.

Borough-master, governor of a borough, 縣主 ün² 'chü. Yuen chú.

Borrow, to take from another by request with a view to use the thing and return it, 借 tsé'. Tsié, 借來 tsé' ,loi. Tsié lái, 貸 t'ái'. T'ái, 借貸 tsé' t'ái'. Tsié t'ái, 假借 'ká tsé'. Kiá tsié, 挪借 ,no tsé'. No tsié, 藉 tsik,. Tsih, 債 chái'. Chái, 賃 shai'. Shí, 貸 t'ik,. T'ih, 乞貸 hat, t'ik,. K'ih t'ih, 叚 'ká. Kiá, 相借 ,séung tsé'. Siáng tsié; to borrow money, 借銀 tsé' ,ngan. Tsié yin, 賒錢 ,shé ,ts'ín. Shié ts'ien, 借銀來 tsé' ,ngan ,loi. Tsié yin lái, 揭借 k'ít, tsé'. K'ieh tsié, 生借 ,shang tsé'. Sang tsié, 拉猛 ,lái mang', 移挪錢銀 ,í ,no ,ts'ín ,ngan. Í no ts'ien yin; to borrow of, 相借 ,séung tsé'. Siáng tsié; to borrow for another, 旁貸 ,p'ong t'ái'. P'áng t'ái; to beg a loan, 乞貸 hat, t'ái'. K'ih t'ái, 求借 ,k'au tsé'. K'iú tsié; to copy, 抄 ,ch'áu. Ch'áu; to imitate, 效 háu². Hiáu, 學 hok,. Hioh, 學效 hok, háu². Hioh hiáu; to assume, 冒 mò². Máu; to borrow aid, 借力 tsé' lik,. Tsié lih, 借助 tsé' cho². Tsié tsú, 假人力 'ká ,yan lik,. Kiá jin lih, 請 ts'ing'. Ts'ing; to borrow a name, 冒名 mò² ,meng. Máu ming, 借名 tsé' ,meng. Tsié ming; to borrow or buy on credit, 賒買 ,shé 'mái. Shié mái, 賒來 ,shé ,loi. Shié lái; borrow or credit me for a while, 賒住吓 ,shé chü² 'há; to borrow and lend, 借來借去 tsé' ,loi tsé' hü'. Tsié lái tsié k'ü; to borrow or use a metaphor, 借喻 tsé' ü². Tsié yú, 借譬喻 tsé' p'í' ü². Tsié p'í yú; to borrow troops, 藉兵 tsik, ,ping. Tsih ping, 借兵 tsé' ,ping. Tsié ping; to borrow a knife to kill a man, (to make a third party the instrument of injury), 借刀殺人 tsé' ,tò shát, ,yan. Tsié táu sháh jin; to borrow clothes, 借光 tsé' ,kwong. Tsié kwáng; wishing to borrow they became enemies, 因借成仇 ,yan tsé' ,shing ,ch'au. Yin tsié ching ch'au; to borrow without returning, 劉備借荆州有借無還 Laupí tsé' Kingchau 'yau tsé' ,mò ,wán. Liúpí tsié Kingchau yú tsié wú hwán.

Borrowed, taken by consent of another, to be returned, 借過 tsé' kwo'. Tsié kwo, 借來過 tsé' ,loi kwo'. Tsié lái kwo, 賒來過 ,shé ,loi kwo'. Shié lái kwo; assumed, 冒過 mò² kwo'. Máu kwo; copied, 抄過 ,ch'áu kwo'. Ch'áu kwo; imitated, 效過 háu² kwo'. Hiáu kwo, 學過 hok, kwo'. Hioh kwo.

Borrower, one who borrows, 借者 tsé' 'ché. Tsié ché, 賒者 ,shé 'ché. Shié ché; a borrower's note, 借單 tsé' ,tán. Tsié tán; one who assumes, 冒者 mò² 'ché. Máu ché; one who copies, 抄者 ,ch'áu 'ché. Ch'áu ché; one who imitates, 效者 háu² 'ché. Hiáu ché, 學他者 hok, ,t'á 'ché. Hioh t'á ché.

Borrowing, taking by consent, to be returned, 借 tsé'. Tsié, 假借 'ká tsé'. Kiá tsié, 賒 ,shé. Shié; assuming, 冒 mò². Máu; imitating, 效 háu². Hiáu.

Borsholder, the head-borough, which see.

Bos, the ox and allied quadrupeds, 牛類 ,ngau lui². Niú lui.

Bosa, an intoxicating drink among the Egyptians, obtained from the meal of darnel and hempseed, 麻酒 ,má 'tsau. Má tsiú.

Boscage, thickets of wood, 茂林 mau² ,lam. Mau lin.

Boschas, the common wild duck, 野鴨 'yé áp,. Yé yáh.

Bosh-bock, a species of antelope in South Africa, 黃羊類 ,wong ,yéung lui². Hwáng yáng lui.

Bosket, Bosquet, Busket, a compartment formed by branches of trees, 林亭 ,lam ,t'ing. Lin t'ing.

Bosom, the breast of a human being, and the parts adjacent, 胸 ,hung. Hiung, 懷 ,wái. Hwái, 胸懷 ,hung ,wái. Hiung hwái, 胸前 ,hung ,ts'in. Hiung ts'ien, 胸襟 ,hung ,k'am. Hiung k'in, 衿懷 ,k'am ,wái. K'in hwái, 懷抱 ,wái 'p'ò. Hwái p'áu, 膺胸 ,ying ,hung. Ying hiung, 心胸 ,sam ,hung. Sin hiung, 心懷 ,sam ,wái. Sin hwái; embrace, as with the arms, 抱 'p'ò. P'áu; the bosom of a dress, 衫襟 ,shám ,k'am. Sán k'in, 襟懷 ,k'am ,wái. K'in hwái; a bosom-friend, 腹心之友 fuk, ,sam ,chí 'yau. Fuh sin chí yú, 知己 ,chí 'kí. Chí kí, 知心 ,chí ,sam. Chí sin, 知己之友 ,chí 'kí ,chí 'yau. Chí kí chí yú, 心肝 ,sam ,kon. Sin kán, 心腹朋友 ,sam fuk, ké' ,p'ang 'yau, 肝胆相照 ,kon 'tám ,séung chiú'. Kán tán siáng cháu; he is your nearest bosom-friend, 比當你心肝 'pí tong' 'ní ,sam ,kon. Pí táng ní sin kán; a bosom-enemy, 對頭 túi' ,t'au. Túi t'au, 世仇 shai' ,ch'au. Shí ch'au; bosom-sin, 癖好之罪 p'ik, hò' ,chí tsúi². P'ih háu chí tsúi,

偏嗜之罪 ˏp'ín shí² ˏchí tsúi². P'ien shí chí tsúi, 心懷之罪 ˏsam ˏwái ˏchí tsúi². Sin hwái chí tsúi, 溺愛之罪 nik₂ oi² ˏchí tsúi². Nih ngái chí tsúi; a bosom-thief, 家內賊 ˏká noi² ts'ák₂. Kiá nui ts'ih, 內賊 noi² ts'ák₂. Nui ts'ih; the bosom of the earth, 地心 tí² ˏsam. Tí sin, 地之中 tí² ˏchí ˏchung. Tí chí chung, 地之中央 tí² ˏchí ˏchung ˏyéung. Tí chí chung yáng; the bosom of the deep, 海底 ˋhoi ˋtai. Hái tí; the bosom of the church, 聖會之懷抱 shing² úi² ˏchí ˏwái ˋp'ò. Shing hwui chí hwái p'áu; in the bosom, 懷裡 ˏwái ˋlí (ˋlü). Hwái lí, 懷在心頭 ˏwái tsoi² ˏsam ˏt'au. Hwái tsái sin t'au.

Bosom, to inclose in the bosom, 抱在心裡 ˋp'ò tsoi² ˏsam ˋlí. P'áu tsái sin lí, 抱在懷裡 ˋp'ò tsoi² ˏwái ˋlí. P'áu tsái hwái lí, 存於懷中 ˏts'ün ˏü ˏwái ˏchung. Ts'un yú hwái chung; to hide from view, 隱 ˋyan. Yin.

Bosomed, inclosed in the breast, 懷於胸中 ˏwái ˏü ˏhung ˏchung. Hwái yú hiung chung.

Bosoming, putting into the bosom, 懷於胸 ˏwái ˏü ˏhung. Hwái yú hiung, 置於胸前 chí² ˏü ˏhung ˏts'ín. Chí yú hiung ts'ien, 放於懷中 fong² ˏü ˏwái ˏchung. Fáng yú hwái chung; embracing, as a fond mother her child, 懷抱 ˏwái ˋp'ò. Hwái p'áu, 抱 ˋp'ò. P'áu 抱住 ˋp'ò chü². P'áu chú, 懷住 ˏwái chü². Hwái chú.

Boson, see Bootswain.

Bosporus, a strait, 黑海西南峽 Hakhoi ˏsai ˏnám háp₂. Hehhái sí nán hiáh; 波士波路士 Poszpolòsz. Poszpolúsz.

Boss, a stud, knob, or protuberant ornament, 銀頂頭 ˏngan ˋting ˏt'au. Yin ting t'au, 珠頂頭 ˏchü ˋting ˏt'au. Chú ting t'au, 花鈕頂 ˏfá ˋnau ˋting. Hwá niú ting, 凸出華飾之物 tat₂ ch'ut₂ ˏwá shik₂ ˏchí mat₂. Tuh ch'uh hwá shih chí wuh; a prominence, 浮凸之物 ˏfau tat₂ ˏchí mat₂. Fau tuh chí wuh, 凸出之物 tat₂ ch'ut₂ ˏchí mat₂. Tuh ch'uh chí wuh.

Boss, the master workman, 師傅 ˏsz fú². Sz fú.

Bossed, ornamented with bosses, 鑲過 ˏséung kwo². Siáng kwo, 疱過花 ˋang kwo² ˏfá; ornamented with gems, 鑲過珠 ˏséung kwo² ˏchü. Siáng kwo chú, 有珠飾嘅 ˋyau ˏchü shik₂ ké²; ditto with silver ornaments, 有銀頂頭飾嘅 ˋyau ˏngan ˋting ˏt'au shik₂ ké².

Bossive, crooked, 曲 huk₂. K'iuh, 歪歪 ˏwái ˋmé.

Botanic, } 草木的 ˋts'ò muk₂ tik₂. Ts'áu muh tih,
Botanical, } 草木嘅 ˋts'ò muk₂ ké², 種植類嘅 chung² chik₂ lui² ké².

Botanist, one versed in the knowlege of plants or vegetables, 草學者 ˋts'ò hok₂ ˋché. Ts'áu hioh ché, 識草木者 shik₂ ˋts'ò muk₂ ˋché. Shih ts'áu muh ché, 博學草木者 pok₂ hok₂ ˋts'ò muk₂ ˋché. Poh hioh ts'áu muh ché, 本草家 ˋpún ˋts'ò ˏká. Pún ts'áu kiá.

Botanize, to seek for plants for the purpose of botanical investigation, 揀摘花草 ˋkán chák₂ ˏfá ˋts'ò. Kien tseh hwá ts'áu.

Botanizing, the seeking of plants for botaincal purposes, 揀摘花草者 ˋkán chák₂ ˏfá ˋts'ò ˋché. Kien tseh hwá ts'áu ché.

Botany *, the science of the structure of plants and their classification, 草木總理 ˋts'ò muk₂ ˋtsung ˋlí. Ts'áu muh tsung lí, 草木之學 ˋts'ò muk₂ ˏchí hok₂. Ts'áu muh chí hioh, 博學草木 pok₂ hok₂ ˋts'ò muk₂. Poh hioh ts'áu muh.

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* That Botany has never been studied by the Chinese as a science, and that up to this moment they have the crudest notions repecting the classification of plants, may be seen from an extract made from the Chinese Materia Medica. The same is found in Morrison's Engl. and Chinese Dictionary. pp. 48 and 49. "In the Pún-ts'áu-káng muh (the best Pharmacopoeia and Botanical book in China), the following are the division of plants. The word 部 pò². Pú, is used for class or order, 類 lui². Lui, for genius [genera], and 種 ˋchung. Chung, for species, or variety. Of the Poo, or larger divisions, there are five.

I. 草部 ˋts'ò pó². Ts'áu pú, which includes under-shrubs and herbs.

II. 穀部 kuk₂ pò². Kuh pú, Gramina, or grains that serve for food.

III. 菜部 ts'oi² pò². Ts'ái pú, edible herbaceous plants.

IV. 果部 ˋkwo pò². Ko pú, fruits.

V. 木部 muk₂ pò². Muh pú, trees. These general terms must be understood with a good deal of latitude. Of the 類 lui². Lui, divisions, or genera, there are but 32 promised, and of these only 30 are given. Of the 種 ˋchung. Chung, division, or the species, there are 1094. Under the class.

1. 山草 ˏshán ˋts'ò. Shán ts'áu, hill or mountain plants, such as grow wild or without cultivation, including liquorice, ginseng, narcissus, &c.

2. 芳草 ˏfong ˋts'ò. Fáng ts'áu, odoriferous or fragrant plants; the same idea seems expressed by 香草 ˏhéung ˋts'ò. Hiáng ts'áu. This division includes Mow-tan, pœony, turmeric, and other species of Amomum Daphne odorata, mint, and some varieties of Epidendrum.

3. 隰草 tsáp₂ ˋts'ò. Sih ts'áu, plants growing in marshy, wet places. In Du Halde called Field plants. This division includes Chrysanthemum; cockscomb, plantain, varieties of hibiscus, plantago, canna, &c.

4. 毒草 tuk₂ ˋts'ò. Tuh ts'áu, poisonous or noxious plants; plants, the use of which is attended with danger. The English edition of Du Halde, calls them "venomous plants." This division includes rhubarb, hemerocallis, impatiens (balsam), &c.

5. 蔓草 mán² ˋts'ò. Mán ts'áu, scandent plants that want support. Included are some species of convolvulus and rose, cucumber, china root, and honeysuckle, &c.

6. 水草 ˋshui ˋts'ò. Shwui ts'áu, water plants: acorus calamus, &c.

7. 石草 shek₂ ˋts'ò. Shih ts'áu, plants growing on stones or rocks; as saxifraga sarmentosa; sedum; and some ferns.

8. 苔類 ˏt'oi lui². T'ái lui, the moss genus, including lichens.

9. 雜草 tsáp₂ ˋts'ò. Tsáh ts'áu, miscellaneous, or plants of a mixed kind; to which are added 153 plants not used in medicine.

II. Class.

10. 麻麥稻類 ˏmá mák₂ tò² lui². Má meh táu lui, hemp, wheat, &c.

11. 稷粟類 tsik₂ suk₂ lui². Tsih suh lui, millet, maize, &c. Absolute certainty respecting these grains is not possessed.

12. 菽豆類 shuk₂ tau² lui². Shuh tau lui, Leguminous plants.

13. 造釀類 tsò² yéung² lui². Tsáu niáng lui, Grains capable of fermentation; or plants of whose grain is made wine and other drinks.

III. Class, herbaceous or kitchen plants.

14. 葷辛類 ˏfan ˏsan lui². Hiun sin lui; Alliaceous pungent and bitter plants.

Botch, a large ulcerous affection, 瘤 ˏlau. Liú, 瘡 ˏch'ong. Ch'wáng; the part of a garment mended in a clumsy manner, 劣補之處 lüt, ˋpò ˏchí ch'ü'. Liueh pú chí ch'ú, 拙補之處 chüt, ˋpò ˏchí ch'ü'. Chueh pú chí ch'ú; ill-finished work, 拙工 chüt, ˏkung. Chueh kung, 破工 p'o' ˏkung. P'o kung, 敗工 pái² ˏkung. Pái kung, 弊東西 pai² ˏtung ˏsai. Pí tung sí; a part added clumsily or unsuitably, 拙補嘅 chüt, ˋpò ké', 劣補嘅 lüt, ˋpò ké', 拙補東西 chüt, ˋpò ˏtung ˏsai. Chueh pú tung sí, 劣補嘅野 lüt, ˋpò ké' ˋyé.

Botch, to mend in a clumsy manner, 劣補 lüt, ˋpò. Liueh pú, 拙補 chüt, ˋpò. Chueh pú; to put together unsuitably, 補唔合式 ˋpò ˏm hòp, shik, 補唔同樣 ˋpò ˏm ˏt'ung yéung²; to botch a copy of verses, 强湊詩 ˋk'éung ts'au' ˏshí. K'iáng ts'au shí; to mark with botches, 號以瘡 hò² ˋí ˏch'ong. Háu í ch'wáng.

Botched, patched clumsily, 拙補過 chüt, ˋpò kwo'. Chueh pú kwo, 補過好拙嘅 ˋpò kwo' ˋhò chüt, ké'; marked with botches, 有瘡 ˋyau ˏch'ong. Yú ch'wáng, 號過以瘡 hò² kwo' ˋí ˏch'ong. Háu kwo í ch'wáng.

Botcher, a clumsy workman at mending, 拙補者 chüt, ˋpò ˋché. Chueh pú ché, 劣補嘅人 lüt, ˋpò ké' ˏyan; a mender of clothes, 補衣服者 ˋpò ˏí fuk, ˋché. Pú í fuh ché, 補衣服嘅 ˋpò ˏí fuk, ké'; a female botcher, 補衫婆 ˋpò ˏshám ˏp'o. Pú sán p'o.

Botchery, that which is done by botching, 補掩嘅工夫 ˋpò ˋím ké' ˏkung ˏfú.

Botching, mending clumsily, 拙補 chüt, ˋpò. Chueh pú, 劣補 lüt, ˋpò. Liueh pú.

Bote, (old orthography of Boot), in law, compensation, 補銀 ˋpò ˏngan. Pú yin, 補花紅銀 ˋpò ˏfá ˏhung ˏngan. Pú hwá hung yin; a compensation for wounding a person, 補湯藥 ˋpò ˏt'ong yéuk. Pú t'áng yoh; a compensation for a man slain, 花紅 ˏfá ˏhung. Hwá hung, 補安家銀 ˋpò ˏon ˏká ˏngan. Pú ngán kiá yin, 花紅銀 ˏfá ˏhung ˏngan. Hwá hung yin, 贖命銀 shuk, meng² ˏngan. Shuh ming yin; a allowance of necessaries, 補需 ˋpò ˏsü. Pú sü, 補 ˋpò. Pú.

Both, two *, 兩 ˋléung. Liáng, 二 í². Rh, 皆 ˏkái. Kiái, 俱 ˏkü. Kü, 並 ping'. Ping; both men, 兩個人 ˋléung ko' ˏyan. Liáng ko jin, 兩家 ˋléung ˏká. Liáng kiá, 大家 tái² ˏká. Tá kiá; both left, 二者都去 í² ˋché ˏtò hü'. Rh ché tú k'ü, 兩个都去 ˋléung ko' ˏtò hü'. Liáng ko tú k'ü; both arrived, 兩個並到 ˋléung ko' ping' tò'. Liáng ko ping táu; both sides, 兩便 ˋléung pín². Liáng pien, 兩邊 ˋléung ˏpín. Liáng pien; both ways, 兩樣 ˋléung yéung². Liáng yáng, 兩吓 ˋléung ˋhá; both hands, 雙手 ˏshéung ˋshau. Shwáng shau, 兩手 ˋléung ˋshau. Liáng shau, 一對手 yat, túi' ˋshau. Yih túi shau; both that and this, 彼此 ˋpí ˋts'z. Pí ts'z; they attacked both by land and water, 水陸並攻 ˋshui luk, ping' ˏkung. Shwui luh ping kung; both perished, 兩者俱亡 ˋléung ˋché ˏkü ˏmong. Liáng ché kü wáng; both are right, 兩者皆是 ˋléung ˋché ˏkái shí². Liáng ché kiái shí, 兩个都着 ˋléung ko' ˏtò chéuk; to take water with both hands, 掬水 kuk, ˋshui. Kiuh shwui, 捧水 ˋpung ˋshui. Fung shwui; to grasp with both hands; to seize with both hands, 雙手揸 ˏshéung ˋshau ˏchá. Shwáng shau chá, 兩手揸 ˋléung ˋshau ˏchá. Liáng shau chá, 兩隻手揸住 ˋléung chek, ˋshau ˏchá-chü². Liáng chih shau chá chú, 兩隻手揸緊 ˋléung chek, ˋshau ˏchá ˋkan. Liáng chih shau chá kin; both died, 兩个都死了 ˋléung ko' ˏtò ˋsz ˋliú. Liáng ko tú sz liáu; embracing with both arms, 雙手攬住 ˏshéung ˋshau ˋlám chü². Shwáng shau lán chú; husband and wife both living to a good old age, 夫婦偕老 ˏfú ˋfú ˏkái ˋlò. Fú fú kiái láu; both standing together, 並立 ping' lap, Ping lih, 兩个一拍企 ˋléung ko' yat, p'ák, ˋk'í; both gentlemen have dined, 兩位食飯了 ˋléung wai² shik, fán² ˋliú. Liáng wei shih fán liáu; both

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Du Halde says such as have a strong smell and taste, such as leeks, onions, garlic, mustard, ginger. &c.

15. 柔滑類 ˏyau wát, lui². Jau hwáh lui, Soft and slippery plants, Mucilaginous. This genus is omitted in Du Halde, it includes Lilium condidum. and tigrinum, bamboo roots, &c.

16. 蓏菜 ˋlo ts'oi². Lo ts'ái, plants producing fruit upon the ground; includes solanum; gourds; melons &c.

17. 水菜 ˋshui ts'oi². Shwui ts'ái, Water edible plants. Fuci?

18. 芝栭 ˏchí ˏí. Chí rh, Fungi, such as agaric; clavaria; peziza.

IV. Class.

19. 五果 ˋng ˋkwo. Wú ko, "The five fruits," cultivated or garden fruits, peach; apricot; rhamnus, and different sorts of plums.

20. 山果 ˏshán ˋkwo. Shán ko, hill or mountain fruits. Uncultivated fruits, such as pear, quince, diospyrus, pomegranate, oranges, citron, salisburia, &c.

21. 夷果 ˏí ˋkwo. I ko, foreign fruits, such as Le-che, longan, China olive, carambola; betel or areca nut, cocoa, jack, fig.

22. 味類 mi² lui². Wí lui, aromatics, pepper, &c.

23. 蓏類 ˋlo lui². Lo lui, plants producing their fruit on the ground.

In this division are included the water melon, grapes, and strange enough, the sugar cane.

24. 水果 ˋshui ˋkwo. Shwui ko, water fruits, such as the water lily, root and seeds. Trapa bicornis, scirpus tuberosus, &c.

V. Class.

25. 香木類 ˏhéung muk, lui². Hiáng muh lui, odoriferous woods, as the pine, larch, cassia, rose, magnolia, myrrh, cloves, sandal wood, cedar, camphor, benjamin, asafœtida, aloes, &c.

26. 喬木 ˏk'iú muk,. K'iáu muh, tall-stemmed trees, as varnish trees, sterculia, hyperanthera, sapindus, willow, tamarix, &c.

27. 灌木 kún' muk,. Kwán muh, luxuriant or free growing trees; mulberry, gardinia, cercis, calycanthus, hibiscus, bombax.

28. 寓木 ü² muk,. Yú muh, parasitic plants? Pavetta parasitica, and amber!

29. 包木 ˏpáu muk, Páu muh, flexible plants; bamboo and tabasheer: from this and the preceding genus, it would seem that the supposed production of the plant is sometimes arranged under the general head.

30. 雜木 tsáp, muk,. Tsáh muh, seven miscellaneous species, and short notices of twenty more."

* The Classifier defining the Noun, must always follow the Numeral. Vid. pp. 1 and 2, and Author's Grammar of the Chinese Language pp. 6—16.

are clever, 兩个都係伶俐 ʿléung ko' ˌtò hai² ˌling lí². Liáng ko tú hí ling lí; we both have one, 你我各一件 ʿní ʿngo kok, yat, kín². Ní wo koh yih kien; both pieces are very dirty, 兩件好罅鮓 ʿléung kín² hò' lá' ʿchá.

Bother, to tease or perplex, 煩悶 ˌfán mún². Fán mwán, 淹悶 ˌím mún². Yen mwán, 啉啤 ˌlam lut, 啊啅 ˌlun ˌchun, 嘛咪 ˌmá ʿmai, 讙詼 ˌfún ˌná. Hwán ná; do not bother me so much, 咪个淹悶我 ʿmai ko' ˌím mún² ʿngo; you must not bother him, 不可淹悶佢 pat, ʿho ˌím mún² ʿk'ü.

Bothnic, } pertaining to Bothnia, 不泥亞灣的
Bothnian, } Patníá ˌwán tik. Puhníá wán tih, 不泥亞灣嘅 Patníá ˌwán ké'.

Botryoid, } having the from of a bunch of grapes,
Botryoidal, } 一毬葡萄子嗰樣 yat, ˌk'au ˌp'ò ˌt'ò ʿtsz ʿkòm yéung². Yih k'iú p'ú t'áu tsz kán yáng, 一毬葡萄子之形 yat, ˌk'au ˌp'ò ˌt'ò ʿtsz ˌchí ˌying. Yih k'iú p'ò t'áu tsz chí hing.

Bots, a species of small worms found in the intestines of horses, 馬腸之蟲 ʿmá ˌch'éung ˌchí ˌch'ung. Má ch'áng chí ch'ung.

Bottle 罇 ˌtsun. Tsun, 樽 ˌtsun. Tsun, 墫 ˌtsun. Tsun, 尊 ˌtsun. Tsun, 坻 tò². Tú, 缾 ˌp'ing. P'ing, 缾 ˌp'ing. P'ing, 甄 ˌp'ing. P'ing, 弇 ʿím. Yen; a glass-bottle, 玻璃罇 ˌpo ˌlí ˌtsun. Po lí tsun, 玻璃罐 ˌpo ˌlí kún'. Po lí kwán; a large bottle, 大罇 tái² ˌtsun. Tá tsun; a small glass-bottle, 玻璃罇仔 ˌpo ˌlí ˌtsun ʿtsai, 細玻璃罇 sai' ˌpo ˌlí ˌtsun. Sí po lí tsun; a porcelain ditto, 瓦罇仔 ʿngá ˌtsun ʿtsai. Yá tsun tsz, 磁器罇 ˌts'z hí' ˌtsun. Ts'z k'í tsun; a leathern bottle, 皮囊 ˌp'í ˌnong. P'í náng, 皮袋 ˌp'í toi². P'í tái; a bottle of ale, 一罇啤酒 yat, ˌtsun ˌpé ʿtsau. Yih tsun pé tsiú; a bottle of wine, 一罇葡萄酒 yat, ˌtsun ˌp'ò ˌt'ò ʿtsau. Yih tsun p'ú t'áu tsiú; open the bottle, 開罇 ˌhoi ˌtsun. K'ái tsun; a bundle (bottle) of hay, 一包乾草 yat, ˌpáu ˌkon ʿts'ò. Yih páu kán ts'áu, 一捆乾草 yat, ʿkwan ˌkon ʿts'ò. Yih kw'an kán ts'áu.

Bottle, to put in bottles, 裝於罇內 ˌchong ˌü ˌtsun noi². Chwáng yú tsun nui, 入落罇裡 yap, lok, ˌtsun ʿlü. Jih loh tsun lí.

Bottle-ale 裝罇嘅啤酒 ˌchong ˌtsun ké' ˌpé ʿtsau. Chwáng tsun [的] tih pé tsiú.

Bottle-companion, } 飲友 ʿyam ʿyau. Yin yú, 酒
Bottle-friend, } 友 ʿtsau ʿyau. Tsiú yú; to become bottle-companions, 結酒友 kít, ʿtsau ʿyau. Kieh tsiú yú.

Bottle-flower 廩蒿 ʿlam ˌhò. Lin huá.

Bottle-glass 罇嘅玻璃 ˌtsun ké' ˌpo ˌlí, 吹罇嘅玻璃 ˌch'ui ˌtsun ké' ˌpo ˌlí.

Bottle-gourd, cucurbita, 葫蘆 ˌú ˌlò. Hú lú, 瓠蘆 ˌp'áu ˌlò. P'áu lú, 匏瓜 ˌp'áu ˌkwá. P'áu kwá.

Bottle-label 罇牌 ˌtsun ˌp'ái. Tsun p'ái.

Bottle-nosed, having a bottle-shaped nose, 罇嗰鼻 ˌtsun ʿkòm pí². Tsun kán pí; a red nose, 紅鼻 ˌhung pí². Hung pí, 酒鼻 ʿtsau pí². Tsiú pí.

Bottle-rack 罇架 ˌtsun ká'. Tsun kiá.

Bottle-screw, a screw to draw corks out of bottles, 枳鑽 chat, tsün'. Chih tswán, 罇鑽 ˌtsun tsün'. Tsun tswán.

Bottle-squash 蔻芋 ˌkong ú². Káng yú.

Bottled, put into bottles, 裝過於罇 ˌchong kwo' ˌü ˌtsun. Chwáng kwo yú tsun.

Bottling, putting into bottles, 裝於罇 ˌchong ˌü ˌtsun. Chwáng yú tsun.

Bottom, the lowest part of anything, 底 ʿtai. Tí, 底下 ʿtai há². Tí hiá, 底面 ʿtai mín². Tí mien, 尾 ʿmí. Wí, 礑 ʿtong. Táng; the ground work of an edifice, 基址 ˌkí ʿchí. Kí chí; a dale, 山谷 ˌshán kuk. Shán kuh; flat lands adjoining the rivers 低地 ˌtai tí². Tí tí; the bottom of a ship, 船底 ˌshün ʿtai. Ch'uen tí; to reach the bottom, 到底 tò' ʿtai. Táu tí, 徹底 ch'ít, ʿtai. Ch'eh tí; to fall to the bottom, 跌到底 tít, tò' ʿtai. Tieh táu tí; at the bottom, 在底下 tsoi² ʿtai há². Tsái tí hiá; the bottom of a basket, 櫚 kwai'. Kwei, 筐底 ˌhong ʿtai. Kw'áng tí; to examine to the bottom, 查根問底 ˌch'á ˌkan man² ʿtai. Ch'á kin wan tí, 考究到底 ʿháu kau' tò' ʿtai. K'áu kiú táu tí, 徹底省察 ch'ít, ʿtai ʿsing ch'át. Ch'eh tí sing ch'áh; to go to the bottom, 沉落水 ˌch'am lok, ʿshui. Ch'in loh shwui, 沉下去 ˌch'am há² hü'. Ch'in hiá k'ü, 沉到底 ˌch'am tò' ʿtai. Ch'in táu tí, 溺落去 nik, lok, hü'. Nih loh k'ü; the bottom of the heart, (the principles from which a person acts), 心田 ˌsam ˌt'ín. Sin t'ien, 心地 ˌsam tí². Sin tí, 心底 ˌsam ʿtai. Sin tí; how was it in the end? (literally: when it reached the bottom), 到底點樣呢 tò' ʿtai ʿtím yéung² ˌní; he is good at the bottom, i. e., he is well of and good principled, 好底子嘅人 ʿhò ʿtai ʿtsz ké' ˌyan; to stand upon a good bottom, 好地脚嘅 ʿhò tí² kéuk, ké'; love was at the bottom of it, 由愛而發 ˌyau oi' ˌí fát. Yú ngái rh fáh, 是愛所使 shí² oi' ʿsho ʿsz. Shí ngái so shí, 相思所致 ˌséung ˌsz ʿsho chí'. Siáng sz so chí; at the bottom of the stairs, 在樓梯脚 tsoi² ˌlau ˌt'ai kéuk. Tsái lau t'í kioh, 在梯脚 tsoi² ˌt'ai kéuk. Tsái t'í kioh; the bottom of liquor, 酒脚 ʿtsau kéuk. Tsiú kioh; the bottom of a lane, 巷尾 hong² ʿmí. Hiáng wí, 巷之下處 hong² ˌchí há² ch'ü'. Hiáng chí hiá ch'ú; the candle does not show the bottom, 燭不見跋 chuk, pat, ín² pút. Chuh puh yen poh.

Bottom, to build upon, 創地基 ch'ong' tí² ˌkí. Ch'wáng tí kí, 立地脚 lap, tí² kéuk. Lih tí kioh, 建立 kín' lap. Kien lih, 建置 kín' chí'. Kien chí; to furnish with a bottom, 整桶底 ʿching ʿt'ung ʿtai. Ching t'ung tí; to wind round something, as in making a ball of thread, 繳毬 ʿk'iú ˌk'au. K'iáu k'iú, 繳線 ʿk'iú sín'. K'iáu sien.

Bottom, to rest upon, 安置 ˌon chí'. Ngán chí, 安上 ˌon ʿshéung. Ngán sháng.

Bottomed, as, a flat-bottomed boat, 平底船 ˌp'ing

'tai ˏshün. P'ing tí ch'uen, 沙艇 ˏshá 'ˏt'eng. Shá t'ing.

Bottoming, founding, 建立 kín' lap₂. Kien lih, 建址 kín' 'chí. Kien chí; furnishing with a bottom, 整底 'ching 'tai. Ching tí, 做底 tsò² 'tai. Tso tí.

Bottomless, without bottom, 無底 ˏmò 'tai. Wú tí, 淵深莫測 ˏün ˏsham mok₂ ch'ak₅. Yuen shin moh ts'eh; fathomless, 不可測度 pat₅ 'ho ch'ak₅ tok₂. Puh k'o ts'eh toh, 不可測 pat₅ 'ho ch'ak₅. Puh k'o ts'eh; the bottomless pit, 無底之淵 ˏmò 'tai ˏchí ˏün. Wú tí chí yuen.

Bottomry, the act of borrowing money, and pledging the ship itself, 典船 'tín ˏshün. Tien ch'uen, 當船 tong' ˏshün. Táng ch'uen.

Bouchet, a sort of pear, 梨名 ˏlí ˏmeng. Lí ming.

Bout, a weevil, 穀蟲 kuk₅ ˏch'ung. Kuh ch'ung.

Bough, the branch of a tree, 枝 ˏchí. Chí, 樹枝 shü² ˏchí. Shú chí, 一條枝 yat₅ ˏt'iú ˏchí. Yih t'iáu chí, 枝條 ˏchí ˏt'iú. Chí t'iáu; trunk and boughs, 枝幹 ˏchí kon'. Chí kán; the topmost bough, 標 ˏpiú. Piáu, 棒 'ˏpáng. Páng, 梶 'mí. Wí, 梢 ˏsháu. Sháu, 槙 ˏtín. Tien, 杪 'miú. Miáu, 樹杪 shü² 'miú. Shú miáu.

Bought, see Buy.

Bought, the part of a sling that contains the stone, 飛砣底 ˏfí ˏt'o 'tai. Fí t'o tí, 飛砣皮 ˏfí ˏt'o ˏp'í. Fí t'o p'í.

Bougie, a wax taper, 蠟餅 láp₂ 'peng. Láh ping; a long slender instrument, that is introduced through the urethra into the bladder, 蠟條 láp₂ ˏt'iú. Láh t'iáu.

Bouillon, broth, 牛肉湯 ˏngau yuk₂ ˏt'ong. Niú juh t'áng.

Boulder-wall, } a wall built of flints or pebbles laid
Bowlder-wall, } in a strong mortar, 火石牆 'fo shek₂ ˏts'éung. Ho shih ts'iáng, 小石牆 'siú shek₂ ˏts'éung, 蠻石牆 ˏmán shek₂ ˏts'éung.

Boultin, a moulding, the convexity of which is one fourth of a circle, 圓浮花 ˏün ˏfau ˏfá. Yuen fau hwá, 圓凸花 ˏün tat₂ ˏfá. Yuen tuh hwá.

Bounce, to leap or spring, 衝跳 ˏch'ung t'iú'. Ch'ung t'iáu, 突跳 tat₂ t'iú'. Tuh t'iáu, 撞跳 chong² t'iú'. Chwáng t'iáu, 振着 ˏch'áng chéuk₅. Ch'áng choh; to rush out suddenly, 衝出 ˏch'ung ch'ut₅. Ch'ung ch'uh, 突然跳出 tat₂ ˏín t'iú' ch'ut₅. Tuh jen t'iáu ch'uh; to thump or bounce against, 搥着 p'ung' chéuk₅. P'ung choh, 撞着 chong² chéuk₅. Chwáng choh; to leap suddenly, 忽然跳起 fat₅ ˏín t'iú' 'hí. Hwuh jen t'iáu k'í; to bounce into one's presence, 闖入 'ch'ong yap₂. Ch'wáng jih, 撞入 chong² yap₂. Chwáng jih; to boast, 矜誇 ˏking ˏkw'á. King kw'á.

Bounce, a heavy blow, 撞者 chong² 'ché. Chwáng ché, 搥者 p'ung' 'ché. P'ung ché, 闖者 ch'ong' 'ché. Ch'wáng ché, 嘭聲 pang² ˏshing. Pang shing; a thump with a large, solid body, 一搥 yat₅ p'ung'. Yih p'ung, 一撞 yat₅ chong². Yih chwáng; a boast, 矜誇嘅話 ˏking ˏkw'á ké' wá², 誇大之言 ˏkw'á tái' ˏchí ˏín. Kw'á tá chí yen; a bold lie, 大話精 tái² wá² ˏtsing. Tá hwá tsing, 無稽之談 ˏmò ˏk'ai ˏchí ˏt'ám. Wú k'í chí t'án; that was a bounce, 咁荒唐 kòm' ˏfong ˏt'ong. Kán hwáng t'áng, 謬哉其言也 mau² ˏtsoi ˏk'í ˏín 'ˏyá. Miú tsái k'í yen yé.

Bouncer, a boaster, 矜誇者 ˏking ˏkw'á 'ché. King kw'á ché,

Bouncing, leaping, 衝跳 ˏch'ung t'iú'. Ch'ung t'iáu; bouncing with violence, 搥着 p'ung' chéuk₅. P'ung choh, 撞着 chong² chéuk₅. Chwáng choh, 衝撞 ˏch'ung chong². Ch'ung chwáng.

Bouncing, stout, 壯健 chong' kín². Chwáng kien, 肥壯 ˏfí chong'. Fí chwáng.

Bound, a limit, 界限 kái' hán². Kiái hien, 戒限 kái' hán². Kiái hien, 境界 'king kái'. King kiái; the limit of indulgence or desire, 慾之戒限 yuk₂ ˏchí kái' hán². Yuh chí kiái hien; a leap, 一跳 yat₅ t'iú'. Yih t'iáu; a rebound, 撞翻者 chong² ˏfán 'ché. Chwáng fán ché, 撞翻轉頭 chong² ˏfán chün' ˏt'au. Chwáng fán chuen t'au; the bounds of a country, 國之境界 kwok₂ ˏchí 'king kái'. Kwoh chí king kiái; to set bounds, 限住 hán² chü². Hien chú, 立限 lap₂ hán². Lih hien; ambition has its bounds, 心高之有限 ˏsam ˏkò ˏchí 'ˏyau hán². Sin káu chí yú hien; it has its bounds, 有限度 'ˏyau hán² tò². Yú hien tú; within bounds, 不逾度 pat₅ ˏü tò². Puh yú tú.

Bound, to set limits to a thing, 限 hán². Hien, 限住 hán² chü². Hien chú, 界限 kái' hán². Kiái hien, 立限 lap₂ hán². Lih hien; to set limits to one's desires, 戒慾 kái' yuk₂. Kiái yuh, 節慾 tsít₅ yuk₂. Tsieh yuh; to mention the boundaries of a country, 說國之境界 shüt₅ kwok₂ ˏchí 'king kái'. Shwoh kwoh chí king kiái; to restrain, 阻碍 'cho ngoi². Tsú ngái, 阻住 'cho chü². Tsú chú, 碍住 ngoi² chü². Ngái chú, 壓住 át₅ chü². Yáh chú, 制住 chai' chü². Chí chú; to bound upon, 至 chí'. Chí, 接 tsíp₅. Tsieh, 連 ˏlín. Lien; to hem in, 圍住 ˏwai chü². Wei chú.

Bound, to jump, 跳 t'iú'. T'iáu, 跳躍 t'iú' yéuk₂. T'iáu yoh; to bound upwards, 跳起 t'iú' 'hí. T'iáu k'í, 揚起 ˏyéung 'hí. Yáng k'í; to rebound, 撞翻 chong² ˏfán. Chwáng fán, 撞翻轉頭 chong² ˏfán chün' ˏt'au. Chwáng fán chuen t'au, 倒撞 'tò chong². Táu chwáng, 跳翻轉頭 t'iú' ˏfán chün' ˏt'au. T'iáu fán chuen t'au; to fly back, as a door, 拍翻轉頭 p'ák₅ ˏfán chün' ˏt'au. P'eh fán chuen t'au; to fly back, as a stone, 飛翻轉頭 ˏfí ˏfán chün' ˏt'au. Fí fán chuen t'au.

Bound, made fast by a band, 綁了 'pong 'ˏliú. Páng liáu, 綁過 'pong kwo'. Páng kwo, 束了 ch'uk₅ 'ˏliú. Shuh liáu, 捆了 'kwan 'ˏliú. Kwan liáu, 綑了 'kwan 'ˏliú. Kwan liáu; bound with fetters, 繫以桎梏 hai² 'ˏí chat₂ kuk₅. Hi í chih kuh, 綁了手脚 'pong 'ˏliú 'shau kéuk₅. Páng liáu shau kioh; bound, as a book, 釘過 ˏteng kwo'. Ting kwo, 釘了 ˏteng 'ˏliú. Ting liáu; bound up, 綁起 'pong 'hí. Páng k'í, 綑繫了 'kwan hai² 'ˏliú. Kwan hí liáu, 綑束過 'kwan

ch'uk, kwo'. Kwan shuh kwo, 縛束了 fok, ch'uk, 'liú. Foh shuh liáú; bound with a rope, 被繩綁過 pí² ,shing 'pong kwo'. Pí shing páng kwo; bound with rattans, 被籐綁過 pí² ,t'ang 'pong kwo'. Pí t'ang páng kwo; bound hand and foot, 手足綁縛 'shau tsuk, 'pong fok,. Shau tsuh páng foh; bound and without resources or plan to extricate one's self, 束手無策 ch'uk, 'shau ,mò ch'ák,. Shuh shau wú ts'eh; to be bound, as security, 做保家 tsò² 'pò ,ká. Tso páu kiá, 做担保 tsò² ,tám 'pò. Tso tán páu, 保領 'pò 'leng. Páu ling; obliged by moral ties, 分所當然 fan² 'sho ,tong ,ín. Fan so táng jen, 分所應當 fan² 'sho ,ying ,tong. Fan so ying táng, 本分之事 'pún fan² ,chí sz². Pún fan chí sz, 應分慨事 ,ying fan² ké' sz², 無奈何 ,mò noi² ,ho. Wú nái ho; bound for, as a ship, 駛去 'shai hü'. Shí k'ü; what port are you bound for? 你駛去邊處呢 'ní 'shai hü' ,pín ch'ü' ,ní, 駛去那裡 'shai hü' 'ná 'lí. Shí k'ü ná lí; ice-bound, 因冰不能行船 ,yan ,ping pat, ,nang ,hang ,shün. Yin ping puh nang hang ch'uen, 因冰不能揚帆 ,yan ,ping pat, ,nang ,yéung ,fán. Yin ping puh nang yáng fán; wind-bound, 逆風不能揚帆 yik, ,fung pat, ,nang ,yéung ,fán. Nih fung puh nang yáng fán, 啱風唔開得身 ngák, ,fung ,m ,hoi tak, ,shan.

Boundary 境界 'king kái'. King kiái, 疆界 ,kéung kái'. Kiáng kiái, 交界 ,káu kái'. Kiáu kiái, 界至 kái' chí'. Kiái chí, 戒 kái'. Kiái, 邊界 ,pín kái'. Pien kiái, 邊疆 ,pín ,kéung. Pien kiáng, 邊鄙 ,pín 'p'í, 域 wik,. Yih, 畛 'ch'an. Ch'in, 介 kái'. Kiái, 畛域 'ch'an wik,. Ch'in yih, 疆域 ,kéung wik,. Kiáng yih, 障界 chéung' kái'. Cháng kiái, 畧界 léuk, kái'. Lioh kiái, 藩 ,fán. Fán, 藩域 ,fán wik,. Fán yih, 畿垠 ,k'í ,ngan. K'í yin, 界址 kái' 'chí. Kiái chí, 埸 yik,. Yih, 垓 ,koi. Kái, 垗 chiú². Cháu, 坵 ,kwá. Kwá, 境壤 'king ,yéung. King jáng, 壆 k'ít,. K'ieh; the southern boundary, 南界 ,nám kái'. Nán kiái, 南之境界 ,nám ,chí 'king kái'. Nán chí king kiái; the boundaries of China, 中國之境界 Chungkwok ,chí 'king kái'. Chungkwoh chí king kiái; the adjoining boundary, 交界 ,káu kái'. Kiáu kiái, 附境 fú² 'king. Fú king, 連界 ,lín kái'. Lien kiái, 接壤 tsíp, ,yéung. Tsieh jáng; a boundary stone, 界石 kái' shek,. Kiái shih, 界柱 kái' 'ch'ü. Kiái ch'ú; to guard the boundary, 防守境界 ,fong 'shau 'king kái'. Fáng shau king kiái, 鎮守邊關 chan' 'shau ,pín ,kwán. Chin shau pien kwán, 鎮境 chan' 'king. Chin king; a boundary pass, 關口 ,kwán 'hau. Kwán k'au; a boundary barrier, 關閘 ,kwán cháp,. Kwán cháh; the boundary of a field, 田基路 ,t'ín ,kí lò². T'ien kí lú, 埏塝 ,ín ,p'ong. Yen p'áng; a neighbouring boundary, 鄰境 ,lun 'king. Lin king, 鄰壤 ,lun ,yéung. Lin jáng; within the boundary, 境內 'king noi². King nui, 境界之內 'king kái' ,chí noi². King kiái chí nui; do not pass the boundary of propriety, 不可過度 pat, 'ho kwo' tò². Puh k'o kwo tú, 不可過分 pat, 'ho kwo' fan². Puh k'o kwo fan, 毋出乎禮儀 ,mò ch'ut, ,ú 'lai ,í. Wú ch'uh hú lí í, 毋出乎規矩 ,mò ch'ut, ,ú ,kw'ai 'kü. Wú ch'uh hú kw'ei kü, 毋越禮犯分 ,mò üt, 'lai fán² fan². Wú yueh lí fán fan, 咪个過分 'mai ko' kwo' fan², 非禮勿行 ,fí 'lai mat, ,hang. Fí lí wuh hang, 非禮勿動 ,fí 'lai mat, tung². Fí lí wuh tung; to overstep the boundary of propriety, 越禮 üt, 'lai. Yueh lí; the boundary line between reason and passion is the Due Medium, 中庸者理慾之關也 ,chung ,yung 'ché 'lí yuk, ,chí ,kwán 'yá. Chung yung ché lí yuh chí kwán yé; the boundary line between reason and passion (or equity and selfishness), 公私之界 ,kung ,sz ,chí kái'. Kung sz chí kiái, 邪正之分 ,ts'é ching' ,chí ,fan. Sié ching chí fan, 理欲之關 'lí yuk, ,chí ,kwán. Lí yuh chí kwán.

Bounded by, 接 tsíp,. Tsieh, 至 chí'. Chí, 連 ,lín. Lien, 距於 'k'ü ,ü. K'ü yú; in the east China is bounded by the sea, 中國東邊至海 Chungkwok ,tung ,pín chí' 'hoi. Chung kwoh tung pien chí hái; in the south by Anam, 南接安南 ,nám tsíp, Onnám. Nán tsieh Ngánnán.

Bounden, it is my bounden duty, 係我本分 hai² 'ngo 'pún fan². Hí wo pún fan, 是余應分 shí² ,ü ,ying fan². Shí yú ying fan.

Bounding, limiting, 限住 hán² chü². Hien chú, 立限 lap, hán². Lih hien; restraining, 阻碍 'cho ngoi². Tsú ngái, 阻住 'cho chü². Tsú chú, 限之 hán² ,chí. Hien chí; leaping, 跳 t'iú'. T'iáu, 衝跳 ,ch'ung t'iú'. Ch'ung t'iáu; advancing with leaps, 突然跳前 tat, ,ín t'iú' ,ts'ín. Tuh jen t'iáu ts'ien; rebounding, 撞反 chong² 'fán. Chwáng fán, 撞翻 chong² ,fán. Chwáng fán.

Boundless, without bound or limit, 無限 ,mò hán². Wú hien, 無涯 ,mò ,ngái. Wú yái, 無岸 ,mò ngon². Wú ngán, 無邊 ,mò ,pín. Wú pien, 無際 ,mò tsai'. Wú tsí, 無垠 ,mò ,ngan. Wú yin, 無窮 ,mò ,k'ung. Wú k'ung, 無盡 ,mò tsun². Wú tsin, 無極 ,mò kik,. Wú kih, 無疆 ,mò ,kéung. Wú kiáng, 無畿 ,mò ,k'í. Wú k'í, 渺茫 'miú ,mong. Miáu máng, 渺渺茫茫 'miú 'miú ,mong ,mong. Miáu miáu máng máng, 洚洞 kong' tung². Kiáng tung; immeasurable, 無量 ,mò léung². Wú liáng; the boundless ocean, 溟海 ,ming 'hoi. Ming hái, 瀛溟 ,ying ,ming. Ying ming, 汪洋 ,wong ,yéung. Wáng yáng, 滇沔 ,tín mín². Tien mien, 瀁瀁 yéung² yéung². Yáng yáng; boundless power, 無限之權 ,mò hán² ,chí ,k'ün. Wú hien chí k'iuen; boundless duration, 無限之時 ,mò hán² ,chí ,shí. Wú hien chí shí, 永遠 'wing 'ün. Yung yuen; boundless in his desires, 私慾無度 ,sz yuk, ,mò tò². Sz yuh wú tú, 心欲無限 ,sam yuk, ,mò hán². Sin yuh wú hien; to enjoy boundless happiness, 享福無窮 'héung fuk, ,mò ,k'ung. Hiáng fuh wú k'ung; to obtain boundless happiness, 獲福無疆 wok, fuk, ,mò ,kéung.

Boundlessness, the quality of being without limit, 無限者 ˏmò hán² ʻché. Wú hien ché, 無疆者 ˏmò ˏkéung ʻché. Wú kiáng ché.

Bounteous, liberal in charity, 廣施 ʻkwong ˏshí. Kwáng shí, 博施 pok˪ ˏshí. Poh shí, 博濟 pok˪ tsai'. Poh tsí, 廣濟 ʻkwong tsai'. Kwáng tsí; disposed to give freely, 樂施 lok˩ ˏshí. Loh shí, 歡然施濟 ˏfún ˏín ˏshí tsai'. Hwán jen shí tsí; generous, 寬廣的 ˏfún ʻkwong tik˪. Kwán kwáng tih, 寬大 ˏfún tái². Kwán tá, 寬洪 ˏfún ˏhung. Kwán hung; kind, 慈心 ˏts'z ˏsam. Ts'z sin, 仁慈 ˏyan ˏts'z. Jin ts'z, 慈祥 ˏts'z ˏts'éung. Ts'z ts'iáng, 慈良 ˏts'z ˏléung. Ts'z liáng.

Bounteously, liberally, 寬然 ˏfún ˏín. Kwán jen, 恢然 ˏfúi ˏín. Kwei jen, 廣大 ʻkwong tái². Kwáng tá, 洪大 ˏhung tái². Hung tá, 恢恢然 ˏfúi ˏfúi ˏín. Kwei kwei jen.

Bounteousness, munificence, 廣施 ʻkwong ˏshí. Kwáng shí, 廣賜 ʻkwong ts'z'. Kwáng ts'z, 大賞 tái² ʻshéung. Tá sháng, 胸衾寬闊 ˏhung ˏk'am ˏfún fút˪. Hiung k'in kwán kw'oh; Kindness, 慈祥 ˏts'z ˏts'éung. Ts'z ts'iáng.

Bountiful, free to give, 廣施 ʻkwong ˏshí. Kwáng shí, 廣賜 ʻkwong ts'z'. Kwáng ts'z, 大施 tái² ˏshí. Tá shí; generous, 寬大 ˏfún tái². Kwán tá, 寬廣的 ˏfún ʻkwong tik˪. Kwán kwáng tih.

Bountifully, liberally, 恢然 ˏfúi ˏín. Kwei jen, 寬然 ˏfún ˏín. Kwán jen, 廣廣然 ʻkwong ʻkwong ˏín. Kwáng kwáng jen.

Bountifulness, liberality in the bestowment of gifts and favors, 廣施者 ʻkwong ˏshí ʻché. Kwáng shí ché, 廣賜者 ʻkwong ts'z' ʻché. Kwáng ts'z ché, 寬裕者 ˏfún ü² ʻché. Kwán yú ché, 寬仁 ˏfún ˏyan. Kwán jin, 廣施恩者 ʻkwong ˏshí ˏyan ʻché. Kwáng shí ngan ché.

Bounty, liberality in bestowing gifts and favors, 廣施者 ʻkwong ˏshí ʻché. Kwáng shí ché, 大施恩者 tái² ˏshí ˏyan ʻché. Tá shí ngan ché, 厚施者 hau² ˏshí ʻché. Hau shí ché, 大恩 tái² ˏyan. Tá ngan, 厚恩 hau² ˏyan. Hau ngan, 洪恩 ˏhung ˏyan. Hung ngan, 盛恩 shing² ˏyan. Shing ngan, 浩恩 hò² ˏyan. Háu ngan, 盛惠 shing² wai'. Shing hwui; imperial bounty, 皇恩 ˏwong ˏyan. Hwáng ngan, 聖恩廣大 shing² ˏyan ʻkwong tái². Shing ngan kwáng tá, 皇恩浩蕩 ˏwong ˏyan hò² tong². Hwáng ngan háu táng; a premium offered to induce men to enlist into public service, 賞銀 ʻshéung ˏngan. Sháng yin, 恩賜 ˏyan ts'z'. Ngan ts'z, 賑者 chan' ʻché. Chin ché; kindness, 慈祥 ˏts'z ˏts'éung. Ts'z ts'iáng.

Bouquet, a bunch of flowers, 一朵花 yat˪ ʻto [ʻtù] ˏfá. Yih to hwá; a large ditto, 一毬花 yat˪ ˏk'au ˏfá. Yih k'iú hwá; bouquets, 花朵 ˏfá ʻto. Hwá to.

Bourdon, a pilgrim's staff, 遊人之拐杖 ˏyau ˏyan ˏchí ʻkwái chéung². Yù jin chí kwái cháng.

Bourgeois, a small kind of printing types, 小錫字 ʻsiú sek˪ tsz². Siáu sih tsz.

Bourgeon, to sprout, 萌芽 ˏmang ˏngá. Mang yá, 出芽 ch'ut˪ ˏngá. Ch'uh yá.

Bourn 交界 ˏkáu kái'. Kiáu kiái.

Borunonite, an ore consisting of lead, antimony, copper and sulphur, 雜金礦 tsáp˩ ˏkam kwong'. Tsáh kin kwáng.

Bourse, the French name for an Exchange, 公所 ˏkung ʻsho. Kung so, 商人公所 ˏshéung ˏyan ˏkung ʻsho. Sháng jin kung so.

Bouse, } to drink freely, 大飲酒 tái² ʻyam ʻtsau.
Boose, } Tá yin tsiú, 爛飲 lán² ʻyam. Lán yin.

Bousy, drunken, 爛醉 lán² tsui'. Lán tsui, 酒醉 ʻtsau tsui'. Tsiú tsui, 大醉 tái² tsui'. Tá tsui.

Bout, a turn, 一扭 yat˪ ʻnau. Yih niú, 一轉 yat˪ ʻchün. Yih chuen; attempt, 一試 pat˪ shí'. Yih shí; for this bout, 此一時 ʻts'z yat˪ ˏshí. Ts'z yih shí; do it all at one bout, 一氣做完 pat˪ hí' tsò² ˏün. Yih k'í tso yuen; a single part of an action carried on at successive intervals, 歇吓做 hít˪ ˏhá tsò². Hieh hiá tso.

Boutade, a whim, 戇意 ngong² í'. Ch'un í, 戇事 ngong² sz². Ch'un sz.

Boutefeu, an incendiary, 放火者 fong' ʻfo ʻché. Fáng ho ché.

Bovey-coal, an inflammable fossil, 烏火炭 ˏú ʻfo t'án². Wú ho t'án.

Bovid 牛的 ˏngau tik˪. Niú tih, 牛嘅 ˏngau ké', 牛類嘅 ˏngau lui² ké'.

Bovine, pertaining to oxen and cows, 牛類 ˏngau lui². Niú lui, 牛的 ˏngau tik˪. Niú tih, 牛嘅 ˏngau ké'.

Bow, to bend the body in token of respect, 揖 yap˩. Yih, 作揖 tsok˪ yap˩. Tsoh yih, 拱揖 ʻkung yap˩. Kung yih, 拱挹 ʻkung yap˩. Kung yih, 打一躬 ʻtá yat˪ ˏkung. Tá yih kung, 拜 pái'. Pái, 舉 ˏk'ing. K'ing, 趌 pak˩. Peh; to bow the head to the ground, to knock the head, 頓首 tun² ʻshau. Tun shau, 頓首拜 tun² ʻshau pái'. Tun shau pái, 稽首 ˏk'ai ʻshau. K'í shau, 稽顙 ˏk'ai ʻsong. K'í sáng, 叩頭 k'au' ˏt'au. K'au t'au, 磕頭 hòp˩ ˏt'au. K'oh t'au, 下首 ʻhá ʻshau. Hiá shau, 低首 ˏtai ʻshau. Tí shau, 空首 ˏhung ʻshau. K'ung shau; to bend the body, 曲躬 huk˪ ˏkung. K'iuh kung, 曲身 huk˪ ˏshan. K'iuh shin, 攣腰 ˏlün ˏiú. Liuen yáu, 折腰 chít˪ ˏiú. Cheh yáu, 鞠躬 kuk˪ ˏkung. Kiuh kung; to depress, 壓 át˪. Yáh; to bow the knees, 跪膝 kwai² sat˪. Kwei sih, 屈膝 wat˪ sat˪. K'iuh sih; to subdue, 克服 hak˪ fuk˩. K'eh fuh, 壓服 át˪ fuk˩. Yáh fuh, 彈壓 ˏt'án át˪. T'án yáh; to bow one's will, 克己 hak˪ ʻkí. K'eh kí, 自克 tsz² hak˪. Tsz k'eh; to bow the nations, 克民 hak˪ ˏman. K'eh min, 克服人民 hak˪ fuk˩ ˏyan ˏman. K'eh fuh jin min; to bow cotton, 彈棉花 ˏt'án ˏmín ˏfá. T'án mien hwá; to bow the fiddle, 挫 ts'o'. Ts'o; to bow the hands even with the head, 拱手 ʻkung ʻshau. Kung shau.

Bow, to bow down, or kneel, as in worship, 跪下 kwai² há'. Kwei hiá, 屈膝 wat˪ sat˪. K'iuh sih,

跪低 kwai² ˏtai. Kwei tí, 跪 kwai². Kwei; to bow and kneel, 拜跪 pái' kwai². Pái kwei; to bow in reverence, 拜 pái'. Pái; to bow to the ground, 叩頭 k'au' ˍt'au. K'au t'au, 磕頭 hòp₂ ˍt'au. K'oh t'au; to bow to one, to nod or bow slightly, 喦喦頭 ngap₂ ngap₂ ˍt'au; to bow in return, 還揖 ˏwán yap₅. Hwán yih; to sink under pressure, 服虐 fuk₂ yéuk₂. Fuh yoh (nioh), 屈身 wat₅ ˍshan. K'iuh shin; he can bow and rise at will, 能屈能伸 ˍnang wat₅ ˍnang ˏshan. Nang k'iuh nang shin; to bow to the empress, 肅 suk₅.

Bow, to make a bow, in token of respect, 作揖 tsok₅ yap₅. Tsoh yih, 打一躬 'tá yat₅ ˏkung. Tá yih kung; to bend the body and making a gentle bow with the head, 附身把頭一低 fú² ˏshan 'pá ˍt'au yat₅ ˏtai. Fú shin pá t'au yih tí; to make a bow and depart, 拱別 'kung pít₂. Kung pieh; three genuflexions and nine bows with the head, 三跪九叩 ˏsám kwai² 'kau k'au'. Sán kwei kiú k'au; to bow and enquire, 叩問 k'au' man². K'au wan; to bow and petition, 叩稟 k'au' 'pan. K'au pin; to make six bows, 行六肅 ˍhang luk₂ suk₅.

Bow-grace 船頭衞 ˍshün ˍt'au wai². Ch'uen t'au wei, 衞船頭架 wai² ˍshün ˍt'au ká'. Wei ch'uen t'au kiá.

Bow-piece 船頭砲 ˍshün ˍt'au p'áu'. Ch'uen t'au p'áu.

Bow, an instrument of war and hunting, 弓 ˏkung. Kung, 彌 ˏpang. Pang, 弧 ˍú. Yú; a bow used by mounted archers, 馬弓 'má ˏkung. Má kung; a pellet bow, 彈弓 tán² ˏkung. Tán kung. 彊 chí². Chí, 彊 chan². Chin; a double or cross-bow, 弩 'nò. Nú, 弮 ˏhün. K'iuen; ditto one made of horn, 弮 ˏkün. Kiuen; a small bow, 弩 ˏfú. K'ú, 細弓 sai' ˏkung. Sí kung; a strong bow, 硬弓 ngáng² ˏkung. Ngang kung, 彊 ˍk'éung. K'iáng, 弩 'ch'an. Ch'in, 弩 'ch'an. Ch'in, 弩 híp₂. Hieh, 彊 kau². Kiú, 彊 'ts'ám. Ts'án, 寒 'kín. Kien; a plain bow, 弭 'mai. Mí; a large bow, 大弨 tái² ˏtiú. Tá tiáu; a wooden bow, 弧 ˍú. Hú; a drawn bow, 弓 ˏú. Wú, 彀 k'au'. Kau; a bow unstrung, 弛 'ch'í. Ch'í, 解弓弦 'kái ˏkung ˍín. Kiái kung hien; to grasp or hold a bow, 持弓 ˍch'í ˏkung. Ch'í kung, 搋弓 ˏchá ˏkung. Chá kung; to bend the bow, 開弓 ˏhoi ˏkung. K'ái kung, 拉弓 ˏlái ˏkung, 張弓 ˏchéung ˏkung. Cháng kung, 扯滿 'ch'é 'mún. Ch'é mwán; bows and arrows, 弓箭 ˏkung tsín'. Kung tsien, 弓矢 ˏkung 'ch'í. Kung shí; a bent bow, 弭 ˍyéung. Yáng, 彊 ˍk'ün. K'iuen, 彼委 p'í² 'wai. P'í wei; a bowstring, 弦 ˍín. Hien, 弓弦 ˏkung ˍín. Kung hien, 彈 pat₅. Pih, 彊 'ts'ám. Ts'án; the handle of the bow, 弓把 ˏkung pá'. Kung pá, 弭 'fú. Fú; a bowshot, 一箭路 yat₅ tsín' lò². Yih tsien lú; a painted bow, 彈 ˏtun. Tun, 畫弓 wák₂ ˏkung. Hwáh kung; the ends of a bow, 弦 tsun'. Siun, 弓頭 ˏkung ˍt'au. Kung t'au; a slackened bow, 彌 ˏmí. Mí; sinews are used for bow strings, 牛筋作弦 ˏngau ˏkan tsok₅ ˍín. Niú kin tsoh hien; to discharge a bow, 放箭 fong' tsín'. Fáng tsien.

Bow, the, of a violin, 四絃弓 sz' ˍín ˏkung. Sz hien kung; to draw a fiddle bow, 研四絃 ˏngán sz' ˍín. Yen sz hien; the bow of a ship, 船頭 ˍshün ˍt'au. Ch'uen t'au; the bow of a junk, 暢嘴 ch'éung' 'tsui. Ch'áng tsui; a support on a ship's bow, 弼 pat₂. Pih; a rain-bow, 虹 ˍhung. Hung, 天虹 ˏt'ín ˍhung. T'ien hung, 蜺 ˍngai. Í; the bow of a ring, 鎖匙圈 'so ˍshí ˏhün. So shí k'iuen; an instrument for taking the sun's altitude at sea, 度日儀 tok₂ yat₂ ˍí. Toh jih í; a cotton bow, 彈弓 tán² ˏkung. Tán kung.

Bow-bearer, an underofficer of the forest, whose duty it is to inform of tresspasses, 掌林者 'chéung ˍlam 'ché. Cháng lin ché.

Bow-bent, crooked, 彎曲 ˏwán huk₅. Wán k'iuh, 攣曲 ˏlün huk₅. Liuen k'iuh, 彎曲嘅 ˏwán huk₅ ké'.

Bow-case 弓袋 ˏkung toi². Kung tái, 遂 sui². Sui, 弓衣 ˏkung ˏí. Kung í, 韔 chéung'. Cháng, 韔 chéung'. Cháng, 櫜 ts'uk₅. Ts'uh, 弓韣 ˏkung tuk₂. Kung tuh, 弢 kák₅. Keh, 韜 ˏt'ò. T'áu, 櫜 ˏkò. Káu.

Bow-compasses 弓規 ˏkung ˏkw'ai. Kung kw'ei.

Bow-dye 紫色 'tsz shik₅. Tsz sih.

Bow-hand, the hand that draws the bow, 弓手 ˏkung 'shau. Kung shau, 拉弓手 ˏlái ˏkung 'shau.

Bow-leg, a leg crooked as a bow, 攣弓脚 ˏlün ˏkung kéuk₅. Liuen kung kioh, 彎弓脚 ˏwán ˏkung kéuk₅. Wán kung kioh.

Bow-legged, having crooked legs, 彎弓脚的 ˏwán ˏkung kéuk₅ tik₅. Wán kung kioh tih, 彎脚的 ˏwán kéuk₅ tik₅. Wán kioh tih.

Bow-glove 鞢 típ₂. Tieh, 公指 ˏkung 'chí. Kung chí, 扳指 ˏp'án 'chí.

Bow-maker 弓箭匠 ˏkung tsín' tséung². Kung tsien tsiáng.

Bow-net 蟹網 'hái 'mong. Hiái wáng.

Bow-pen, a metallic ruling pen, 弓筆 ˏkung pat₅. Kung pih, 間線弓筆 kán' sín' ˏkung pat₅. Kien sien kung pih.

Bow-shot, the space which an arrow may pass when shot from a bow, 一箭路 yat₅ tsín' lò². Yih tsien lú.

Bow-sprit 船嘴 ˍshün 'tsui. Ch'uen tsui, 船頭斜桅 ˍshün ˍt'au ˍts'é ˍwai. Ch'uen t'au sié wei, 頭弼 ˍt'au pat₂. T'au pih; bow-sprit bumpkin, 頭弼杠 ˍt'au pat₂ kong', 頭弼橫 ˍt'au pat₂ wáng².

Bow-string 弓弦 ˏkung ˍín. Kung hien.

Bow-string, to strangle with a bow-string, 以弓弦勒死人 'í ˏkung ˍín lak₂ 'sz ˍyan. Í kung hien leh sz jin.

Bow-window, bay-window, a window jutting out from the wall, as in shops, 凸出之牕 tat₂ ch'ut₅ ˏchí ˏch'éung. Tuh ch'uh chí chw'áng, 弓牕 ˏkung ˏch'éung. Kung chw'áng.

Bow-man, a man who uses a bow, 弓人 ˏkung ˍyan. Kung jin; an archer, 射人 shé² ˍyan. Shié jin.

Bow-man, the man who rows the foremost oar in a boat 頭槳者 ˌt'au 'tséung 'ché. T'au tsiáng ché.

Bowed, the head, 揖過 yap, kwo'. Yih kwo, 喦過 ngap, kwo'; bowed the knees, 屈過膝 wat, kwo' sat,. K'iuh kwo sih, 跪過膝 kwai² kwo' sat,. Kwei kwo sih; subdued, 彈壓過 ˌt'án át, kwo'. T'án yáh kwo, 克服過 hak, fuk, kwo'. K'eh fuh kwo; bowed (bent) to circumstances, 屈過身 wat, kwo' ˌshan. K'iuh kwo shin.

Bowed, made a bow, 拜過 pái' kwo'. Pái kwo, 揖過 yap, kwo'. Yih kwo, 喦過 ngap, kwo', 拱過 'kung kwo'. Kung kwo, 跪過 kwai² kwo'. Kwei kwo; like a bow, 似弓 'ts'z ˌkung. Sz kung, 如弓嗽樣 ˌü ˌkung 'kòm yéung². Jú kung kán yáng; they bowed to one another, 他相揖 ˌt'á ˌséung yap,. T'á siáng yih, 他相拜 ˌt'á ˌséung pái'. T'á siáng pái.

Bowel, to take out the bowels, 擺出腸 'lo ch'ut, ˌch'éung. Lo ch'uh ch'áng, 剖出腸 'p'au ch'ut, ˌch'éung. P'au ch'uh ch'áng.

Bowelless, without tenderness or pity, 無心腸 ˌmò ˌsam ˌch'éung. Wú sin ch'áng, 無慈悲 ˌmò ˌts'z ˌpí. Wú ts'z pí, 無慈無悲 ˌmò ˌts'z ˌmò ˌpí. Wú ts'z wú pí.

Bowels, the intestines of an animal, 獸腸 shau² ˌch'éung. Shau ch'áng; the entrails, especially of man, 腸 ˌch'éung. Ch'áng, 臟 tsong². Tsáng, 腸臟 ˌch'éung tsong². Ch'áng tsáng, 肚腹 't'ò fuk,. T'ú fuh, 臟腑 tsong² 'fú. Tsáng fú, 腸肚 ˌch'éung 't'ò. Ch'áng t'ú, 腓膞 ˌfí ˌchün. Fí chuen; the five viscera *, 五內 'ng noi². Wú nui, 五臟 'ng tsong². Wú tsáng; the interior part of the earth, 地之中央 tí² ˌchí ˌchung ˌyéung. Tí chí chung yáng, 地之心 tí² ˌchí ˌsam. Tí chí sin; bowels of compassion, 慈腸 ˌts'z ˌch'éung. Ts'z ch'áng, 好心腸 'hò ˌsam ˌch'éung. Háu sin ch'áng, 慈心 ˌts'z ˌsam. Ts'z sin; bowels in disorder, 肚腹不安 't'ò fuk, pat, ˌon. T'ú fuh puh ngán, 肚腹唔好 't'ò fuk, ˌm 'hò, 肚腹不寧 't'ò fuk, pat, ˌning. T'ú fuh puh ning, 肚腹弗好 't'ò fuk, fat, 'hò. T'ú fuh fuh háu; engraved on the inmost parts, (in gratitude or affection), 銘諸五內 ˌming ˌchü 'ng noi². Ming chú wú nui, 深銘五內 ˌsham ˌming 'ng noi². Shin ming wú nui, 深銘肺腑 ˌsham ˌming fai' 'fú. Shin ming fí fú.

Bower, an anchor carried at the bow of a ship, 頭錨 ˌt'au ˌnáu. T'au miáu, 船頭錨 ˌshün ˌt'au ˌnáu. Ch'uen t'au miáu.

Bower, a shelter or covered place in a garden, made with bows of trees &c., 亭 ˌt'ing. T'ing, 花亭 ˌfá ˌt'ing. Hwá t'ing, 園亭 ˌün ˌt'ing. Yuen t'ing, 涼亭 ˌléung ˌt'ing. Liáng t'ing; a bed-chamber, 睡房 fan' ˌfong. 睡房 shui² ˌfong. Shwui fáng; a shady recess, 寄閒林 kí' ˌhán ˌlam. Kí hien lin.

Bowery, shading as a bower, 遮陰 ˌché ˌyam. Ché yin; containing bowers, 有亭的 'yau ˌt'ing ké', 有亭的 'yau ˌt'ing tik,. Yú t'ing tih, 多亭之處 ˌto ˌt'ing ˌchí ch'ü'. To t'ing chí ch'ú.

Bowes, } a young hawk, 鷹鷹仔 ˌmá ˌying 'tsai.
Bowet, } Má ying tsz.

Bowie knife, a long knife or dagger used by hunters and others in the western states, 佩刀 p'úi' ˌtò. P'ei táu.

Bowing, bending forwards, 俯 'fú. Fú, 鞠躬 kuk, ˌkung. Kiuh kung; ditto the head slightly, 揖 yap,. Yih, 喦 ngap, 把頭一低 'pá ˌt'au yat, ˌtai. Pá t'au yih tí; bowing in reverence, 拜 pái'. Pái; incessently bowing, like parties who cannot part with each other from sheer civility, 鷄頭喦鴨頭 ˌkai ˌt'au ngap, áp, ˌt'au; bowing à la chinoise, 拱 'kung. Kung; joining the hands and bowing, 拱拜 'kung pái'. Kung pái, 揖拜 yap, pái'. Yih pái; bowing and parting, 揖別 yap, pít,. Yih pieh.

Bowl, a concave vessel, 碗 'ún. Wán, 盌 'ún. Wán, 椀 * 'ún. Wán; a large ditto, 盆 ˌp'ún. Pw'án; a wooden bowl, 木椀 muk, 'ún. Muh wán, 橄 ˌhám. Hien, 棬 hün'. K'iuen, 桊 hün'. K'iuen, 栓 ˌts'ün. Ts'iuen, 樘 ˌt'ong. T'áng, 椀 wán². Hwán, 椷 ˌhám. Hien; a drinking bowl, 杯 ˌpúi. Pei, 盪 ˌyéung. Yáng; vessels that may be rendered both cup or bowl †, 盅 ˌchung. Chung, 盂 ˌü. Yú, 盂盌 ˌü 'ún. Yú wán, 盆 ˌfán. Fán, 盩 pút,. Poh, 盩 ˌon ˌts'án. Ngán ts'án, 盩 chuk,. Chuh, 盩 ˌmo. Mo, 盩 yau². Yú, 盩 ˌtun. Tun; a lacker bowl, 漆 ts'at, ˌp'ún. Ts'ih pw'án; a soup bowl 湯碗 ˌt'ong 'ún. T'áng wán; a paint bowl, 顏色碟 ˌngán shik, pút,. Yen sih poh; a dessert bowl, 冰盤 ˌping ˌp'ún. Ping pw'án; a rice bowl, 飯碗 fán² 'ún. Fán wán; a punch bowl, 大海碗 tái² 'hoi 'ún. Tá hái wán; a lamp bowl (for a native lamp), 燈盞 ˌtang 'chán. Tang chán; silver lamps, having a top-bowl of the same metal ‡, 銀缸 ˌngan ˌkong. Yin káng; a golden ditto ‡, 金缸 ˌkam ˌkong. Kin káng; a fish bowl or basin for gold fishes, 金魚缸 ˌkam ˌü ˌkong. Kin yú káng; a bowl for measuring grain, 穀盆 kuk, ˌp'ún. Kuh pw'án; the bowl or basin of a fountain, 噴水盆 p'an' 'shui ˌp'ún. P'in shwui pw'án; the hollow part of any thing, 盆 ˌp'ún. Pw'an, 池 ˌch'í. Ch'i, 椷 ˌshün. Ch'uen; a bowl of rice, — 碗飯 yat, 'ún fán². Yih wán fán, 一簞食 yat, ˌtán tsz². Yih tán tsz; a ball of wood, used to play on a level plat of ground, 波球 ˌpo ˌk'au. Po k'iú, 木球 muk, ˌk'au. Muh k'iú.

Bowl, to roll as a bowl, 摝球 luk, ˌk'au. Luh k'iú, 打地波 'tá tí² ˌpo. Tá tí po; to play at bowls, 打波 'tá ˌpo. Tá po, 打球子 'tá ˌk'au 'tsz. Tá k'iú tsz; to bowl out at cricket, 踢球 t'ek, ˌk'au.

* The five viscera are: 心 ˌsam Sin, 肝 ˌkon. Kán, 脾 ˌp'i P'i, 肺 fai'. Fi, 腎 'shen. Shén, heart, liver, stomach, lungs and kidneys.

* These three characters are interchangeably used for bowls made of porcelain, glass or wood.

† The application of the word differs in almost each district.

‡ These are names poetically used for lamp.

T'ih k'iú; the carriage bowls along, 馬車攄過 'má ,ch'é luk, kwo'. Má ch'é luh kwo.

Bowlder, a moderately sized stone, of a rounded form, 圓石 ,ün shek,. Yuen shih, 大團石 tái² ,t'ün shek,. Tá tw'án shih, 大圓石 tái² ,ün shek,. Tá yuen shih; a block of stone borne by ice &c. from its original position, 移石 ,í shek,. Í shih.

Bowler, one who plays at bowls, 打地波者 'tá tí² ,po 'ché. Tá tí po ché; one who rolls in cricket, 攄球者 luk, ,k'au 'ché. Luh k'iú ché, 踢球者 t'ek, ,k'au 'ché. T'ih k'iú ché.

Bowline 篷索 ,p'ung sok,. P'ung soh, 篷纜 ,p'ung lám². P'ung lán.

Bowling, playing at bowls, 打地波 'tá tí² ,po. Tá tí po, 攄球 luk, ,k'au. Luh k'iú; rolling the ball at cricket, 攄球 luk, ,k'au. Luh k'iú.

Bowling-alley 波廊 ,po ,long. Po láng, 攄球廊 luk, ,k'au ,long. Luh k'iú láng, 打地波廊 'tá tí² ,po ,long. Tá tí po láng.

Bowling-green, a level place of ground kept smooth for bowling, 打波場 'tá ,po ,ch'éung. Tá po ch'áng, 攄波場 luk, ,po ,ch'éung. Luh po ch'áng; a parterre in a grove, lain with fine turf, 平草場 ,p'ing 'ts'ò ,ch'éung, P'ing ts'áu ch'áng.

Bowling-ground, see Bowling-green.

Bowse, to haul hard, 力搵 lik, mang'. Lih mang, 力搵纜 lik, mang' lám². Lih mang lán.

Bowyer, an archer, 弓人 ,kung ,yan. Kung jin, 射人 shé² ,yan. Shié jin; one who makes a bow, 弓箭匠 ,kung tsín' tséung². Kung tsien tsiáng.

Box, a coffer or chest, 箱 ,séung. Siáng, 匭 'kwai. Kwei, 匱 'kòm. Kán, 匱 tuk,. Tuh, 匾 pín'. Pien, 倉 ,ts'ong. Ts'áng; a metal box, 金箱 ,kam ,séung. Kin siáng; a wooden box, 木箱 muk, ,séung. Muh siáng; a painter's box, 油漆箱 ,yau ts'at, ,séung. Yú ts'ih siáng; a paint box, 顏色箱 ,ngán shik, ,séung. Yen sih siáng; a lacquered box, 漆箱 ts'at, ,séung. Ts'ih siáng; a lacquered partition box, 漆文具 ts'at, ,man kü². Ts'ih wan kü; a rattan box, 藤盒 ,t'ang hòp,. T'ang hoh; a work-box, 工夫箱 ,kung ,fú ,séung. Kung fú siáng, 工夫盒 ,kung ,fú hòp,. Kung fú hoh; a partition box or tray for carrying food in processions, 伙食箱 'fo shik, ,séung. Ho shih siáng; paper boxes, containing paper clothes for burning, 冠箱 ,kún ,séung. Kwán siáng, 匭 sün'. Swán; a tinder or match-box, 紙煤箱 'chí ,múi ,séung. Chí mei siáng; a trunk, 皮箱 ,p'í ,séung. P'í siáng, 箱櫳 ,séung ,lung. Siáng lung; a band-box, 紙盒 'chí hòp,. Chí hoh; a pill-box, 丸盒 ,ün hòp,. Hwán hoh; a partition box for sweetmeats, 攢盒 ,ts'ün hòp,. Tswán hoh; a snuff-box, 鼻烟箱 pí² ,ín ,séung. Pí yen siáng, 鼻烟盒 pí² ,ín hòp,. Pí yen hoh; a hat-box, 帽盒 mò² hòp,. Máu hoh; a small box, 箱仔 ,séung 'tsai, 小箱 'siú ,séung. Siáu siáng; a compass box, 羅經盒 ,lo ,king hòp,. Lo king hoh; ditto the one on board a ship, 羅經庵 ,lo ,king ,òm. Lo king ngán; a money chest, 銀箱 ,ngan ,séung. Yin siáng; a strong chest, as used by the Chinese in the interior, 藏 tsong². Tsáng; an iron safe, 鐵箱 t'ít, ,séung. T'ieh siáng, 鐵甲萬 t'ít, káp, mán². T'ieh kiáh wán, 鐵櫃 t'ít, kwai². T'ieh kwei; a bamboo box, 筐 ,hong. Kw'áng; the box of a couch, 車箱 ,ch'é ,séung. Ch'é siáng, 轄 luk,. Luh, 轡 ,p'ái. P'ái; the box of a wheel, 輪舅 ,lun cháu'. Lun cháu, 桯 ,ting. Ting; a seat in a play-house, 間位 kán' wai². Kien wei, 間棚 kán' ,p'ang. Kien p'ang; a box on the ear, with the open hand, 一摑 yat, kwák,, 摑耳一巴 kwák, 'í yat, ,pá, 一掌耳 yat, 'chéung 'í. Yih cháng rh, 一巴摑過去 yat, ,pá kwák, kwo' hü'; a compositor's letter-box, 字隔 tsz² kák,. Tsz keh; to be in the wrong box, 有㞐 'yau ng². Yú wú; a box full, 一箱 yat, ,séung. Yih siáng, 一箱咁多 yat, ,séung kòm' ,to. Yih siáng kán to; a Christmas box, 耶穌誕賀禮 Yésú tán' ho² 'lai. Yésú tán ho lí; the top of a box, 箱頭 ,séung ,t'au. Siáng t'au; how many boxes? 幾多箱頭 'kí ,to ,séung ,t'au. Kí to siáng t'au, 幾多个箱 'kí ,to ko' ,séung. Kí to ko siáng.

Box, to fight with the fist, 打拳頭 'tá ,k'ün ,t'au. Tá k'iuen t'au, 交拳 ,káu ,k'ün. Kiáu k'iuen, 搭拳頭 kák, ,k'ün ,t'au. Keh k'iuen t'au, 鬥拳 tau' ,k'ün. Tau k'iuen; to box the ear, 一巴摑過去 yat, ,pá kwák, kwo' hü', 摑耳 kwák, 'í; to box one's mouth, 打嘴巴 'tá 'tsui ,pá. Tá tsui pá.

Box, to inclose in a box, 裝箱 ,chong ,séung. Chwáng siáng, 藏於箱 ,ts'ong ,ü ,séung. Tsáng yú siáng, 藏落箱 ,ts'ong lok, ,séung. Tsáng loh siáng; to take one's box, 落箱 lok, ,séung Loh siáng; pack your box and be off, 落箱扯 lok, ,séung 'ch'é. Loh siáng ch'é; to box off, 間開 kán' ,hoi. Kien k'ái, 間開倉 kán' ,hoi ,ts'ong. Kien k'ái ts'áng; to box a tree, 釗樹 ,ch'iú shü². Ch'áu shú; "to box one's way through the world, 打把實 'tá 'pá shat,. Tá pá shih," 打拳脚 'tá ,k'ün kéuk,. Tá k'iuen kioh; to learn to box, 學打拳 hok, 'tá ,k'ün. Hioh tá k'iuen, 學拳頭 hok, ,k'ün ,t'au.

Box-coat, an overcoat used first by coachmen, 大衫 tái² ,shám. Tá sán, 雨衣 'ü ,í. Yú í.

Box-drain, an underground drain, boxed up on the sides and on the top, and covered with earth, 櫃渠 kwai² ,k'ü. Kwei k'ü.

Box-elder, the ash-leaved maple, 樹名 shü² ,meng. Shú ming.

Box-lobby, the lobby leading to the boxes, 間位廊 kán' wai² ,long. Kien wei láng.

Box-tree, the box, 黃楊 ,wong ,yéung. Hwáng yáng.

Boxed, inclosed in a box, 藏過落箱 ,ts'ong kwo' lok, ,séung. Tsáng kwo loh siáng; struck on the head with the fist or hand, 摑過一巴 kwák, kwo' yat, ,pá.

Boxen, made of box-wood, 黃楊木的 ,wong ,yéung muk, tik,. Hwáng yáng muh tih, 黃楊木嘅 ,wong ,yéung muk, ké', 黃楊嘅 ,wong ,yéung ké'.

Boxer, one who fights with the fist, 打拳頭者 'tá ,k'ün ,t'au 'ché. Tá k'iuen t'au ché, 打拳脚者 'tá ,k'ün kéuk, 'ché. Tá k'iuen kioh ché, 交拳者 ,káu ,k'ün 'ché. Kiáu k'iuen ché, 鬥拳者 tau' ,k'ün 'ché. Tau k'iuen ché; one who teaches boxing, 教師 káu' ,sz. Kiáu sz, 教頭 káu' ,t'au. Kiáu t'au.

Boxing, inclosing in a box, 藏落箱 ,ts'ong lok, ,séung. Tsáng loh siáng, 裝箱 ,chong ,séung. Chwáng siáng; striking with the fist, 交拳 ,káu ,k'ün. Kiáu k'iuen, 打拳頭 'tá ,k'ün ,t'au. Tá k'iuen t'au; boxing one's ears, 摑人耳 kwák, ,yan 'í, 送拳頭過他 sung' ,k'ün ,t'au kwo' ,t'á. Sung k'iuen t'au kwo t'á; to return a blow or box, 還拳 ,wán ,k'ün. Hwán k'iuen.

Boxing, the act of fighting with the fist, 打拳頭者 'tá ,k'ün ,t'au 'ché. Tá k'iuen t'au ché, 交拳者 ,káu ,k'ün 'ché. Kiáu k'iuen ché, 鬥拳者 tau' ,k'ün 'ché. Tau k'iuen ché, 打拳脚 'tá ,k'ün kéuk,. Tá k'iuen kioh, 打舞 'tá 'mò. Tá wú, 搭拳頭 kák, ,k'ün ,t'au. Keh k'iuen t'au; to teach boxing, 教拳脚 káu' ,k'ün kéuk,. Kiáu k'iuen kioh, 教打拳頭 káu' 'tá ,k'ün ,t'au. Kiáu tá k'iuen t'au, 教打把實 káu' 'tá 'pá shat,. Kiáu tá pá shih, 教打工夫 káu' 'tá ,kung ,fú. Kiáu tá kung fú; several hands at boxing, 幾把手 'kí 'pá 'shau. Kí pá shau; to learn boxing, 學打拳 hok, 'tá ,k'ün. Hioh tá k'iuen, 學打拳頭 hok, 'tá ,k'ün ,t'au. Hioh tá k'iuen t'au; boxing-master, 教師 káu' ,sz. Kiáu sz, 教打師傅 káu' 'tá ,sz fú². Kiáu tá sz fú; the act or rule of boxing, 拳法 ,k'ün fát,. K'iuen fáh; boxing and kicking, 拳打脚踢 ,k'ün 'tá kéuk, t'ek,. K'iuen tá kioh t'ih; a combat with the fist, 鬥拳者 tau' ,k'ün 'ché. Tau k'iuen ché.

Boy, a male child, in general under twelve years of age, 男子 ,nám 'tsz. Nán tsz, 小子 'siú 'tsz. Siáu tsz, 子 'tsz. Tsz, 細蚊仔 sai' ,man 'tsai, 小兒 'siú ,í. Siáu rh, 孩兒 ,hoi ,í. Hái rh, 幼兒 yau' ,í. Yú rh, 孩童 ,hoi ,t'ung. Hái t'ung, 小孩子 'siú ,hoi 'tsz. Siáu hái tsz, 童子 ,t'ung 'tsz. T'ung tsz, 兒子 ,í 'tsz. Rh tsz, 嫩仔 nün² 'tsai. Nun tsz, 稚子 chí² 'tsz. Chí tsz, 倀童 chan' ,t'ung. Chin t'ung, 倥侗 ,hung ,t'ung. K'ung t'ung; a waiting boy, 侍仔 shi² 'tsai, 事仔 sz² 'tsai, 娣仔 't'ai 'tsai, 豎子 shü² 'tsz. Shú tsz, 尅子 shü² 'tsz. Shú tsz, 小厮 'siú ,sz. Siáu sz, 小介 'siú kái'. Siáu kiái, 使喚人 'shai fún' ,yan. Shí hwán jin, 服事嘅人 fuk, sz² ké' ,yan, 跟班 ,kan ,pán. Kin pán, 童使 ,t'ung sz'. T'ung sz; a slave boy, 僮 ,t'ung. T'ung, 家生娣 ,ká ,shang 't'ai; a serving boy in a school, 書僮 ,shü ,t'ung. Shú t'ung; a house-boy, 家僮 ,ká ,t'ung. Kiá t'ung; a term used in contempt for a young man, 後生 hau² ,shang, 後生仔 hau² ,shang 'tsai, 少年人 shiú' ,nín ,yan. Sháu nien jin; to be past a boy, 成丁 ,shing ,ting. Ching ting, 成人 ,shing ,yan. Ching jin; boys and girls, 子女 'tsz 'nü. Tsz nü, 嬰兒 ,ying ,í. Ying rh; how many boys have you? 你有幾位令郎呢 'ní 'yau 'kí wai² ling² ,long ,ní; I have one poor boy, 一個小蟲 yat, ko' 'siú ,ch'ung. Yih ko siáu ch'ung, 一個小兒 yat, ko' 'siú ,í. Yih ko siáu rh; a worthless boy, 爛仔 lán² 'tsai, 爛崽 lán² 'tsoi. Lán tsái; a herd-boy, 牧童 muk, ,t'ung. Muh t'ung; a bright boy, 神童 ,shan ,t'ung. Shin t'ung, 靈童 ,ling ,t'ung. Ling t'ung; to add a boy to a family, 添丁 ,t'ím ,ting. T'ien ting; a lad, 童子 ,t'ung 'tsz. T'ung tsz, 後生 hau² ,shang. Hau sang.

Boy's play, childish amusement, 細蚊仔嘅頑 sai' ,man 'tsai ké' ,wán, 小兒戲耍之狀 'siú ,í hí' 'shá ,chí chong². Siáu rh hí shá chí chwáng, 小兒之則劇 'siú ,í ,chí tsak, k'ek,. Siáu rh chí tseh k'ih, 小兒嗰行爲 'siú ,í 'kòm ,hang ,wai. Siáu rh kán hang wei; anything trifling, 微物 ,mí mat,. Wí wuh.

Boyau (pl. Boyaux), a ditch covered with a parapet, 壕下之池 ,tò há² ,chí ,ch'í. Tú hiá chí ch'í.

Boyer, a nobleman of Russia, 峨羅斯國諸侯之稱 Ngolosz kwok, ,chü ,hau ,chí ,ch'ing. Ngolosz kwoh chú hau chí ch'ing.

Boyhood, the state of a boy, 少年 shiú' ,nín. Sháu nien, 幼年 yau' ,nín. Yú nien, 嫩 nün². Nun; "up to boyhood, 公郎大了 ,kung ,long tái² 'liú. Kung láng tá liáu."

Boyish, childish, 童子嗰樣 ,t'ung 'tsz 'kòm yéung². T'ung tsz kán yáng, 稚戲 chí² hí'. Chí hí, 童子的 ,t'ung 'tsz tik,. T'ung tsz tih, 童子嘅 ,t'ung 'tsz ké', 嫩仔嘅 nün² 'tsai ké', 細蚊仔嘅 sai' ,man 'tsai ké'; boyish conduct, 細蚊仔嗰行爲 sai' ,man 'tsai 'kòm ,hang ,wai; boyish ideas, 幼志 yau' chí'. Yú chí, 嫩仔嘅心思 nün² 'tsai ké' ,sam ,sz, 嫩仔嘅想頭 nün² 'tsai ké' 'séung ,t'au, 猶有童心 ,yau 'yau ,t'ung ,sam. Yú yú t'ung sin.

Boyishly, childishly, 少年嗰樣 shiú' ,nín 'kòm yéung². Sháu nien kán yáng, 似童子一樣 'ts'z ,t'ung 'tsz yat, yéung². Sz t'ung tsz yih yáng.

Boyishness, childishness, 如童子無異 ,ü ,t'ung 'tsz ,mò í². Yú t'ung tsz wú í, 無異於童子 ,mò í² ,ü ,t'ung 'tsz. Wú í yú t'ung tsz, 童子之行爲 ,t'ung 'tsz ,chí ,hang ,wai. T'ung tsz chí hang wei, 細蚊仔之行爲 sai' ,man 'tsai ,chí ,hang ,wai, 童心未離 ,t'ung ,sam mí² ,lí. T'ung sin wí lí.

Boyuna, a large serpent of America, 大蛇名 tái² ,shé ,meng. Tá shié ming.

Bp. an abbreviation of bishop, 卑涉名字之減筆 ,pí ship, ,meng tsz² ,chí 'kám pat,. Pí sheh ming tsz chí kien pih.

Brabble, a wrangle, 吵鬧 'ch'áu náu². Ch'áu náu, 嘈鬧 ,ts'ò náu². Ts'áu náu.

Braccate, having feathers which descend to and cover the feet, 竹絲毛的 chuk, ,sz ,mò tik,. Chuh sz máu tih, 喙脚毛嘅 'k'am kéuk, ,mò ké', 有毛喙脚者 'yau ,mò 'k'am kéuk, 'ché.

Brace, a, in a building, 掙角 ch'áng' kok,; a brace of a carriage, 輗 ,ngai. Í; a brace of iron, 鐵馬

t'ít, 'má. T'ieh má; brace of a drum, 鼓蠅 'kú ,shing. Kú shing; a bandage, 繃 tái'. Tái, 紐 'náu. Náu, 結 kít,. Kieh; a pair, —雙 yat, ,shéung. Yih shwáng, —對 yat, túi'. Yih túi; a brace of birds, — 對雀 yat, túi' tséuk,. Yih túi tsioh, 雌 ,ch'au. Ch'au; a brace of ducks, — 雙鴨 yat, ,shéung áp,. Yih shwáng yáh, — 對鴨 yat, túi' áp,. Yih túi yáh; a brace of partridges, — 對鷓鴣 yat, túi' ché' ,kú. Yih túi ché kú; a crooked line in printing connecting two or more words or lines, 連企 ,lín 'k'í. Lien k'í, 鈎連企 ,kau ,lín 'k'í. Kau lien k'í, 兼企 ,kím 'k'í. Kien k'í; tightness, 緊 'kan. Kin, 緊者 'kan 'ché. Kin ché; suspenders, 過膊褲帶 kwo' pok, fú' tái'. Kwo poh k'ú tái, 過膊帶 kwo' pok, tái'. Kwo poh tái; a pair of braces, —對帶 yat, túi' tái'. Yih túi tái, — 雙帶 yat, ,shéung tái'. Yih shwáng tái; a curved instrument for boring holes, or driving screws, by pressure against the breast, 螺絲鑽 ,lo ,sz tsün'. Lo sz tswán.

Brace, to draw tight, 搳行 mang' ,hang, 搳緊 mang' 'kan, 拉緊 ,lái 'kan; to bind close, 綁緊 'pong 'kan. Páng kin, 縛緊 fok, 'kan. Foh kin, 結緊 kít, 'kan. Kieh kin, 打死結 'tá 'sz kít,. Tá sz kieh; to make tight or firm, 搳實 mang' shat,; to make tight, 穿緊 ,ch'ün 'kan. Ch'uen kin, 扯緊 'ch'é 'kan. Ch'é kin, 綯緊 ,t'ò 'kan. T'áu kin; to brace up, 托住 t'ok, chü². T'oh chú; to strengthen, 補力 'pò lik,. Pú lih, 加力 ,ká lik,. Kiá lih, 幫力 ,pong lik,. Páng lih; brace it with your hand, 俾手擋住 'pí 'shau 'tong chü².

Braced, furnished with braces, 加以帶 ,ká 'í tái'. Kiá í tái; drawn close and tight, 搳行過 mang' ,hang kwo', 搳緊過 mang' 'kan kwo'.

Bracelet, an ornament for the wrist, 鈪 ák,. Ngeh, 釧 * ch'ün'. Ch'uen, 臂釧 pí' ch'ün'. Pí ch'uen, 手釧 'shau ch'ün'. Shau ch'uen, 條脫 ,t'iú t'üt,. T'iáu t'oh, 鑼釧 ,ch'ín ch'ün'. Ch'ien ch'uen, 腕闌 'ún ,lán. Wán lán; a gold bracelet, 金鈪 ,kam ák,. Kin ngeh; clasps of bracelets, 鈪頭 ák, ,t'au. Ngeh t'au; a piece of defensive armor for the arm, 臂鎧 pí' 'hoi. Pí k'ái.

Bracer, that which binds or makes firm, 繃 tái'. Tái, 結緊者 kít, 'kan 'ché. Kieh kin ché, 搳緊者 mang' 'kan 'ché; bracing medicine, 補血藥 'pò hüt, yéuk,. Pú hiueh yoh, 補藥 'pò yéuk,. Pú yoh, 大補劑 tái² 'pò ,tsai. Tá pú tsí, 收斂藥 ,shau 'lím yéuk,. Shau lien yoh; a bracer (in archery), 韝 kau'. Kau; armor for the arm, 臂捍 pí' hon². Pí hán.

Brach, a bitch of the hound kind, 獵狗雌 líp, 'kau 'ná.

Brachial, belonging to the arm, 臂的 pí' tik,. Pí tih, 臂嘅 pí' ké'; brachial artery, 上臂脉管 shéung² pí' mak, 'kún. Sháng pí meh kwán.

Brachiate, having branches in pairs, 孖枝嘅 ,má ,chí ké', 對枝的 túi' ,chí tik,. Túi chí tih, 對枝嘅 túi' ,chí ké'.

Brachiopod *, a class of molluscous animals, having, instead of feet, two fleshy arms, which they can protrude or withdraw, 手足的 'shau tsuk, tik,. Shau tsuh tih, 伸縮手足者 ,shan shuk, 'shau tsuk, 'ché.

Brachman, Bramin, † one of the sacerdotal order in India, 天竺國廟祝 T'ínchuk kwok, miú² chuk,. T'ienchuh kwoh miáu chuh, 主祭者 'chü tsai' 'ché. Chú tsí ché.

Branchygrapher 寫減筆者 'sé 'kám pat, 'ché. Sié kien pih ché, 寫草書者 'sé 'ts'ò ,shü 'ché. Sié ts'áu shú ché, 寫行書者 'sé ,hang ,shü 'ché. Sié hang shú ché, 秉筆 'ping pat,. Ping pih.

Brachygraphy, the art of writing in short hand, 寫行書者 'sé ,hang ,shü 'ché. Sié hang shú ché, 寫減筆者 'sé 'kám pat, 'ché. Sié kien pih ché, 草書 'ts'ò ,shü. Ts'áu shú, 秉筆 'ping pat,. Ping pih.

Brachylogy, the expression of anything in the most concise manner, 簡詞 'kán ,ts'z. Kien ts'z, 簡切之詞 'kán ts'ít, ,chí ,ts'z. Kien ts'ieh chí ts'z.

Brachytypous, of a short from, 短的 'tün tik,. Twán tih, 短嘅 'tün ké', 短形的 'tün ,ying tik,. Twán hing tih, 短類嘅 'tün lui² ké'.

Brachypterous, a term denoting that the wings of a bird, when folded, do not reach the base of the tail, 短翼嘅 'tün yik, ké'.

Brachyurous ‡, short-tailed, a term applied to a tribe of crustacea, comprehending the crabs, 短尾的 'tün 'mí tik,. Twán wí tih, 短尾類 'tün 'mí lui². Twán wí lui.

Bracing, the act of bracing, 綁緊者 'pong 'kan 'ché. Páng kin ché, 搳行者 mang' ,hang 'ché.

Bracing, making tight or firm, 綁緊 'pong 'kan. Páng kin, 搳緊 mang' 'kan; bracing medicine, 補藥 'pò yéuk,. Pú yoh; bracing air, 爽氣 'shong hí'. Shwáng k'í 爽風 'shong ,fung.

Brack, an opening caused by the parting of any solid body, 罅 lá'. Hiá, 裂罅 lít, lá'. Lieh hiá.

Bracket, an angular wooden stay, in form of a knee bent, to support shelves &c., 狗脾撐 'kau 'pí ch'áng'. Kau pí ts'ang; inprinting, nooks, inclosing one or more words, 雙馬號 ,shéung 'má hò². Shwáng má háu; to place with brackets, 馬住佢 'má chü² 'k'ü, 以雙馬號夾之 'í ,shéung 'má hò² káp, ,chí. Í shwáng má háu kiáh chí.

Brackish, salt in a moderate degree, 鹹 ,hám. Hien, 鹻 'kám. Kien, 鹹味嘅 ,hám mí² ké'; brackish water, 水鹹的 'shui ,hám tik,. Shwui hien tih, 鹹水 ,hám 'shui. Hien shwui.

Brackishness, saltness in a small degree, 味鹹 mí² ,hám. Wí hien, 鹹味 ,hám mí². Hien wí, 鹹者 ,hám 'ché. Hien ché.

* Bracelets made of gems are considered the most efficacious amulets against injury from falling &c.

* 蟹蚌類.

† 至尊者此等人也.

‡ 蟹種之稱.

Bractea, } an irregularly developed leaf, differing
Bract, } from other leaves in color growing out from the peduncle of a flower &c., 葉於蒂生者 íp, ü tai' ,shang 'ché. Yeh yú tí sang ché, 自蒂生之葉 * tsoi² tai' ,shang ,chí íp,. Tsái tí sang chí yeh.

Bracteate 自蒂生之葉的 tsz² tai' ,shang ,chí íp, tik,. Tsz tí sang chí yeh tih.

Bracteole, a little bract, 自蒂生之葉仔 tsz² tai' ,shang ,chí íp, 'tsai. Tsz tí sang chí yeh tsz..

Brad, broad, 廣 'kwong. Kwáng.

Brad, a kind of nail, without a broad head, 板釘 'pán ,teng. Pán ting.

Bradypus, the Sloth, which see.

Brag, to boast, 矜誇 ,king ,kw'á. King kw'á, 誇大 ,kw'á tái². Kw'á tá, 誇逞 ,kw'á 'ch'ing. Kw'á ch'ing, 誇張 ,kw'á ,chéung. Kw'á cháng, 張大 ,chéung tái². Cháng tá, 夸 ,kw'á. Kw'á, 自矜自誇 tsz² ,king tsz² ,kw'á. Tsz king tsz kw'á, 誇口 ,kw'á 'hau. Kw'á k'au, 大言 tái² ,ín. Tá yen, 矜伐 ,king fát,. King fáh, 詼諧 pún' ngon². Pwán ngán, 詼譎 'kòm mái². Kán mái, 訐 ,hü. Hü, 包休 ,p'áu ,yau. P'áu hiú, 滕 ,t'ang. T'ang, 奢 ,kw'á. Kw'á, 嘐 ,káu. Hiáu (kiáu); to bluster, as officials at their tribunals, 咆咻 ,p'áu ,yau. P'áu hiú; to brag of one's attainments, 自誇其才 tsz² ,kw'á ,k'í ,ts'oi. Tsz kw'á k'í ts'ái, 自矜其能 tsz² ,king ,k'í ,nang. Tsz king k'í nang, 誇才能 ,kw'á ,ts'oi ,nang. Kw'á ts'ái nang, 逞本事 'ch'ing 'pún sz². Ch'ing pún sz, 逞功能 'ch'ing ,kung ,nang. Ch'ing kung nang; to brag of one's wealth and respectability, 誇其富貴 ,kw'á ,k'í fú' kwai'. Kw'á k'í fú kwei; to brag of one's merits, 誇其功勞 ,kw'á ,k'í ,kung ,lò. Kw'á k'í kung láu.

Brag, a boast, 誇大 ,kw'á tái². Kw'á tá, 張大者 ,chéung tái² 'ché. Cháng tá ché, 誇辭 ,kw'á ,ts'z. Kw'á ts'z.

Braggadocio, a puffing, boasting fellow, 大樣 tái² yéung². Tá yáng, 誇口 ,kw'á 'hau. Kw'á k'au, 逞面逞角嘅 'ch'ing ,t'au 'ch'ing kok, ké'.

Braggardism, boastfulness, 自誇大者 tsz² ,kw'á tái² 'ché. Tsz kw'á tá ché.

Braggart, a boaster, 誇口者 ,kw'á 'hau 'ché. Kw'á k'au ché; a vain fellow, 扛排 ,k'ong ,p'ái, 扛排脚色 ,k'ong ,p'ái kéuk, shik,, 扛排大 ,k'ong ,p'ái 'tái.

Braggart, boastful, 矜誇嘅 ,king ,kw'á ké'.

Bragger, a boaster, 誇大者 ,kw'á tái² 'ché. Kw'á tá ché.

Bragget 啤酒類 ,pé 'tsau lui². Pé tsiú lui, 釀酒 yéung² 'tsau. Niáng tsiú.

Bragging, boasting, 矜誇 ,king ,kw'á. King kw'á, 張大 ,chéung tái². Cháng tá.

Bragging, boastful language, 矜誇嘅話 ,king ,kw'á ké' wá², 扛排嘅話 ,k'ong ,p'ái ké' wá².

Braggingly, boastingly, 誇然 ,kw'á ,ín. Kw'á jen.

Bragless, without bragging or ostentation, 不矜不伐 pat, ,king pat, fát,. Puh king puh fáh, 樸實 p'ok, shat,. P'oh shih, 純厚 ,shun hau². Shun hau, 純謹 ,shun 'kan. Shun kin.

Brahma 把耳亞麻 Páíámá. Párhámá, 神名 ,shan ,meng. Shin ming, [天竺國人以把爲造天地者 T'ínchuk kwok, ,yan 'í 'pá ,wai tsò' ,t'ín tí' 'ché. T'ienchuh kwoh jin í pá wei tsáu t'ien tí ché.]

Brahmin *, a priest among the Hindus, 主祭 'chü tsai'. Chú tsí, 司祝 ,sz chuk,. Sz chuh, 從把耳亞麻教者 ,ts'ung Páíámá káu' 'ché. Ts'ung Párhámá kiáu ché. See Brachmin.

Braid, to plait, 拚 pan', 辮 'pín, 打 'tá. Tá; to braid the cue or queue, 拚辮 pan' ,pín, 打辮 'tá ,pín. Tá pien, 梳辮 ,sho ,pín. Sú pien; to braid the hair, 辮髮 'pín fát,. Pien fáh, 交髮 ,káu fát,. Kiáu fáh; to braid starch, 攪漿 'káu ,tséung. Kiáu tsiáng; to braid rushes, 織草蓆 chik, 'ts'ò tsek,. Chih ts'áu tsih, 畊 ping'. Ping; to braid a tape, band &c., 織組 chik, 'tsò. Chih tsú.

Braid, a string, 拚繩 pan' ,shing, 拚繒 pan' tái'; braid of hair, 拚髮 pan' fát,, 辮髮 'pín fát,.

Braid, deceitful, 詭譎嘅 'kwai kwat, ké'; hasty, fickle, 輕浮 ,heng ,fau. K'ing fau.

Braided, formed into a braid, 拚過 pan' kwo', 辮過 'pín kwo'; mingling by rubbing, 攪勻 'káu ,wan. Kiáu yun.

Brail, a piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing, 繫翼繒 hai² yik, tái'. Hí yih tái; ropes passing through pulleys, 過圈纜 kwo' ,hün lám². Kwo k'iuen lán.

Brail, to, 拉 ,lái, 揞 mang'.

Brain, that soft whitish mass, inclosed in the cranium or skull, 腦 'nò. Náu, 腦漿 'nò ,tséung. Náu tsiáng, 腦子 'nò 'tsz. Náu tsz, 頭腦 ,t'au 'nò. T'au náu; the form of the brain, 腦之形 'nò ,chí ,ying. Náu chí hing; the summit of the brain, 腦頂 'nò 'ting. Náu ting; the base of ditto, 腦底 'nò 'tai. Náu tí; the two hemispheres of the brain, 腦左右兩枚 'nò 'tso yau² 'léung ,múi. Náu tso yú liáng mei; the large brain, 大腦 tái² 'nò. Tá náu; the small ditto, 小腦 'siú 'nò. Siáu náu; the lateral lobes of the small brain, 小腦左右兩枚 'siú 'nò 'tso yau² 'léung ,múi. Siáu náu tso yú liáng mei; the three investing membranes of the brain, 腦胞三層 'nò ,páu ,sám ,ts'ang. Náu páu sán ts'ang; to blow one's brains out, 破人頭殼 p'o' ,yan ,t'au hok,. P'o jin t'au koh; to have cracked brains, 戇氣 ngong² hí', 戇喪 ngong² song', 喪心病 song' ,sam peng². Sáng sin ping; that is beyond my brains, 不可企及 pat, 'ho 'k'í k'ap,. Puh k'o k'í kih, 唔及得到 ,m k'ap, tak, tò', 唔曉得 ,m 'hiú tak,, 唔通得 ,m ,t'ung tak,; no brain (to be stupid), 無頭腦 ,mò ,t'au 'nò. Wú t'au náu, 無頭無腦 ,mò ,t'au ,mò 'nò. Wú t'au wú náu; to have projecting jaws, or jaws broader than the brain, 腦

* 其色有異於他者.

* 在天竺國,以此等人爲至尊者.

後見腮 'nò hau² kín' ˌsoi. Náu hau kien sái; the brains not yet settled, 頭腦未堅 ˌt'au 'nò mí² ˌkín. T'au náu wí kien; concussion of the brain, 腦體震撞 'nò 't'ai chan' chong². Náu t'í chin chwáng; inflammation of brain and membranes, 腦胞炎症 'nò ˌpáu ˌím ching'. Náu páu yen ching.

Brain, to dash out the brain, 揿破頭腦 'hòm p'o' ˌt'au 'nò.

Brain-fever 腦熱症 'nò ít₂ ching'. Náu jeh ching, 頭腦火 ˌt'au 'nò 'fo. T'au náu ho.

Brain-pan, the skull which incloses the brain, 頭殼 ˌt'au hok₂. T'au koh; ditto without skin or flesh, 髏 ˌlau. Lau; the upper part of ditto, 髑髏 tuk₂ ˌlau. Tuh lau.

Brain-sick, disordered in the understanding, 戇喪 ngong² song', 發癲 fát₂ ˌtín. Fáh tien.

Brain-sickly, with a disordered understanding, 頭腦昏亂 ˌt'au 'nò ˌhü lün². T'au náu hü lwán, 昏亂 ˌfan lün². Hwan lwán.

Brain-sickness 發癲 fát₂ ˌtín. Fáh tien.

Brain-stone, madrepore, 珊瑚 ˌsang ˌkon. Sáng kán.

Brain-throb, the throbbing of the brain, 頭腦痛 ˌt'au 'nò t'ung'. T'au náu t'ung.

Brainish, hot-headed, 忽然作色嘅 fat₂ ˌín tsok₂ shik₂ ké'.

Brainless, without understanding, 無頭腦 ˌmò ˌt'au 'nò. Wú t'au náu.

Brake, name of various species of fern, 鳳尾草類 fung² 'mí 'ts'ò lui². Fung wí ts'áu lui, 羊齒類 ˌyéung 'ch'í lui². Yáng ch'í lui; a place overgrown with brake, 蕨叢生之地 küt₂ ˌts'ung ˌshang ˌchí tí². Kiuch ts'ung sang chí tí; a thicket, 叢 ˌts'ung. Ts'ung; a cane brake, 蔴叢 ˌt'ang ˌts'ung. T'ang ts'ung.

Brake, an instrument to break flax or hemp, 紵蔴梳 ch'ü' ˌmá ˌsho. Ch'ú má sú, 紵蔴梳夾 ch'ü' ˌmá ˌsho káp₂. Ch'ú má sú kiáh; a baker's kneading-trough, 大案板 tái² on' 'pán. Tá ngán pán, 踹匀槽 'ch'ái ˌwan ˌts'ò; a smith's brake, 馬架 'má ká'. Má kiá; a heavy harrow, 重耙 chung² ˌp'á. Chung p'á; a machine attached to wheels, to retard their motion, 輪制 ˌlun chai'. Lun chí.

Braky, full of brakes, 鳳尾草叢 fung² 'mí 'ts'ò ˌts'ung. Fung wí ts'áu ts'ung, 叢嘅 ˌts'ung ké'.

Brama, Bruma, Brahma, } see Brahma.

Bramberry 山桑子 ˌshán ˌsong 'tsz. Shán sáng tsz, 蔗莓子 'p'iú ˌmúi 'tsz. P'iáu mei tsz.

Bramble, a general name of the genus rubus, 莓 ˌmúi. Mei, 蔗蔗 'p'iú 'p'iú. P'iáu p'iáu; rough as a bramble, 勒咁難 lak₂ kòm' ˌhái.

Bramble-bush, a collection of brambles growing together, 叢蔗莓 ˌts'ung 'p'iú ˌmúi. Ts'ung p'iáu mei; full of prickly shrubs, 荆棘 ˌking kik₂. King kih, 杜荆 tò² ˌking. Tú king, 棘莞 kik₂ ˌün. Kih yuen, 叢棘 ˌts'ung kik₂.

Bramble-berry, 山桑子 ˌshán ˌsong 'tsz. Shán sáng tsz, 覆盆子 fuk₂ ˌp'ún 'tsz. Fuh pw'án tsz.

Bramble-net, a net to catch birds, 網 'mong. Wáng.

Brambled, overgrown with brambles, 叢棘 ˌts'ung kik₂. Ts'ung kih.

Brambling, Bramble, } a species of fringilla, the mountain finch, 雀名 tséuk₂ ˌmeng. Tsioh ming.

Bramin, see Brahmin.

Braminee, Brahminess, } the wife of a Brahmin, 把耳亞麻婆 Páíámá ˌp'o. Párhámá p'o, 把耳亞麻之妻 Páíámá ˌchí ˌts'ai. Párhámá chí ts'í.

Braminical, pertaining to the Bramins, 把耳亞麻的 Páíámá tik₂. Párhámá tih; do. pertaining to their doctrine, 把耳亞麻教的 Páíámá káu' tik₂. Párhámá kiáu tih.

Braminism, the religion of the Bramins, 把耳亞麻的教 Páíámá tik₂ káu'. Párhámá tih kiáu.

Bran, the proper coat of wheat, rye &c., 麥皮 *, mak₂ ˌp'í. Meh p'í, 麥糠 mak₂ ˌhong. Meh káng; bran bread, 糠麵頭 ˌhong mín² ˌt'au. Káng mien t'au.

Branch 支 ˌchí. Chí; branch of a tree, 枝 ˌchí. Chí, 樹枝 shü² ˌchí. Shú chí, 條 ˌt'iú. T'iáu, 柯 ˌo. O, 枝條 ˌchí ˌt'iú. Chí t'iáu, 臺支 ˌt'oi ˌchí. T'ái chí. 檮 'chí. Chí; a branch of a family, 支派 ˌchi p'ái'. Chí p'ái, 派 p'ái'. P'ái, 分派 ˌfan p'ái'. Fan p'ái; a branch of the ocean, 海之支派 'hoi ˌchí ˌchí p'ái'. Hái chí chí p'ái, 海股 'hoi 'kú. Hái kú; the branch of a river, 派 p'ái'. P'ái, 河之支派 ˌho ˌchí ˌchí p'ái'. Ho chí chí p'ái, 沱 ˌt'o. T'o; a road diverging into three branches, 三丫路 ˌsám ˌá lò². Sán yá lú; ditto diverging into two branches, 丫路 ˌá lò². Yá lú, 較剪路 káu' 'tsín lò². Kiáu tsien lú, 丫叉路 ˌá ˌch'á lò². Yá ch'á lú, 歧路 ˌk'í lò². K'í lú, 歧途 ˌk'í ˌt'ò. K'í t'ú, 兩歧 'léung ˌk'í. Liáng k'í, 雙叉路 ˌshéung ˌch'á lò². Shwáng ch'á lú; trunk and branches (of a tree), 枝幹 ˌchí kon'. Chí kán, 條枚 ˌt'iú ˌmúi. T'iáu mei; branches and leaves, 枝葉 ˌchí íp₂. Chí yeh; the topmost branch, 標 ˌpiú. Piáu; the main branch of a tree, 正枝 ching' ˌchí. Ching chí; ditto of a river, 正支 ching' ˌchí. Ching chí; the branch of a tribe from the principal wife, 正出 ching' ch'ut₂. Ching ch'uh; the secondary branches of a tree, 旁枝 ˌp'ong ˌchí. P'áng chí; a side branch, descending from a concubine, 横支 ˌwáng ˌchí. Hung chí, 旁支 ˌp'ong ˌchí. P'áng chí, 側出 chak₂ ch'ut₂. Tseh ch'uh, 偏出 ˌp'ín ch'ut₂. P'ien ch'uh, 庶出 shü' ch'ut₂. Shú ch'uh; root and branch, 本支 'pún ˌchí. Pún chí, 原支 ˌün ˌchí. Yuen chí; the family is divided into many branches, 一家分開多支派 yat₂ ˌká ˌfan ˌhoi ˌto ˌchí p'ái'. Yih kiá fan k'ái to chí p'ái, 支派繁衍 ˌchí p'ái' ˌfán 'ín. Chí p'ái fán yen; of the same branch, 同支 ˌt'ung ˌchí. T'ung chí, 同支派 ˌt'ung ˌchí p'ái'. T'ung chí p'ái; the Canton

* This is more strictly applied to bran, whilst the next is more generally used for chaff.

branch, 省城支 'sháng ,shing ,chí. Sang ching chí; the twelve branches of the cycle, 十二支 shap, i² ,chí. Shih rh chí; the celestial stems and the terrestrial branches, 天干地支 ,t'in ,kon ti² ,chí. T'ien kán tí chí; branches of the bridle, 韁 率 ,kéung sut,. Kiáng suh, 韁 鈙 ,kéung ,chí. Kiáng chí; a pilot's branch, 帶水人之牌 tái' 'shui ,yan ,chí ,p'ái. Tái shwui jin chí p'ái; to establish a branch business, 開支舖 ,hoi ,chí p'ò'. K'ái chí p'ú; a branch business, 分支舖 ,fan ,chí p'ò'. Fan chí p'ú.

Branch, to shoot or spread in branches, 分枝 ,fan ,chí. Fan chí, 分支 ,fan ,chí. Fan chí, 開枝 ,hoi ,chí. K'ái chí, 開支 ,hoi ,chí. K'ái chí, 分派 ,fan p'ái'. Fan p'ái, 開叉 ,hoi ,ch'á. K'ái ch'á, 歧支 ,k'í ,chí. K'í chí, 分港 ,fan 'kong. Fan kiáng, 派 p'ái'. P'ái; to branch off, 分 ,fan. Fan, 分開 ,fan ,hoi. Fan k'ái; to branch off or speak diffusively, 吸東吸西 ngap, ,tung ngap, ,sai, 說話支離 shüt, wá² ,chí ,lí. Shwoh hwá chí lí, 辭支 ,ts'z ,chí. Ts'z chí; to branch off as a river, 分派 ,fan p'ái'. Fan p'ái; ditto as a stream, 分港 ,fan 'kong. Fan kiáng, 分流 ,fan ,lau. Fan liú; to branch off, as a road, 丫路 ,á lò². Yá lú, 丫叉路 ,á ,ch'á lò². Yá ch'á lú, 較剪口路 káu' 'tsín 'hau lò². Kiáu tsien k'au lú.

Branch, to adorn with needle-work, 綉花枝 sau' ,fá ,chí. Siú hwá chí.

Branch-leaf, a leaf growing on a branch, 枝上生的葉 ,chí shéung² ,shang tik, íp,. Chí sháng sang tih yeh, 枝嘅葉 ,chí ké' íp,.

Branch-peduncle, a peduncle springing from a branch, 枝生之蒂 ,chí ,shang ,chí tai'. Chí sang chí tí.

Branch-pilot, see under Branch.

Branched, divided into branches, 分枝的 ,fan ,chí tik,. Fan chí tih, 開丫嘅 ,hoi ,á ké', 分過支派 ,fan kwo' ,chí p'ái'. Fan kwo chí p'ái; adorned with branches, 飾以支 shik, 'í ,chí. Shih í chí; furnished with branches, 加以支的 ,ká 'í ,chí tik,. Kiá í chí tih.

Branched work 枝飾 ,chí shik,. Chí shih, 枝工 ,chí ,kung. Chí kung.

Branchery, the ramifications or ramified vessels dispersed through the pulpy part of fruit, 菓之幼支 'kwo ,chí yau' ,chí. Ko chí yú chí, 生叢支嘅 ,shang ,ts'ung ,chí ké'.

Branching, shooting in branches, 開枝 ,hoi ,chí. K'ái chí, 開支 ,hoi ,chí. K'ái chí, 生支 ,shang ,chí. Sang chí.

Branching, furnished with branches, as trees, 有枝的 'yau ,chí tik,. Yú chí tih, 有枝嘅 'yau ,chí ké', 枝嘅 ,chí ké', 有支的 'yau ,chí tik,.

Branchless, destitute of branches or shoots, 無枝 ,mò ,chí. Wú chí, 無枝的 ,mò ,chí tik,. Wú chí tih; naked, 光身的 ,kwong ,shan tik,. Kwáng shin tih, 光身嘅 ,kwong ,shan ké'; without any valuable product, 廢物 fai' mat,. Fei wuh, 廢嘅 fai' ké'.

Branchlet, a little branch, a twig, 枝仔 ,chí 'tsai, 幼枝 yau' ,chí. Yú chí.

Branchy, full of branches, 叢枝的 ,ts'ung ,chí tik,. Ts'ung chí tih, 樹枝茂 shü² ,chí mau² shing². Shú chí mau shing, 樹枝甚繁 shü² ,chí sham² ,fán. Shú chí shin fán, 蓁 ,tsun. Tsin; wide-spreading branches, 廣大枝的 'kwong tái² ,chí tik,. Kwáng tá chí tih, 濃密枝的 ,yung mat, ,chí tik,. Yung mih chí tih.

Brand *, a burning piece of wood, 燃柴頭 ,ín ,ch'ái ,t'au. Jen ch'ái t'au, 火尾 'fo 'mí. Ho wí; a stick of wood partly burned, 柴頭 ,ch'ái ,t'au. Ch'ái t'au, 晝 'tsun. Tsin; a thunder-bolt, 雷石 ,lúi shek,. Lui shih; a branded mark, 刺字 ts'ik, tsz². Ts'ih tsz; mark made by burning, 鈉印號 nát, yan' hò², 鈉痕 nát, ,han, 火痕 'fo ,han. Ho han, 炙痕 chek, ,han. Chih han; to deface a branded mark, 起除刺字 'hí ,ch'ü ,ts'ik, tsz². K'í ch'ú ts'ih tsz; a torch, 火把 'fo 'pá. Ho pá, 一把火 yat, 'pá 'fo. Yih pá ho, 火炬 'fo kü². Ho kü; a stigma, 玷辱 tím' yuk,. Tien juh, 忝辱 't'ím yuk,. T'ien juh; a mark of disgrace, 火烙 'fo lok,. Ho loh, 墨辟 mak, p'ik,. meh p'ih; a disease in vegetables, 菜烘 ts'oi' ,nung, 菜症 ts'oi' ching'. Ts'ái ching; to cast a brand upon one, 玷辱人 tím' yuk, ,yan. Tien juh jin, 汚辱人 ,ú yuk, ,yan. Wú juh jin.

Brand, to mark with a hot iron, 烙 lok,. Loh, 打印烙 'tá yan' lok,. Tá yin loh, 打印號 'tá yan' hò². Tá yin háu; to tattoo or brand, as criminals, 刺字 ts'ik, tsz². Ts'ih tsz, 墨 mak,. Meh, 黥面 ,k'ing mín², 黥墨 ,k'ing mak,; to stigmatize as infamous, 忝辱 't'ím yuk,. T'ien juh, 玷辱 tím' yuk,. Tien juh, 汚辱 ,ú yuk,. Wú juh; to brand the throne, 訕上 shán' shéung². Shán sháng.

Brand-goose, a species of wild goose, 鴈 ngán². Yen.

Brand-iron, a branding-iron, 烙 lok,. Loh, 鐵印 t'ít, yan'. T'ieh yin, 鍰 'fún. Kw'án; an iron frame to set a pot on, 鐵鼎 t'ít, 'ting. T'ieh ting.

Brand-new, quite new, 新鮮 ,san ,sín. Sin sien, 新鮮嘅 ,san ,sín ké', 鮮明 ,sín ,ming. Sien ming.

Branded, marked with a hot iron, 打過印烙 'tá kwo' yan' lok,. Tá kwo yin loh, 烙過印 lok, kwo' yan'. Loh kwo yin, 打過印號 'tá kwo' yan' hò². Tá kwo yin háu; tattooed or marked as criminals, 刺過 ts'ik, kwo'. Ts'ih kwo, 刺過字 ts'ik, kwo' tsz². Ts'ih kwo tsz; ditto with ink, 墨過 mak, kwo'. Meh kwo; stigmatized, 忝辱過 't'ím yuk, kwo'. T'ien juh kwo, 玷辱過 tím' yuk, kwo'. Tien juh kwo, 汚辱過 ,ú yuk, kwo'. Wú juh kwo; branded marks, 刺字 ts'ik, tsz². Ts'ih tsz.

Branding, impressing a mark with a hot iron, 打印烙 'tá yan' lok,. Tá yin loh, 打印號 'tá yan' hò². Tá yin háu; tattooing or marking as criminals,

* 出埃及記二十一章二十五節, 士師記十五章四節, 亞摩士四章十一節, 撒加利亞三章二節.

刺 ts'ik. Ts'ih, 刺字 ts'ik tsz². Ts'ih tsz, 墨 mak. Meh; stigmatizing, 忝辱 't'ím yuk. T'ien juh, 玷辱 tím' yuk. Tien juh, 汚辱 ú yuk. Wú juh.

Branding-iron, an iron to brand with, 鐵印 t'ít yan'. T'ieh yin, 烙 lok. Loh, 鍰 'fún. Kw'án.

Brandied, mingled with brandy, 擺酒 k'au 'tsau. K'ü tsiú, 擺啤蘭地酒 k'au Pélántí 'tsau. K'ü Pélántí tsiú.

Brandish, to flourish, as a sword, 揮 fai. Hwui, 舞 'mò. Wú, 拭 wik; to raise and move in various directions, as a flag, 拭旗 wik k'í, 揮旗 fai k'í. Hwui k'í; to brandish a spear, 揮鎗 fai ts'éung. Hwui ts'iáng; to play with, 撩弄 liú lung². Liáu lung; to brandish the sword, 揮劍 fai kím'. Hwui kien; to brandish the arms, 舞手 'mò 'shau. Wú shau; to brandish and rub the fists, 捋拳頭 lüt k'ün t'au.

Brandished, raised and waived in the air with a flourish, 揮過 fai kwo'. Hwui kwo, 舞過 'mò kwo'. Wú kwo, 拭過 wik kwo'; he brandished his sword, 他揮其劍 t'á fai k'í kím'. T'á hwui k'í kien.

Brandisher, one who brandishes, 揮者 fai 'ché. Hwui ché, 舞者 'mò 'ché. Wú ché.

Brandling, a kind of worm, 黃蜿 wong 'ün. Hwáng yuen, 土龍 't'ò lung. T'ú lung, 蚯蚓 yau 'yan. K'iú yin, 曲蟺 huk shín². K'iuh shen.

Brandishing, flourishing, 揮 fai. Hwui, 舞 'mò. Wú, 捋 lüt. Liueh.

Brandy, an ardent spirit, 燒酒 shiú 'tsau. Sháu tsiú, 啤蘭地酒 Pélántí 'tsau. Pélántí tsiú, 三熬酒 sám ngò² 'tsau. Sán ngau tsiú, 三烝酒 sám ching 'tsau. Sán ching tsiú; peach brandy, 梅酒 múi 'tsau. Mei tsiú; cider brandy, 苹菓酒 p'ing 'kwo 'tsau. P'ing ko tsiú; brandy from milk, 酥酪 sú lok. Brandy-wine 啤蘭地酒 Pélántí 'tsau. Pélántí tsiú.

Brangle, to squabble, 吵鬧 'ch'áu náu². Ch'áu náu, 爭鬥 cháng tau'. Tsang tau, 嗌鬧 ái' náu². Brangler, a quarrelsome person, 爛嗌 lán² ái', 鬧交嘅 náu² káu ké'. Náu kiáu tih, 好嗌交嘅人 hò' ái' káu ké' yan.

Brank, buck-wheat, a species of polgyonum, 三角麥 sám kok mak. Sán koh meh.

Brank-ursine 草名 'ts'ò meng. Ts'áu ming.

Branlin, a species of fish of the salmon kind, 狗吐魚類 'kau t'ò' ü lui². Kau t'ú yú lui.

Branny, having the appearance or consisting of bran, 麥皮嘅 mak p'í ké', 麥糠的 mak hong tik. Meh káng tih.

Brant, see Brand-goose.

Brant, steep, 斜坡 ts'é po. Sié po.

Brant-fox, a small species of fox with black feet, 小狐狸名 'siú ú lí meng. Siáu hú lí ming.

Brasen, made of brass, 黃銅嘅 wong t'ung ké'.

Brash, hasty in temper, 急速 kap ts'uk. Kih suh, 急猝 kap ts'üt. Kih tsuh, 急遽 kap kü'. Kih kü.

Brasier, an artificer who works in brass, 銅匠 t'ung tséung². T'ung tsiáng, 打銅師傅 'tá t'ung sz fú². Tá t'ung sz fú.

Brasier, a pan for holding coals, 銅斗 t'ung 'tau. T'ung tau.

Brasil, see Brazil.

Brass, an alloy of copper and zinc, of a yellow color, 黃銅 wong t'ung. Hwáng t'ung; brass-ware, 黃銅器 wong t'ung hí'. Hwáng t'ung k'í; a brass candlestick, 黃銅燭檯 wong t'ung chuk t'ói. Hwáng t'ung chuh t'ái; a brass kettle, 黃銅壺 wong t'ung ú. Hwáng t'ung hú, 黃銅鑊 wong t'ung wok. Hwáng t'ung hwoh; brass buttons, 銅鈕釦 t'ung 'nau k'au'. T'ung nau k'au; brass wire, 黃銅絲 wong t'ung sz. Hwáng t'ung sz, 黃銅線 wong t'ung sín'. Hwáng t'ung sien; to engrave upon brass, 彫黃銅 tiú wong t'ung. Tiáu hwáng t'ung; the age of brass, 黃銅世 wong t'ung shai'. Hwáng t'ung shí; impudence, 莽撞 'mong chong². Máng chwáng.

Brass-band, a company of musicians who perform on instruments of brass, 一班吹手 yat pán ch'ui 'shau. Yih pán ch'ui shau, 一班吹打佬 yat pán ch'ui 'tá 'lò.

Brass-foil, Dutch leaf, 銅薄 t'ung pok. T'ung poh.

Brass-paved, hard as brass, 黃銅咁實 wong t'ung òm' shat. Hwáng t'ung kán shih.

Brass-visaged, impudent, 唔知羞 m chí sau.

Brasset, a casque, 盔 kw'ai. Kw'ei, 頭盔 t'au kw'ai. T'au kw'ei.

Brassica alba 白菜 pák ts'oi'. Peh ts'ái, 菘菜 sung ts'oi'. Sung ts'ái, 牛肚松 ngau 't'ò tsung. Niú t'ú sung, 菘藍 sung lám. Sung lán; brassica rubra, 芘藍 pít lám. Pieh lán, 芥藍菜 kái' lám ts'oi'. Kiái lán ts'ái; colewort, 黃芽白 wong ngá pák. Hwáng yá peh, 黃芽菜 wong ngá ts'oi'. Hwáng yá ts'ái.

Brassy 黃銅的 wong t'ung tik. Hwáng t'ung tih, 黃銅嘅 wong t'ung ké'; having the color of brass, 黃銅嗰色 wong t'ung 'kòm shik. Hwáng t'ung kán sih; impudent, 唔知羞嘅 m chí sau ké'; impudently bold, 莽撞 'mong chong². Máng chwáng.

Brat, a child, 畜生 ch'uk shang. Ch'uh sang, 馬猶仔 'má lau 'tsai, 嚟尿 muk 'ní. Muh ní.

Bravado, a brag, 誇口 kw'á 'hau. Kw'á k'au, 浮誇佬 fau kw'á 'lò. Fau kw'á láu; an arrogant menace, 威嚇 wai hák. Wei hih, 發威 fát wai. Fáh wei.

Brave, fearless of danger, 勇 'yung. Yung, 大胆 tái² 'tám. Tá tán, 勇猛 'yung 'mang. Yung mang, 剛勇 kong 'yung. Káng yung, 勇壯 'yung chong'. Yung chwáng, 壯氣 chong' hí'. Chwáng k'í, 勇敢 'yung 'kòm. Yung kán, 剛毅 kong ngai². Káng í, 雄氣 hung hí'. Hiung k'í, 雄悍 hung hon². Hiung hán, 大勇 tái² 'yung. Tá yung, 猇 iú. Yáu, 心雄氣壯 sam hung hí' chong'. Sin hiung k'í chwáng, 矯矯 'kiú 'kiú. Kiáu kiáu; really or very courageous, 眞好胆

,chan 'hò 'tám. Chin háu tán, 胆生毛 'tám ,shang ,mò. Tán sang máu, 週身胆 ,chau ,shan 'tám. Chau shin tán, 胆敢 'tám 'kòm. Tán kán; noble, 豪氣 ,hò hí'. Háu k'í, 豪俠 ,hò háp,. Háu kiáh, 俠氣 háp, hí'. Kiáh k'í, 英氣勃勃 ,ying hí' pút, pút,; excellent, 美 'mí. Mei, 妙美 miú² 'mí. Miáu mei, 善 shín². Shen, 好 'hò. Háu; dignified, 威風 ,wai ,fung. Wei fung, 威勢 ,wai shai'. Wei shí; a brave fellow, 義勇 í² 'yung. Í yung, 義士 í² sz², 壯士 chong' sz². Tá yung, 英勇之氣 ,ying 'yung ,chí hí'. Ying yung chí k'í, 英勇 ,ying 'yung. Ying yung, 英氣 ,ying hí'. Ying k'í; gallantry, 豪氣 ,hò hí'. Háu k'í.

Brave, a Chinese patriot, a soldier of the municipality, 勇士 'yung sz². Yung sz, 壯勇 chong' 'yung. Chwáng yung, 民壯 ,man chong'. Min chwáng, 民勇 ,man 'yung. Min yung; a village brave, 鄉勇 ,héung 'yung. Hiáng yung, 練勇 lín² 'yung. Lien yung, 義兵 í² ,ping. Í ping; a man daring beyond discretion, 有胆色慨人 'yau 'tám shik, ké' ,yan, 勇敢慨人 'yung 'kòm ké' ,yan, 行險者 ,hang 'hím 'ché. Hang hien ché, 親冒矢石 ,ts'an mò² 'ch'í shek,. Ts'in máu shí shih, 拚死者 p'ún' 'sz 'ché. Pw'án sz ché, 拚命者 p'ún' meng² 'ché. Pw'án ming ché.

Brave, to encounter with courage and fortitude, 冒 mò². Máu, 拚 p'ún'. Pw'án, 披 ,p'í. P'í, 唔怕 ,m p'á'; to brave death, 冒死 mò² 'sz. Máu sz, 拚死 p'ún' 'sz. Pw'án sz, 唔怕死 ,m p'á' 'sz; to brave danger, 冒危 mò² ,ngai. Máu wei, 冒險 mò² 'hím. Máu hien; to brave boisterous weather, 冒風雨 mò² ,fung 'ü. Máu fung yú, 唔怕風雨 ,m p'á' ,fung 'ü; to brave cold, 抵冷 'tai 'lang. Tí lang, 捱冷 ,ngái 'lang. Yái lang, 冒寒 mò² ,hon. Máu hán, 冒雪 mò² süt,, 披雪 ,p'í süt,. P'í siueh; brave it, 唔怕 ,m p'á', 拚大胆 p'ún' tái² 'tám. Pw'án tá tán, 拚胆 p'ún' 'tám. Pw'án tán, 冒嫌疑 mò² ,hím ,í. Máu hien í, 佯爲胆大 ,yéung ,wai 'tám tái². Yáng wei tán tá.

Braved, defied or met without dismay, 冒過 mò² kwo'. Máu kwo, 拚過 p'ún' kwo'. Pw'án kwo, 抵過 'tai kwo'. Tí kwo; he braved death, 冒過死 mò² kwo' 'sz. Máu kwo sz; pretended, 佯爲過 ,yéung ,wai kwo'. Yáng wei kwo, 詐過 chá' kwo'. Chá kwo, 貌爲過 máu² ,wai kwo'. Máu wei kwo.

Bravely, courageously, 毅然 ngai² ,ín. Í jen, 悍然 hon² ,ín. Hán jen, 以豪氣 'í ,hò hí'. Í háu k'í 雄心 ,hung ,sam. Hiung sin, 拚然 p'ún' ,ín. Pw'án jen, 壯心 chong' ,sam. Chwáng sin, 壯志 chong' chí'. Chwáng chí, 唔怕 ,m p'á', 不怕 pat, p'á'. Puh p'á; he defended him bravely, 毅然保他 ngai² ,ín 'pò ,t'á. Í jen páu t'á, 拚命保佢 p'ún' meng² 'pò 'k'ü; to act bravely, 甚爲奮力 sham² ,wai 'fan lik,. Shin wei fan lih, 唔惜力 ,m sik, lik,; to act heroically, 英雄之行爲 ,ying ,hung ,chí ,hang ,wai. Ying hiung chí hang wei, 毅然之行爲 ngai² ,ín ,chí ,hang ,wai. Í jen chí hang wei, 剛毅之行爲 ,kong ngai² ,chí ,hang ,wai. Káng í chí hang wei.

Bravery, fearlessness of danger, 勇 'yung. Yung, 剛毅之氣 ,kong ngai² ,chí hí'. Káng í chí k'í, 銳氣 yui² hí'. Jui k'í, 毅氣 ngai² hí'. Í k'í 勇氣 'yung hí'. Yung k'í, 大勇 tái² 'yung. Tá yung, 英勇之氣 ,ying 'yung ,chí hí'. Ying yung chí k'í, 英勇 ,ying 'yung. Ying yung, 英氣 ,ying hí'. Ying k'í; gallantry, 豪氣 ,hò hí'. Háu k'í.

Braving, setting at defiance, 拚 p'ún'. Pw'án, 冒 mò². Máu, 抵住 'tai chü². Tí chú.

Bravo, a daring villain, 强徒 ,k'éung ,t'ò. K'iáng t'ú, 强賊 ,k'éung ts'ák,. K'iáng ts'ih, 爛徒 lán² ,t'ò. Lán t'ú; a murderer, 兇手 ,hung 'shau. Hiung shau.

Bravo! well done! 妙哉 miú² ,tsoi. Miáu tsái, 好喇 'hò ,lá, 好喀 'hò lák,, 嘩好喀 ,hái, 'hò lák,, 猗與 ,í ,ü. Í yú, 猗嗟 ,í ,tsé. Í tsié, 猗分 ,í ,hai. Í hiái, 做得甚好 tsò² tak, sham² 'hò. Tso teh shin háu, 作得極妙 tsok, tak, kik, miú². Tsoh teh kih miáu.

Brawl, to quarrel noisly and indecently, 吵鬧 'ch'áu náu². Ch'áu náu, 嘈吵 ,ts'ò 'ch'áu. Ts'áu ch'áu, 嘈鬧 ,ts'ò náu². Ts'áu náu, 嗌鬧 ái' náu², 誶 sui². Sui, 詬誶 'kau sui², 鬧交 náu² ,káu.

Brawl, to drive or beat away, 鬧去 náu² hü'. Náu k'ü, 罵去 má² hü'. Má k'ü, 趕去 'kon hü'. Kán k'ü, 叱去 ch'ik, hü'. Ch'ih k'ü.

Brawl, noisy contention, 大吵鬧 tái² 'ch'áu náu². Tá ch'áu náu, 嗌交 ái' ,káu, 毆爭 'au ,cháng. Ngau tsang, 吵鬧之事 'ch'áu náu² ,chí sz². Ch'áu náu chí sz, 打架 'tá ká'. Tá kiá.

Brawler, a noisy fellow, 吵鬧者 'ch'áu náu² 'ché. Ch'áu náu ché, 吵鬧慨人 'ch'áu náu² ké' ,yan, 爭鬥之人 ,cháng tau' ,chí ,yan. Tsang tau chi jin, 好吵鬧者 hò' 'ch'áu náu² 'ché. Háu ch'áu náu ché, 鬧交者 náu² ,káu 'ché. Náu kiáu ché, 喧譁者 ,hün ,wá 'ché. Hiuen hwá ché, 嘈吵者 ,ts'ò 'ch'áu 'ché. Ts'áu ch'áu ché.

Brawling, quarreling, 爭鬬 ,cháng tau'. Tsang tau, 吵鬧 'ch'áu náu². Ch'áu náu, 嘈鬧 ,ts'ò náu². Ts'áu náu.

Brawn, a boar, 猪公 ,chü ,kung. Chú kung; the flesh of a boar, 猪肉 ,chü yuk,. Chú juh; collared ditto, 猪肉筒 ,chü yuk, ,t'ung. Chú juh tung; the fleshy, muscular part of the body, 硬健之肉 ngáng² kín² ,chí yuk,. Ngang kien chí juh; fat meat, 肥肉 ,fí yuk,. Fí juh; muscular strength, 壯健 chong' kín². Chwáng kien, 强健 ,k'éung kín². K'iáng kien, 剛健 ,kong kín². Káng kien; the brawn muscles of the arm, 手瓜硬健 'shau ,kwá ngáng² kín². Shau kwá ngang kien.

Brawn, to render strong, 致硬健 chí' ngáng² kín². Chí ngang kien, 使强健 'sz ,k'éung kín². Shí k'iáng kien.

Brawned, brawny, strong, 壯健 chong' kín². Chwáng kien, 雄壯 ˏhung chong'. Hiung chwáng.

Brawner, a boar killed for the table, 劏㹀猪 ˏt'ong ké' ˏchü, 屠之猪 ˏt'ò ˏchí ˏchü. T'ú chí chú.

Brawniness, the quality of being brawny, 雄壯 ˏhung chong'. Hiung chwáng, 壯健 chong' kín². Chwáng kien; hardiness, 捱得辛苦 ˏngái tak, ˏsan 'fú. Yái teh sin k'ú.

Brawny, having large, strong muscles, 好雄壯 'hò ˏhung chong'. Háu hiung chwáng, 好堅壯 'hò ˏkín chong'. Háu kien chwáng, 硬肉㹀 ngáng² yuk, ké'.

Bray, to pound or beat small, 舂 ˏchung. Chung, 擂 ˏlúi. Lui; to bray as an ass, 歇歇 'í á'. Í yá, 鳴 ˏming. Ming; to make a harsh, disagreeable, grating sound, 嚘嚘聲 ngít, ngít, ˏshing.

Bray, the harsh sound of an ass, 驢鳴 ˏlü ˏming. Lü ming, 驢叫 ˏlü kiú'. Lü kiáu, 驢喊 ˏlü hám'.

Brayer, one who brays like an ass, 出驢㖞聲的 ch'ut, ˏlü 'kòm ˏshing tik,. Ch'uh lü kán shing tih, 吧喟㹀人 ˏpá pai' ké' ˏyan.

Braying, pounding, 舂 ˏchung. Chung, 舂者 ˏchung 'ché. Chung ché; making the sound of an ass, 出驢㖞聲 ch'ut, ˏlü 'kòm ˏshing. Ch'uh lü kán shing; noise, 喧嘩 ˏhün ˏwá. Hiuen hwá.

Braze, to soder with an alloy of brass and zink, 俾黃銅白鉛釬口 'pí ˏwong ˏt'ung pák, ˏün hon² 'hau. Pí hwáng t'ung peh yuen hán k'au, 以黃銅白鉛釬口 'í ˏwong ˏt'ung pák, ˏün hon² 'hau; to harden to impudence, 生無羞恥 ˏshang ˏmò ˏsau 'ch'í. Sang wú siú ch'í.

Brazen, made of brass, 黃銅的 ˏwong ˏt'ung tik,. Hwáng t'ung tih, 黃銅㹀 ˏwong ˏt'ung ké', 黃銅做㹀 ˏwong ˏt'ung tsò² ké', 黃銅做的 ˏwong ˏt'ung tsò² tik,. Hwáng t'ung tso tih; impudent, 無面皮㹀 ˏmò mín² ˏp'í ké', 唔識醜㹀 ˏm shik, 'ch'au ké'; the brazen age, 銅世 ˏt'ung shai'. T'ung shí, 衰世 ˏshui shai'. Shwái shí; a brazen vessel, 黃銅器 ˏwong ˏt'ung hí'. Hwáng t'ung k'í.

Brazen, to be impudent. 厚顏 hau² ˏngán. Hau yen; to bully, 㖞㖞 ˏlun ˏchun.

Brazen-browed, shameless, 唔知羞 ˏm ˏchí ˏsau.

Brazen-face, an impudent person, 無恥者 ˏmò 'ch'í 'ché. Wú ch'í ché, 厚面皮者 hau² mín² ˏp'í 'ché. Hau mien p'í ché, 唔顧面者 ˏm kú' mín² 'ché; one remarkable for effrontery, 躁暴㹀人 ts'ò' pò² ké' ˏyan. Ts'áu páu [的] tih jin, 莽撞㹀人 'mong chong² ké' ˏyan, 粗率㹀人 ˏts'ò sut, ké' ˏyan.

Brazen-faced 唔知羞者 ˏm ˏchí ˏsau 'ché, 無面皮㹀 ˏmò mín² ˏp'í ké', 沒臉的 mút, 'lím tik,. Muh lien tih, 厚面皮的 hau² mín² ˏp'í tik,. Hau mien p'í tih, 鄙劣 'p'í lüt,. P'í liueh.

Brazenness, appearance like brass, 黃銅㖞樣 ˏwong ˏt'ung 'kòm yéung². Hwáng t'ung kán yáng; excess of assurance, 莽撞 'mong chong². Máng chwáng, 躁暴 ts'ò' pò². Ts'áu páu.

Brazier, 打銅㹀人 'tá ˏt'ung ké' ˏyan 打銅師傅 'tá ˏt'ung ˏsz fú². Tá t'ung sz fú; a warming pan, 火鐘 'fo ˏchung. Ho chung, 煖鐘 'nün ˏchung. Nwán chung.

Brazil, the empire of, 巴西國 Pásai kwok,. Pásí kwoh.

Brazil-nut, Juvia, or large walnut, 盒桃 hòp, ˏt'ò. Hoh t'áu, 胡桃 ˏú ˏt'ò. Hú t'áu.

Brazil-wood, a heavy wood, used for dyeing red, 蘇木 ˏsú muk,. Sú muh.

Braziletto, an inferior kind of Brazil-wood, 下等蘇木 há² 'tang ˏsú muk,. Hiá tang sú muh.

Brazilian, pertaining to Brazil, 巴西國的 Pásai kwok, tik,, 巴西國㹀 Pásai kwok, ké'.

Brazing 釬 hon². Hán.

Breach, to make a breach, 破 p'o'. P'o, 破壞 p'o' wái². P'o hwái, 破敗 p'o' pái². P'o pái, 攻破 ˏkung p'o'. Kung p'o, 打破 'tá p'o'. Tá p'o; to breach a wall, 破城 p'o' ˏshing. P'o ching, 壞城 wái² ˏshing. Hwái ching, 攻破城 ˏkung p'o' ˏshing. Kung p'o ching, 打破城牆 'tá p'o' ˏshing ˏts'éung. Tá p'o ching ts'iáng, 擊破城 kik, p'o' ˏshing. Kih p'o ching; ditto with artillery, 轟破城 ˏkwang p'o' ˏshing. Hung p'o ching.

Breach, the act of breaking, 攻破者 ˏkung p'o' 'ché. Kung p'o ché, 打破者 'tá p'o' 'ché. Tá p'o ché; the broken space, 破處 p'o' ch'ü'. P'o ch'ú, 破口 p'o' 'hau. P'o k'au, 口 'hau. k'au, 破壞之處 p'o' wái² ˏchí ch'ü'. P'o hwái chí ch'ú, 孰 küt,. Kiueh; the state of being broken, 破者 p'o' 'ché. P'o ché, 壞者 wái² 'ché. Hwái ché; a breach of law, 犯法 fán² fát,. Fán fáh, 干法 ˏkon fát,. Kán fáh, 干例 ˏkon lai². Kán lí, 抗法 k'ong' fát,. K'áng fáh, 抗例 k'ong' lai². K'áng lí, 違法 ˏwai fát,. Wei fáh; a breach of peace, 背反 púi' 'fán. Pei fán, 叛反 pún² 'fán. Pwán fán, 背約 púi' yéuk,. Pei yoh, 背盟 púi' ˏmang. Pei mang, 寒盟 ˏhon ˏmang. Hán mang; a breach of duty, 過分 kwo' fan². Kwo fan, 越分 üt, fan². Yueh fan, 唔守本分 ˏm 'shau 'pún fan²; a breach of promise, 反口 'fán 'hau. Fán k'au, 有口齒 'mò 'hau 'ch'í, 食言 shik, ˏín. Shih yen, 失信 shat, sun'. Shih sin, 爽約 'shong yéuk,. Shwáng yoh; a breach of friendship, 絕交 tsüt, ˏkáu. Tsiueh kiáu, 斷交 tün² ˏkáu. Twán kiáu, 割席 kot, tsik,. Koh tsih, 生嫌隙 ˏshang ˏím kwik,. Sang hien kih; there is a breach [of friendship] between them, 他有釁隙 ˏt'á 'yau yan² kwik,. T'á yú hin kih; a breach of morality, 傷風化 ˏshéung ˏfung fá'. Sháng fung hwá, 敗名節 pái² ˏmeng tsít,. Pái ming tsieh, 傷名教 ˏshéung ˏmeng káu'. Sháng ming kiáu, 失節 shat, tsít,. Shih tsieh, 敗節 pái² tsít,. Pái tsieh; a breach upon the kingly power, 擅行 shín² ˏhang. Shen hang; bereavement, 喪友 song' 'yau. Sáng yú; a rent or cleft, 罅 lá'. Hiá, 罅隙 lá' kwik,. Hiá kih, 間隙 kán' kwik,. Kien kih; a misunderstanding, 有悞 'yau ng². Yú wú; a breach on an enemy, 渠褐 ˏk'ü k'ít,. K'ü k'ieh.

Breachful, full of breaches, 破壞好多笪 p'o' wái² 'hò ˌto t'át˳.

Breachy, apt to break fences, 好破壞物的 hò' p'o' wái² mat˳ tik˳. Háu p'o hwái wuh tih; unruly, 狂性嘅 ˌkw'ong sing' ké', 刁嬲嘅 ˌtiú ˌliú ké'.

Bread, a loaf of foreign, 麵包 mín² ˌpáu. Mien páu, 麵頭 mín² ˌt'au. Mien t'au; a loaf of bread, 一个麵頭 yat˳ ko' mín² ˌt'au. Yih ko mien t'au, 一個麵包 yat˳ kau² mín² ˌpáu; a loaf of native ditto, 饅頭 ˌmán ˌt'au. Mwán t'au, 包子 ˌpáu 'tsz. Páu tsz; leavened bread, 包種嘅麵包 ˌpáu 'chung ké' mín² ˌpáu, 酵母嘅麵包 káu' 'mò ké' mín² ˌpáu; unleavened bread, 無酵嘅麵包 ˌmò káu' ké' mín² ˌpáu; the feast of the unleavened bread, 除酵節 ˌch'ü káu' tsít˳. Ch'ú kiáu tsieh; food in general, 糧 ˌléung. Liáng, 食物 shik˳ mat˳. Shih wuh, 飯 fán². Fán, 食 tsz². Tsz, 口糧 'hau ˌléung. K'au liáng, 糧食 ˌléung shik˳. Liáng shih; wheaten bread, 麥麵頭 mak˳ mín² ˌt'au. Meh mien t'au; rye bread, 小麥麵頭 'siú mak˳ mín² ˌt'au. Siáu meh mien t'au; economical bread, 薯子麵包 ˌshü 'tsz mín² ˌpáu. Shú tsz mien páu; to raise bread, 發麵 fát˳ mín². Fáh mien; 'tis no bread and butter of mine, 唔關我事 ˌm ˌkwán 'ngo sz²; bread and butter-warehouse, 姑蘇館 ˌkú ˌsú 'kún. Kú sú kwán; to get one's bread, 賺錢度日 chán² ˌts'ín tò² yat˳. Chán ts'ien tú jih, 餬口過日 ˌú 'hau kwo' yat˳. Hú k'au kwo jih, 賺够日給 chán² kau' yat˳ k'ap˳; to be thrown out of bread, 無工夫做 ˌmò ˌkung ˌfú tsò². Wú kung fú tso, 無事業 ˌmò sz² íp˳. Wú sz nieh, 無以爲生 ˌmò 'í ˌwai ˌshang; the people thrown out of bread, 四民*失業 sz' ˌman shat˳ íp˳. Sz min shih nieh; give us this day our daily bread, 每日用糧今日賜我 'múi yat˳ yung² ˌléung ˌkam yat˳ ts'z' 'ngo. Mei jih yung liáng kin jih ts'z wo; a slice ofbread, 一塊麵包 yat˳ fái' mín² ˌpáu. Yih kw'ái mien páu.

Bread-basket 麵包籃 mín² ˌpáu ˌlám. Mien páu lán, 餅乾籃 'peng ˌkon ˌlám. Ping kán lán.

Bread-chipper, a baker's servant, 麵包舖夥計 mín² ˌpáu p'ò' 'fo kai'. Mien páu p'ú ho kí; an under butler, 幫大樓 ˌpong tái² ˌlau. Páng tá lau, 幫管伙食者 ˌpong 'kún 'fo shik˳ 'ché. Páng kwán ho shih ché.

Bread-corn, corn of which bread is made, 五穀 'ng kuk˳. Wú kuh.

Bread-fruit-tree, Artocarpus, 薯菓樹 ˌshü 'kwo shü². Shú ko shú, 麵菓樹 mín² 'kwo shü². Mien ko shú.

Bread-room, an appartment in a ship's hold, where the bread is kept, 麵頭房 mín² ˌt'au ˌfong. Mien t'au fáng, 餅乾房 'peng ˌkon ˌfong. Ping kán fáng.

Breadless, without bread or food, 無食用 ˌmò shik˳ yung². Wú shih yung, 無野食 ˌmò 'yé shik˳, 無口糧 ˌmò 'hau ˌléung. Wú k'au liáng.

Bread-stuff, bread-corn, 五穀 'ng kuk˳. Wú kuh; weal, 麵粉 mín² 'fan. Mien fan.

Breadth, the extent of any plain surface from side to side, 橫闊 ˌwáng fút˳. Hung kw'oh, 闊者 fút˳ 'ché. Kw'oh ché, 闊處 fút˳ ch'ü'. Kw'oh ch'ú, 廣闊 'kwong fút˳. Kwáng kw'oh, 廣 'kwong. Kwáng, 掂闊 tím² fút˳; the breadth of calico, 布之闊風 pò' ˌchí fút˳ ˌfung. Pú chí kw'oh fung, 布之緯度 pò' ˌchí 'wai tò². Pú chí wei tú; four rooms in breadth, 平排四間 ˌp'ing ˌp'ái sz' ˌkán. P'ing p'ái sz kien; the length and breadth, 縱橫 ˌtsung ˌwáng. Tsung hung, 經緯 ˌking 'wai. King wei, 長闊 ˌch'éung fút˳. Ch'áng kw'oh; the breadth of the river is 1,000 feet, 河闊一百丈 ˌho fút˳ yat˳ pák˳ chéung². Ho kw'oh yih peh cháng; not a hair's breadth, 一毫都無 yat˳ ˌhò ˌtò ˌmò. Yih háu tú wú.

Break (pret. broke; pp. broken), to rend, 破 p'o'. P'o, 打崩 'tá ˌpang. Tá pang, 打裂 'tá lít˳. Tá lieh, 裂罅 lít˳ lá'. Lieh hiá, 打裂痕 'tá lít˳ ˌhan. Tá lieh han; to kreak to pieces or shatter, 打碎 'tá suí'. Tá sui, 打爛 'tá lán². Tá lán, 破碎 p'o' suí'. P'o sui, 打得鹽咁碎 'tá tak˳ ˌím kòm' suí'. Tá teh yen kán sui, 打得鎔鎔爛 'tá tak˳ ˌyung ˌyung lán². Tá teh yung yung lán, 破爛 p'o' lán². P'o lán, 泰碎 'tam suí', 泰鎔泰爛 'tam ˌyung 'tam lán²; to rent apart, 裂開 lít˳ ˌhoi. Lieh k'ái; to break asunder, 擘 mák˳. Pih, 擘開 mák˳ ˌhoi. Pih k'ái, 擘開 mák˳ ˌhoi, 折斷 chít˳ tün². Cheh twán, 拗斷 'áu tün². Ngau twán, 拗拉 'áu lap˳, 拗折 'áu chít˳. Ngau cheh, 折損 chít˳ 'sün. Cheh sun, 打折 'tá chít˳. Tá cheh, 拉 lap˳, 扒 pái'. Pái, 敝 fat˳. Fuh, 忽 'man. Wan, 刁 ˌtiú. Tiáu, 剔 ch'át˳. Ch'áh, 敦 ˌtúi. Túi; to break, spoil or destroy, 打壞 'tá wái². Tá hwái, 損壞 'sün wái². Sun hwái, 毀折 'wai chít˳. Wei cheh, 毀爛 'wai lán². Wei lán, 毀破 'wai p'o'. Wei p'o, 破壞 p'o' wái². P'o hwái, 損破 'sün p'o'. Sun p'o; to make breaches, as in a wall, 打破 'tá p'o'. Tá p'o, 破 p'o'. P'o; to break one's power, 挫其權勢 ts'o' ˌk'í ˌk'ün shai'. Ts'o k'í k'iuen shí, 挫其銳氣 ts'o' ˌk'í yui² hí'. Ts'o k'í jui k'í; to break one's courage, 減其銳氣 'kám ˌk'í yui² hí'; to tame, as a horse or birds, 調馴 ˌt'iú ˌts'un. T'iáu ts'un, 養純 'yéung ˌshun. Yáng shun; to make bankrupt, 折本 chít˳ 'pún. Cheh pún; to break the law, 犯法 fán² fát˳. Fán fáh, 干法 ˌkon fát˳. Kán fáh, 干例 ˌkon lai². Kán lí; to break a contract, 背約 púi' yéuk˳. Pei yoh, 違約 ˌwai yéuk˳. Wei yoh, 爽約 'shong yéuk˳. Shwáng yoh, 背盟 púi' ˌmang. Pei mang, 寒盟 ˌhon ˌmang. Han mang; to break an engagement, 背信 púi' sun'. Pei sin; not break an angagement, 不易意 pat˳ yik˳ í'; to break a promise, 失信 shat˳ sun'. Shih sin, 反信 'fán sun'. Fán sin, 食言 shik˳ ˌín. Shih yen, 反口 'fán 'hau. Fán k'au; to break an oath, 背誓 púi' shai'. Pei shí; to

* The four classes of people are the 士 sz'. Sz, 農 ˌnung. Nung, 工 ˌkung. Kung, 商 ˌshéung. Sháng, i. e. the literati, the farmers, the mechanics, and the merchants.

break the ranks, 失行伍 shat, ˏhong ʿng. Shih háng wú, 失隊伍 shat, túi² ʿng. Shih túi wú; to break a stick, 拗斷 ʿáu tün². Ngau twán, 折斷 chít, tün². Cheh twán; to break bread, 擘餅 mák, ʿpeng. Pih ping; to break, as a glass (by accident), 錯手打爛 ts'o' ʿshau ʿtá lán². Ts'o shau tá lán, 失手打爛 shat, ʿshau ʿtá lán². Shih shau tá lán; to break intentionally, 打爛 ʿtá lán². Tá lán; to break open a door, 打開門 ʿtá ˏhoi ˏmún. Tá k'ái mun, 踢開度門 t'ek, ˏhoi tò² ˏmún. T'ih k'ái tú mun, 擗開門 p'ek, ˏhoi ˏmún, 泰開度門 ʿtam ˏhoi tò² ˏmún; to break open, 劈開 p'ek, ˏhoi. P'ih k'ái; to break one's neck, 折頸骨 chít, ʿkeng kwat,. Cheh king kuh, 折頸 chít, ʿkeng. Cheh king; to break bad habits, 改惡 ʿkoi ok,. Kái ngoh, 絕惡 tsüt, ok,. Tsiueh ngoh, 除惡 ˏch'ü ok,. Ch'ú ngoh; to break silence, 破默 p'o' mak,. P'oh meh, 開講 ˏhoi ʿkong. K'ái kiáng, 先開口 ˏsín ˏhoi ʿhau. Sien k'ái k'au, 出聲先 ch'ut, ˏshing ˏsín. Ch'uh shing sien; to break one's sleep, 破睡 p'o' shui², 驚他寢 ˏkeng ˏt'á ʿts'am. King t'á ts'in; to break a match, 退婚 t'úi' ˏfan. T'úi hwan, 退親 t'úi' ˏts'an. T'úi ts'in, 拆婚 ch'ák, ˏfan. Ch'ih hwan; to break one's vows, 反願 ʿfán ün². Fán yuen, 背願 púi' ün². Pei yuen; to break the seal of a letter, 開封 ˏhoi ˏfung. K'ái fung, 拆封 ch'ák, ˏfung. Ch'ih fung, 拆信 ch'ák, sun'. Ch'ih sin, 開緘 ˏhoi ˏkám. K'ái kien; to break the ground, to plough, 犂田 ˏlai ˏt'ín. Lí t'ien; to break ground or escape, 逃走 ˏt'ò ʿtsau. T'áu tsau; to break prison, 破監而逃 p'o' ˏkám ˏí ˏt'ò. P'o kien rh t'áu; to break one's mind to one, 剖本心對人說 ʿp'au ʿpún ˏsam túi' ˏyan shüt,. P'au pún sin túi jin shwoh, 剖心盡訴 ʿp'au ˏsam tsun² sò'. P'au sin tsin sú; to break a business, 動事 tung² sz². Tung sz, 舉行 ʿkü ˏhang. Kü hang; to break one's brains, 塞肺眼 sak, fai' ʿngán. Seh fí yen, 想到頭都裂 ʿséung tò' ˏt'au ˏtò lít,. Siáng táu t'au tú lieh; to break wind, 放屁 fong' p'í'. Fáng p'í, 痾屁 ˏo p'í'; to break a jest, 講笑話 ʿkong siú' wá². Kiáng siáu hwá, 講笑談 ʿkong siú' ˏt'ám. Kiáng siáu t'án; to break down, 拆 ch'ák,. Ch'ih, 毀 ʿwai. Wei, 毀拆 ʿwai ch'ák,. Wei ch'ih; to break off company, 私出 ˏsz ch'ut,. Sz ch'uh, 靜靜去 tsing² ʿtsing hü'. Tsing tsing k'ü; to break up a meeting, 散場 sán' ˏch'éung. Sán ch'áng, 散會 sán' úi². Sán hwui; to break up a school, 放館 fong' ʿkún. Fáng kwán, 散館 sán' ʿkún. Sán kwán; to break one's heart, 憂到心都懵 ˏyau tò² ˏsam ˏtò ˏmung. Yú táu sin tú mung; to break bulk, 開艙 ˏhoi ˏts'ong. K'ái ts'áng; to break a deer, 分刀鹿 ˏfan ˏtò luk,. Fan táu luh, 分切 ˏfan tsít,. Fan tsieh; to break cover, 跑出 ʿp'áu ch'ut,. P'áu ch'uh, 飛出 ˏfí ch'ut,. Fí ch'uh; to break fast, 食早茶 shik, ʿtsò ˏch'á. Shih tsáu ch'á; to break ground, to dig, 掘 kwat,. Kiueh, 開坑 ˏhoi ˏháng. K'ái kang, 鉋坑 ˏch'iú ˏháng. Ch'áu kang; to break off, to discontinue, 罷 pá². Pá; to break an egg, 殈 kwik,. Hiueh.

Break, to, as a rope, 斷 tüu² [ʿt'ün]. Twán; ditto as a branch of a tree, when bent, 折 chít,. Cheh, 折斷 chít, tün². Cheh twán; to break in the middle, 折斷兩橛 chít, tün² ʿléung küt,, 折中 chít, ˏchung. Cheh chung, 中間斷 ˏchung ˏkán tün². Chung kien twán; to break, or open, as a tumor, 穿 ˏch'ün. Ch'uen, 破 p'o'. P'o, 殨 ʿfúi. Hwui; to burst, by dashing against anything, 爛 lán². Lán, 破爛 p'o' lán². P'o lán, 破碎 p'o' sui'. P'o sui, 撞爛 p'ung' lán². P'ung lán, 撞爛 chong² lán². Chwáng lán, 碎爛 sui' lán². Sui lán, 裂爛 lít, lán². Lieh lán; to get a hole, 打穿竈 ʿtá ˏch'ün ˏlung. Tá ch'uen lung, 穿爛 ˏch'ün lán². Ch'uen lán; to get a crack, 裂 lít,. Lieh, 破裂 p'o' lít,. P'o lieh, 裂罅 lít, lá'. Lieh hiá; to break, as ice, 裂 lít,. Lieh; to break, as one who fails in business, 敗盤 pái² ˏp'ún. Pái pw'án, 倒灶 ʿtò tsò'. Táu tsáu, 倒行 ʿtò ˏhong. Táu háng; to break, as one's voice, 轉聲 chün' ˏshing. Chuen shing, 破身 p'o' ˏshan. P'o shin; ditto, as a business, 唔做 ˏm tsò², 罷手 pá² ʿshau. Pá shau; to break, or fade, as one's beauty, 凋謝 ˏtiú tsé². Tiáu sié, 凋殘 ˏtiú ˏts'án. Tiáu ts'án, 凋零 ˏtiú ˏling. Tiáu ling, 零落 ˏling lok,. Ling loh; the day breaks, 天破曉 ˏt'ín p'o' ʿhiú. T'ien p'o hiáu; the weather breaks, 天作 ˏt'ín tsok,. T'ien tsoh, 天變 ˏt'ín pín'. T'ien pien; the wine breaks, 酒變味 ʿtsau pín' mí². Tsiú pien wí; to break down in a carriage, 覆車 fuk, ˏkü. Fuh kü; to break forth, as light, 乍晴 chá' ˏts'eng. Chá ts'ing, 乍光 chá' ˏkwong. Chá kwáng, 乍陽 chá' ˏyéung. Chá yáng; to break from a company, 靜靜去 tsing² ʿtsing hü'. Tsing tsing k'ü, 潛去 ˏts'ím hü'. Ts'ien k'ü, 潛出 ˏts'ím ch'ut,. Ts'ien ch'uh; to break in, as a thief, 挖竈入 wát, ˏlung yap,. Wáh lung jih, 鑽穴而入 tsün' üt, ˏí yap,. Tswán yueh rh jih, 鑿壁而入 tsok, pik, ˏí yap,. Tsoh pih rh jih, 擗開而入 p'ek, ˏhoi ˏí yap,. P'ih k'ái rh jih; to break loose, 甩身 lat, ˏshan, 脫身 t'üt, ˏshan. T'oh shin; to break off, as a flower or twig, 摘 chák,. Tseh, 折 chít,. Cheh, 採 ʿts'oi. Ts'ái; to break out, as a disease, 發 fát,. Fáh, 起 ʿhí. K'í; to break out into joy, 忽然喜歡 fat, ˏín ʿhí ˏfún. Hwuh jen hí hwán, 乍喜 chá' ʿhí. Chá hí; to break out into tears, 乍哭 chá' huk,. Chá kuh, 忽然大哭 fat, ˏín tái² huk,. Hwuh jen tá kuh; to break out into laughter, 忽然大笑 fat, ˏín tái² siú'. Hwuh jen tá siáu; to break out into pimples, 起粒仔 ʿhí nap, ʿtsai; to break out with the small-pox, 出痘 ch'ut, tau². Ch'uh tau; to break out as fire, 失火 shat, ʿfo. Shih ho, 火發 ʿfo fát,. Ho fáh, 火起 ʿfo ʿhí. Ho k'í, 起火燭 ʿhí ʿfo chuk,. K'í ho chuh, 祝融下 chuk, ˏyung ʿhá. Chuh yung hiá; to break out, as a river, 水過河基 ʿshui kwo' ˏho ˏkí. Shwui kwo ho kí, 河水泛濫 ˏho ʿshui fán' lám². Ho shwui fán lán, 破岸泛濫 p'o' ngon² fán' lám². P'o

ngán fán lán; to break out, as war, 出傢伙 ch'ut, ˌká ˋfo. Ch'uh kiá ho, 動干戈 tung² ˌkon ˌkwo. Tung kán ko; to break through all restraint, 橫行無度 ˏwáng ˏhang ˏmò tò². Hung hang wú tú; ditto, to shake off restraint, 橫行 ˏwáng ˏhang, 肆行 sz² ˏhang. Sz hang; to break through all difficulties, 勝百艱險 shing² pák, ˌkán ˋhím. Shing peh kien hien; to break up, as a company, 散 sán². Sán, 分散 ˌfan sán². Fan sán; to break up, as an epidemic, 止 ˋchí. Chí, 止息 ˋchí sik,; to break with one, 絕交 tsüt, ˌkáu. Tsiueh kiáu, 遠交 ün² ˌkáu. Yuen kiáu.

Break, a state of being open, 罅 lá². Hiá, 罅隙 lá² kwik,. Hiá kih, 破隙 p'o² kwik,. P'o kih, 裂痕 lít, ˏhan. Lieh han, 裂罅 lít, lá². Lieh hiá; an opening made by force, 破處 p'o² ch'ü². P'o ch'ú; a pause, 歇一息 hít, yat, sik,. Hieh yih sih, 歇口 hít, ˋhau. Hieh k'au, 歇講 hít, ˋkong. Hieh kiáng, 停口 ˏt'ing ˋhau. T'ing k'au, 停講 ˏt'ing ˋkong. T'ing kiáng, 歇手 hít, ˋshau. Hieh shau, 歇脚 hít, kéuk,. Hieh kioh; a line in writing or printing, noting a stop in the sentence, 減句號 ˋkám kü² hò². Kien kü háu, 一企 yat, ˋk'í. Yih k'í, 一畫 yat, wák,. Yih hwáh, 一行點 yat, ˏhong ˋtím. Yih háng tien; the break of day, 旦 tán². Tán, 天初曉 ˏt'ín ˏch'o ˋhiú. T'ien ts'ú hiáu, 天初曙 ˏt'ín ˏch'o ˋsü. T'ien ts'ú shú, 東方明 ˏtung ˏfong ˏming. Tung fáng ming, 旭日始旦 huk, yat, ˋch'í tán². Hiuh jih ch'í tán; a break in architecture, 凸牆 tat, ˏts'éung. Tuh ts'iáng.

Breakable, capable of being broken, 可爛 ˋho lán². K'o lán, 可破 ˋho p'o². K'o p'o, 可裂 ˋho lít,. K'o lieh, 可崩 ˋho ˏpang. K'o pang, 可碎 ˋho sui². K'o sui, 可壞 ˋho wái². K'o hwái, 可斷 ˋho tün². K'o twán, 可折 ˋho chít,. K'o cheh, 爛得 lán² tak,. Lán teh, 破得 p'o² tak,. P'o teh, 裂得 lít, tak,. Lieh teh, 壞得 wái² tak,. Hwái teh.

Breakage, a breaking, 爛者 lán² ˋché. Lán ché, 打爛者 ˋtá lán² ˋché. Tá lán ché; an allowance for things broken, in transportation, 賠銀 ˏp'úi ˏngan. P'ei yin, 賠爛 ˏp'úi lán². P'ei lán, 賠碎 ˏp'úi sui². P'ei sui.

Breaker, of the law, 犯法者 fán² fát, ˋché. Fán fáh ché, 背法者 púi² fát, ˋché. Pei fáh ché; a rock which breaks the waves, 破浪石 p'o² long² shek,. P'o láng shih, 乍見乍暗之牌 chá² ín² chá² òm² ˏchí ˏp'ái. Chá hien chá ngán chí p'ái; a destroyer (Micah 1,13.), 闢路者 p'ik, lò² ˋché. P'ih lú ché.

Breakfast, the first meal in the day, 早茶 ˋtsò ˏch'á. Tsáu ch'á, 早膳 ˋtsò shín². Tsáu shen, 早餐 ˋtsò ˏts'án. Tsáu ts'án, 朝膳 ˏchiú shín². Cháu shen, 朝飯 ˏchiú fán². Cháu fán, 饔 ˏyung. Yung; breakfast and supper, 饔飧 ˏyung ˏsün. Yung sun, 朝飯晚飯 ˏchiú fán² ˋmán fán². Cháu fán wán fán; is breakfast ready? 早茶使未曾呀 ˋtsò ˏch'á pín² mí² ˏts'ang á², 早茶整使未 ˋtsò ˏch'á ˋching pín² mí². Tsáu ch'á ching pien wí.

Breakfast, to eat the first meal in the day, 食早茶 shik, ˋtsò ˏch'á. Shih tsáu ch'á, 食早飯 shik, ˋtsò fán². Shih tsáu fán, 用膳 yung² shín². Yung shen, 用早飯 yung² ˋtsò fán². Yung tsáu fán.

Breakfasting, taking the first meal of the day, 食早茶 shik, ˋtsò ˏch'á. Shih tsáu ch'á.

Breaking 爛 lán². Lán, 斷 tün². Twán, 破 p'o². P'o, 碎 sui². Sui; failing in business, 倒灶 ˋtò tsò². Táu tsáu; don't fear breaking your ribs, 唔怕折扲骨 ˏm p'á² chít, ˏp'eng kwat,.

Breakneck, a fall that breaks the neck, 跌折頸骨 tít, chít, ˋkeng kwat,. Tieh cheh king kuh; a steep place endangering the neck, 危險之處 ˏngai ˋhím ˏchí ch'ü². Wei hien chí ch'ú, 峭壁之處 ˋts'iú pik, ˏchí ch'ü². Ts'iáu pih chí ch'ú.

Breakwater, a mole or other obstruction at the entrance of a harbour &c., to break the force of the waves, 水堤 ˋshui ˏt'ai. Shwui t'í.

Bream, a fish, cyprinus, 鯽魚 tsik, ˏü. Tsih yú; cyprinus gibelioides, 鯽魚 tsik, ˏü; the blunt-headed bream, cyprinus abbreviatus, 縮骨鯽 shuk, kwat, tsik,. Shuh kuh tsih; the red-tailed bream, cyprinus auratus, 金鯽 ˏkam tsik,. Kin tsih.

Bream, to burn off the filth from a boat or ship's bottom, 煻船 ˏt'ám ˏshün. T'án ch'uen.

Breast, the, of a woman, 奶 ˋnái. Nái, 嬭 ˋnái. Nái, 妳 ˋnái. Nái; do. of a man, general term, 胸 ˏhung. Hiung, 胸膛 ˏhung ˏt'ong. Hiung t'áng, 胸膈 ˏhung kák,. Hiung keh, 胸前 ˏhung ˏts'ín. Hiung ts'ien, 膺 ˏying. Ying, 膺 ˏying. Ying, 胸心 ˏhung ˏsam. Hiung sin, 臆 yik,. Yih, 腔子 ˏhong ˋtsz. K'iáng tsz, 肌匈 yik, ˏhung. Yih hiung; the heart, 心 ˏsam. Sin; the conscience, 是非之心 shí² fí ˏchí ˏsam. Shí fí chí sin; the affections, 情 ˏts'ing. Ts'ing, 性情 sing² ˏts'ing. Sing ts'ing, 胸懷 ˏhung ˏwái. Hiung hwái; a fine breast or bosom, 美胸 ˋmí ˏhung. Mei hiung, 美奶 ˋmí ˋnái. Mei nái, 美乳 ˋmí ˋü. Mei jü; to expose one's breast, 露胸 lò² ˏhung. Lú hiung, 開襟 ˏhoi ˏk'am. K'ái k'in; to open one's breast, 剖本心 ˋp'au ˋpún ˏsam. P'au pún sin, 講心腹嘅話 ˋkong ˏsam fuk, ké² wá²; a child at the breast, 飲乳嘅細蚊仔 ˋyam ˋü ké² sai² ˏman ˋtsai, 食奶之孩 shik, ˋnái ˏchí ˏhoi. Shih nái chí hái, 哺乳之嬰 pò² ˋü ˏchí ˏying. Pú jü chí ying; to take from the breast, 徹乳 ch'ít, ˋü. Ch'eh jü; to beat one's breast *, 拊膺 ˋfú ˏying. Fú ying; to beat the breast and stamp, for sorrow, 擗踊 pik, ˋyung, 槌胸 ˏch'ui ˏhung, 打心口 ˋtá ˏsam ˋhau; to rest on one's mother's breast, 安在母懷中 ˏon tsoi² ˋmò ˏwái ˏchung. Ngán tsái mú hwái chung; to keep carefully in one's breast, 拳拳服膺 ˏk'ün ˏk'ün fuk, ˏying. K'iuen k'iuen fuh ying, 常存胸中 ˏshéung ˏts'ün ˏhung ˏchung. Sháng ts'un hiung chung, 常在心頭 ˏshéung tsoi² ˏsam ˏt'au. Cháng tsái sin t'au; diseases of the breast, 乳病 ˋü peng². Jü ping; acute in-

* Luke 18,13. Luke, 23,48. For breast see Exodus, 49,25. Job 3,12. Ezekiel 23,3, 8 and 21. Ps. 22,10. Lamentations 4,3. Hosea 9,14; Isaiah 60,16, chapt. 66,11,

flammation of the breast, 新乳火 ˏsan ˊü ˊfo. Sin jü ho; chronic ditto, 舊乳火 kau² ˊü ˊfo. Kiú jü ho; neuralgia of the breast, 乳腦筋痛 ˊü ˊnò ˏkan t'ung'. Jü náu kin t'ung; milk abscess of the breast, 乳膿瘡 ˊü ˏnung ˏch'ong. Jü nung ch'wáng; enlargement of the breast, 乳體生大 ˊü ˊt'ai ˏshang tái². Jü t'í sang tá; tumors of the breast, 乳之肉瘤 ˊü ˏchí yuk, ˏlau. Jü chí juh liú; cancer of the breast, 乳癰 ˊü ˏyung. Jü yung; to lay up in one's breast, 置於心胸 chí' ˏü ˏsam ˏhung. Chí yú sin hiung, 置於胸中 chí' ˏü ˏhung ˏchung. Chí yú hiung chung; in one's breast, 在胸中 tsoi² ˏhung ˏchung. Tsái hiung chung, 在心胸 tsoi² ˏsam ˏhung. Tsái sin hiung, 在心裡 tsoi² ˏsam ˊlí. Tsái sin lí; to walk abreast, 一拍行 yat, p'ák, ˏhang. Yih p'eh hang, 並肩而行 ping' ˏkín ˏí ˏhang. Ping kien rh hang; he keeps his secret in his breast, 丟肚裡唔講 ˏtiú ˊt'ò ˊlí ˏm ˊkong. Tiáu t'ú lí puh kiáng, 丟肚裡嚟 ˏtiú ˊt'ò ˊlí ˏlai, 丟心裡 ˏtiú ˏsam ˊlí. Tiáu sin lí; it lies on his breast, 關係歸佢 ˏkwán hai² ˏkwai ˊk'ü. Kwán hí kwei k'ü, 罪過丟心嚟 tsúi² kwo' ˏtiú ˏsam ˏlai; a base and ungenerous breast, 鄙陋之人 ˊp'í lau² ˏchí ˏyan. P'í lau chí jin, 好鄙陋嘅人 ˊhò ˊp'í lau² ké' ˏyan.

Breast-band, a rope or belt of canvass passed round the body of the man who heaves the lead in sounding, 過胸繒 kwo' ˏhung tái'. Kwo hiung tái.

Breast-bone, the bone of the breast, 胸骨 ˏhung kwat,. Hiung kuh, 骱 yik,. Yih, 髑骨 hot, kon'. Hoh kán; the thorax or chest, 胸膛 ˏhung ˏt'ong. Hiung t'áng; ensiform cartilage, 胸下脆骨 ˏhung há² ts'ui' kwat,. Hiung hiá ts'ui kuh.

Breast-casket 大枇杷桶 tái² ˏp'í ˏp'á ˊt'ung. Tá p'í p'á t'ung.

Breast-deep, breast-high, 平胸 ˏp'ing ˏhung. P'ing hiung, 如胸咁高 ˏü ˏhung kòm' ˏkò. Jú hiung kán káu.

Breast-high, see Breast-deep.

Breast-hooks, knees placed accross the stem of the a ship, to strengthen the fore-part and unite the bows on each side, 船弼狗脾樗 ˏshün pat, ˊkau ˊpí ch'áng'.

Breast-knot, a knot of ribbons worn on the breast, 胸結 ˏhung kít,. Hiung kieh, 胸繒結 ˏhung tái' kít,. Hiung tái kieh.

Breast-pin, an ornamental pin fixed in the linen near the breast, 胸針 ˏhung ˏcham. Hiung chin.

Breast-plate, armor for the breast, 當胸甲 ˏtong ˏhung káp,. Táng hiung kiáh, 護心甲 ú² ˏsam káp,. Hú sin kiáh, 胸鎧 ˏhung ˊhoi. Hiung k'ái, 護心鏡 ú² ˏsam keng'. Hú sin king, 遮心鐵 ˏché ˏsam t'ít,. Ché sin t'ieh, 心甲 ˏsam káp,. Sin kiáh, 壓 ˊím. Yen, 胷胸 ˏhung ˏhung. Hiung hiung; among the Jews, a part of the vestment of the high priest, 三色之縷 ˏsám shik, ˏchí lü². Sán sih chí lü.

Breast-plow, a plow driven by the breast, used to pare turf, 犂耙名 ˏlai ˏp'á ˏmeng.

Breast-work, in fortification, a work thrown up for defense, 障垣 chéung' ˏún. Cháng hiuen, 保障 ˊpò chéung'. Páu cháng, 掖垣 yik, ˏún. Yih hiuen, 巖 ˏím. Yen.

Breasted, having a broad breast, 闊胸 fút, ˏhung. Kw'oh hiung; having a fine voice, 佳音 ˏkái ˏyam. Kiá yin.

Breasting, opposing in front, 對胸 túi' ˏhung. Túi hiung, 對面 túi' mín². Túi mien; breasting up a hedge, 剪禿籬樹 ˊtsín t'uk, ˏlí shü². Tsien t'uh lí shú, 剪平籬面 ˊtsín ˏp'ing ˏlí mín². Tsien p'ing lí mien.

Breath, the air inhailed and expelled in the respiration of animals, 氣 hí'. K'í, 氣息 hí' sik,. K'í sih, 口氣 ˊhau hí'. K'au k'í, 鼻氣 pí² hí'. Pí k'í, 喘 ˊch'ün. Ch'uen, 喘息 ˊch'ün sik,. Ch'uen sih, 鼻息 pí² sik,. Pí sih, 嚳 hí'. K'í, 哼 ˏtun. Tun, 呬 hí'. Hí, 唔 hot,. Hoh, 嘽 ˏt'án. T'án, 敔 ˊkí. K'í; to be out of breath, 氣嘈 hí' ˏts'ò. K'í ts'áu, 氣喘 hí' ˊch'ün. K'í ch'uen, 歠歠 chíp, chíp,. Cheh cheh, 氣嘈嘈 hí' ˏts'ò ˏts'ò. K'í ts'áu ts'áu; shortness of breath, 氣緊 hí' ˊkan. K'í kin, 氣促 hí' ts'uk,. K'í ts'uh, 瘕氣 ˏhá hí'. Kiá k'í, 發瘕氣 fát, ˏhá hí'. Fáh kiá k'í, 發瘧 fát, hòp,. Fáh hoh; to let a horse take breath, 抖馬 ˊt'au ˊmá. T'au má; foul breath, 臭氣 ch'au' hí'. Ch'au k'í; to hold one's breath, 鼓氣 ˊkú hí'. Kú k'í, 服氣 fuk, hí'. Fuh k'í, 制氣 chai' hí'. Chí k'í; to the last breath, 到斷氣個陣 tò' ˊt'ün hí' ko' chan². Táu twán k'í ko chin, 及其氣絕 k'ap, ˏk'í hí' tsüt,. Kih k'í k'í tsiueh; whilst there is yet breath, 一息尚存 yat, sik, shéung² ˏts'ün. Yih sih sháng ts'un, 重有的氣 chung² ˊyau ˏtí hí'; warm breath, 噯 ˊoi. Ngái; to take a breath of air, 抖吓氣 ˊt'au ˊhá hí', 抖一陣氣 ˊt'au yat, chan² hí'. T'au yih chin k'í, 抖氣一陳 ˊt'au hí' yat, chan². T'au k'í yih chin; life, 血氣 hüt, hí'. Hiueh k'í, 生命 ˏshang meng². Sang ming; a breeze, 柔風 ˏyau ˏfung. Jau fung, 細風 sai' ˏfung. Sí fung; there is not a breath of air, 一的風都無 yat, ˏtí ˏfung ˏtò ˏmò. Yih tih fung tú wú, 毫無風氣 ˏhò ˏmò ˏfung hí'. Háu wú fung k'í, 絕無風息 tsüt, ˏmò ˏfung sik,. Tsiueh wú fung sih; a breath can make them, 一氣可以成之 yat, hí' ˊho ˊí ˏshing ˏchí. Yih k'í k'o í ching chí; to take a long breath, 伸大氣 ˏshan tái² hí'. Shin tá k'í 一口氣 yat, ˊhau hí'; to fetch breath, 吸氣 k'ap, hí'. Hih k'í, 歔 ˏú ts'uk,. Wú ts'uh, 歔吓 hít, ˊhá.

Breathable, that may be breathed, 可抖 ˊho ˊt'au. K'o t'au, 可呼吸 ˊho ˏfú k'ap,. K'o hú hih, 可欱噓 ˊho ˏhü ˏhü. K'o hü hü.

Breathe, to, 抖氣 ˊt'au hí'. T'au k'í, 呼吸 ˏfú k'ap,. Hú hih, 呴噓 ˏhü ˏhü. Hü hü, 欱 háp,. Kiáh, 歔 ˏhá. Hiá, 出息 ch'ut, sik,. Ch'uh sih; to exhale, 出氣 ch'ut, hí'. Ch'uh k'í, 呼氣 ˏfú hí'. Hú k'í, 噓 ˏhü. Hü, 欱 ˏhü. Hü, 歔 ˏfú. Hú,

噴 p'an'. P'in, 歐 háp₂. Kiáh; to inhale, 吸氣 k'ap, hí'. Hih k'í, 欻氣 shok, hí'. Soh k'í, 縮氣 shuk, hí'. Shuh k'í, 歙 híp₂. Hieh, 歙 yap₂. Yih; to breathe hard, 歎 'ch'ün. Ch'uen, 發喘氣 fát, ˏhá hí'. Fáh kiáh k'í, 喘氣 'ch'ün hí'. Ch'uen k'í; to breathe through the nose, 鼻窟抖氣 pí² fat, 't'au hí'. Pí kuh t'au k'í, 歐 háp₂. Kiáh, 歙 ˏtín. Tien: as long as I breath, 抖氣咁久 't'au hí' kòm' 'kau. T'au k'í kán kiú, 抖氣咁耐 't'au hí' kòm' noi². T'au k'í kán nái; he breathes no more, 絕氣 tsüt₂ hí'. Tsiueh k'í, 斷氣 tün² hí'. Twán k'í; he suffered them not to breathe, 唔俾佢抖氣 ˏm 'pí 'k'ü 't'au hí', 令佢氣都唔抖得吓 ling² 'k'ü hí' ˏtò ˏm 't'au tak, 'há, 使他不能氣息 'sz ˏt'á pat, ˏnang hí' sik₂. Shí t'á puh nang k'í sih; to breathe after, 貪ˏt'ám. T'án, 唔歇貪婪 ˏm hít, ˏt'ám ˏlám; to breathe in, 呵入內頭 ˏho yap₂ noi² ˏt'au. Ho jih nui t'au, 吹入內頭 ˏch'ui yap₂ noi² ˏt'au. Ch'ui jih nui t'au; to breathe again, 蘇ˏsú. Sú, 翻生 ˏfán ˏshang. Fán sang, 復生 fuk₂ ˏshang. Fuh sang; to breathe a little while, 歇陣 hít, chan². Hieh chin, 抖吓 't'au 'há. T'au hiá, 歇吓一陣 hít, 'há yat, chan², 歇一息間 hít, yat, sik, ˏkán. Hieh yih sih kien, 歇息一吓 hít, sik, yat, 'há. Hieh sih yih hiá; to rest from action, 歇息 hít, sik₂. Hieh sih, 歇吓手 hít, 'há 'shau. Hieh hiá shau, 歇吓脚 hít, 'há kéuk₂. Hieh hiá kioh.

Breathe, to inhale air, 抖氣 't'au hí'. T'au k'í; to breathe pure air, 抖涼 't'au ˏléung. T'au liáng, 抖清氣 't'au ˏts'ing hí'. T'au ts'ing k'í; to breathe nothing but vengeance, 噴怒氣 p'an' nò² hí'. P'in nú k'í, 發怒氣 fát, nò² hí'. Fáh nú k'í; to breathe on anything, 呵氣 ˏho hí'. Ho k'í, 欣 ˏhü. Hü, 歟 fat₂. Fuh, 噯 'oi. Ngái; to breathe on one's hand (to warm them), 呵煖手 ˏho 'nün 'shau. Ho nwán shau, 嘘手 ˏhü 'shau. Hü shau, 呵手 ˏho 'shau. Ho shau; to breathe a word to one, 講細話佢聽 'kong sai' wá² 'k'ü ˏt'eng. Kiáng sí hwá k'ü t'ing, 與他說密語 'ü ˏt'á shüt, mat₂ 'ü. Yú t'á shwoh mih yú; to breathe one's last, to expire, 斷氣 tün² hí'. Twán k'í, 絕氣 tsüt₂ hí'. Tsiueh k'í; to breathe a vein, 放血 fong' hüt₂. Fáng hiueh; to breathe out a sigh, 歎息 t'án' sik₂. T'án sih, 歎氣 t'án' hí'. T'án k'í, 太息 t'ái' sik₂. T'ái sih.

Breathed, inhaled and exhaled, 呼吸過 ˏfú k'ap, kwo'. Hú hih kwo, 抖過 't'au kwo'. T'au kwo.

Breather, one who breathes or lives, 呼吸者 ˏfú k'ap, 'ché. Hú hih ché, 活動者 út₂ tung² 'ché. Hwoh tung ché, 有血氣者 'yau hüt, hí' 'ché. Yú hiueh k'í ché, 有生命者 'yau ˏshang meng² 'ché. Yú sang ming ché; one who animates by inspiration, 感動者 'kòm tung² 'ché. Kán tung ché, 惠聳者 'yung 'sung 'ché. Yung sung ché, 聳縱者 'sung tsung' 'ché. Sung tsung ché; one who warms anything by breathing, 呵煖者 ˏho 'nün 'ché. Ho nwán ché.

Breathing, respiring, 呼吸 ˏfú k'ap₂. Hú hih, 抖氣 't'au hí'. T'au k'í; whilst breathing, 呼吸之間 ˏfú k'ap, ˏchí ˏkán. Hú hih chí kien; breathing vengeance. 發怒氣 fát, nò² hí'. Fáh nú k'í, 噴怒氣 p'an' nò² hí'. P'in nú k'í; breathing happiness, 喜氣盈門 'hí hí' ˏying ˏmún. Hí k'í ying mun.

Breathing, respiration, 呼吸者 ˏfú k'ap, 'ché. Hú hih ché; a gentle motion of the air, 細風 sai' ˏfung. Sí fung, 微風 ˏmí ˏfung. Wí fung; the breathings of the Spirit, 聖神之感動 Shing' ˏshan ˏchí 'kòm tung². Shing shin chí kán tung; aspiration, 惠聳者 'yung 'sung 'ché. Yung sung ché, 聳縱者 'sung tsung' 'ché. Sung tsung ché.

Breathing-place, a pause, 讀 tau². Tau.

Breathing-time, pause, 抖手時 't'au 'shau ˏshí. T'au shau shí, 歇吓時 hít, 'há ˏshí. Hieh hiá shí, 歇脚時 hít, kéuk, ˏshí. Hieh kioh shí, 歇手時 hít, 'shau ˏshí. Hieh shau shí, 駐馬時 chü² 'má ˏshí. Chú má shí, 停手時 ˏt'ing 'shau ˏshí. T'ing shau shí.

Breathless, being out of breath, 偎咿 'oi yap₂, 唔翻得氣 ˏm ˏfán tak, hí', 唔抖得氣 ˏm 't'au tak, hí', 不得喘氣 pat, tak, 'ch'ün hí'. Puh teh ch'uen k'í; dead, 氣絕 hí' tsüt₂. K'í tsiueh, 死了 'sz 'liú. Sz liáu; to be breathless with joy, 笑到氣都絕 siú' tò' hí' ˏtò tsüt₂.

Breccia, red (marble), 花蕊石 ˏfá 'yui shek₂. Hwá jui shih.

Bred, generated, 生過 ˏshang kwo'. Sang kwo, 產過 'ch'án kwo'. Ch'án kwo; well bred, 有禮數的 'yau 'lai shò' tik₂. Yú lí sú tih, 識禮嘅 shik, 'lai ké', 知禮數 ˏchí 'lai shò'. Chí lí sú, 曉禮體 'hiú 'lai 't'ai. Hiáu lí t'í, 識禮法 shik, 'lai fát₂. Shih lí fáh; ill bred, 唔曉禮 ˏm 'hiú 'lai, 無禮者 ˏmò 'lai 'ché, 村俗嘅 ˏts'ün tsuk₂ ké'; bred in London, 喺倫頓生嘅 'hai Luntun ˏshang ké', 喺倫頓養嘅 'hai Luntun 'yéung ké', 喺倫頓學嘅 'hai Luntun hok₂ ké'; to be bred up under, 在門下 tsoi² ˏmún há². Tsái mun hiá; bred a scholar, 讀書爲業 tuk₂ ˏshü ˏwai íp₂. Tuh shú wei nieh, 習文爲業 tsap₂ ˏman ˏwai íp₂. Sih wan wei nieh; their malice was bred in them, 他生而狡猾 ˏt'á ˏshang ˏí 'káu wát₂. T'á sang rh kiáu hwáh.

Breech, the lower part of the body behind, 臀 ˏt'ün. Tw'án, 屁股 p'i' 'kú. P'í kú, 臀 'pí. Pí; the hinder part of a gun or anything else, 后 tuk₂. Tuh; the breech of a gun, 封門 ˏfung ˏmún. Fung mun; ditto, 炮后 p'áu' tuk₂. P'áu tuh; a breech-loading gun, 喺后入藥嘅砲 'hai tuk, yap₂ yéuk₂ ké' p'áu'.

Breech, to put into breeches, 著褲 chéuk₂ fú'. Choh k'ú; to whip one, 打屎窟 'tá 'shí fat₂. Tá shí kuh; to furnish with breeching, as a gun, 整銃后 'ching ˏts'éung tuk₂. Ching ts'iáng tuh; to breech a cannon, 整炮后 'ching p'áu' tuk₂. Ching p'áu tuh.

Breeched, put into breeches, 著過褲 chéuk, kwo' fú'. Choh kwo k'ú; whipped on the breech, 打過後臀 'tá kwo' hau² ,t'ün. Tá kwo hau tw'án, 打過屎窟 'tá kwo' 'shí fat,. Tá kwo shí kuh, 打過屁股 'tá kwo' p'í' 'kú. Tá kwo p'í kú.

Breeches 褲 fú'. K'ú, 長褲 ,ch'éung fú'. Ch'áng k'ú, 褲子 fú' 'tsz. K'ú tsz, 袴 fú'. K'ú, 褌襠 ,kwan ,tong. Kiun táng, 裩襠 ,kwan ,tong. Kwan táng; short breeches, 牛頭褲 ,ngau ,t'au fú'. Niú t'au k'ú, 短褲 'tün fú'. Twán k'ú; small trowsers, 褲子 fú' 'tsz. K'ú tsz, 袴衩 'káu 'liú. Kiáu liáu, 小褲 'siú fú'. Siáu k'ú; a pair of breeches, 一條褲 yat, ,t'iú fú'. Yih t'iáu k'ú; breeches with a seat, but with open front, 開裆褲 ,hoi nong² fú'; ditto without a seat, as worn by children of the age from 1—3 or 4 years, 無裆褲 ,mò nong² fú', 襠 'lung. Lung, 襱 ,lung. Lung; to put on breeches, 著褲 chéuk, fú'. Choh k'ú, 穿褲 ,ch'ün fú'. Ch'uen k'ú; to wear the breeches, 妻奪夫綱 ,ts'ai tüt, ,fú ,kong. Ts'í toh fú káng, 妻强過夫 ,ts'ai ,k'éung kwo' ,fú. Ts'í k'iáng kwo fú, 婦人主事 'fú ,yan 'chü sz². Fú jin chú sz, 牝鷄司晨 'p'an ,kai ,sz ,shan. P'in kí sz shin.

Breeching, that part of a harness which comes round the breech of a horse, also called the breech-band, 過尻帶 kwo' tuk, tái'. Kwo tuh tái; ropes with which cannons are lashed to the sides of a ship to prevent their running back, 炮帶 p'áu' tái'. P'áu tái.

Breed, (pret. and pp. bred), to generate, 生產 ,shang 'ch'án. Sang ch'án, 生養 ,shang 'yéung. Sang yáng; to breed domestic animals, 養畜生 'yéung ch'uk, ,shang. Yáng ch'uh sang, 養畜類 'yéung ch'uk, lui². Yáng ch'uh lui, 養六畜 'yéung luk, ch'uk,. Yáng luh ch'uh, 養畜六擾 'yéung ch'uk, luk, 'iú. Yáng ch'uh luh jáu; to breed cattle, 養牛 'yéung ,ngau. Yáng niú, 犖 'ch'án. Ch'án; to breed horses for the government, 孳生馬匹 ,tsz ,shang 'má p'at,. Tsz sang má p'ih; to breed horses, 養馬 'yéung 'má. Yáng má; to breed animals, 畜養禽獸 ch'uk, 'yéung ,k'am shau². Ch'uh yáng k'in shau, 蕃畜鳥獸 ,fán ch'uk, 'niú shau². Fán ch'uh niáu shau, 養畜六擾 'yéung ch'uk, luk, 'iú. Yáng ch'uh luh jáu; to breed vermin, 生虱 ,shang shat,. Sang sih, 生蟣 ,shang ,kí. Sang kí; to breed trouble, 擾亂 'iú lün². Jáu lwán; to breed mischief, 生事 ,shang sz². Sang sz; to breed enmity, 結仇 kít, ,ch'au. Kieh ch'au, 結怨 kít, ün'. Kieh yuen, 結釁 kít, yan². Kieh hin; to breed children, 生子 ,shang 'tsz. Sang tsz; to bring up, 養 'yéung. Yáng, 養育 'yéung yuk, Yáng yuh; to bring up and educate, 教養 káu' 'yéung. Kiáu yáng; to bring up and train, as animals, 養純 'yéung ,shun. Yáng shun; the hawk breeds the hawk, 鷹生鷹子 ,ying ,shang ,ying 'tsz. Ying sang ying tsz.

Breed, to produce, as a foetus, 生 ,shang. Sang; to bear and nourish, as in pregnancy, 孕 yan². Hing; to breed in and in, 生同類 ,shang ,t'ung lui². Sang t'ung lui, 過同類 kwo' ,t'ung lui². Kwo t'ung lui; to breed on the ground, 棲於地 ,ts'ai ,ü tí². Ts'í yú tí; to breed in the trees, 棲於樹 ,ts'ai ,ü shü². Ts'í yú shú; this worm breeds in the wood, 嗨木生嘅蟲 'hai muk, ,shang ké' ,ch'ung.

Breed, a race or progeny from the same parents or stock, 種 'chung. Chung, 類 lui². Lui; mixed breed *, 雜種 tsáp, 'chung. Tsáh chung, 雜類 tsáp, lui². Tsáh lui; a dog of good breed, 好種狗 'hò 'chung 'kau. Háu chung kau, 美種之犬 'mí 'chung ,chí 'hün. Mei chung chí k'iuen, 佳種犬 ,kái 'chung 'hün. Kiá chung k'iuen; a number produced at once, 一胎的 yat, ,t'oi tik,. Yih t'ái tih, 一胎生嘅 yat, ,t'oi ,shang ké'; a hatch, 一抖鷄 yat, tau' ,kai; offspring of man, 子女 'tsz 'nü. Tsz nü, 兒女 ,í 'nü. Rh nü; ditto of birds and beasts, 仔 'tsai; the offspring of cattle, 犢 tuk,. Tuh; crossbreed, 過種 kwo' 'chung. Kwo chung; to cross onother breed, 過他種 kwo' ,t'á 'chung. Kwo t'á chung.

Breed-bate, one who breeds or originates quarrels, 好吵鬧者 hò' 'ch'áu náu² 'ché. Háu ch'áu náu ché, 好生事嘅人 hò' ,shang sz² ké' ,yan.

Breeder, the female that breeds or produces, 生者 ,shang 'ché. Sang ché, 產者 'ch'án 'ché. Ch'án ché, 苞者 pò' 'ché; the person who educates or brings up, 教養者 káu' 'yéung 'ché. Kiáu yáng ché, 教育者 káu' yuk, 'ché. Kiáu yuh ché; one who trains animals, 養純者 'yéung ,shun 'ché. Yáng shun ché, 調馴者 ,t'iú ,ts'un 'ché. T'iáu tsiun ché; a breeder of horses, 掌養馬者 'chéung 'yéung 'má 'ché. Cháng yáng má ché, 圉人 'ü ,yan. Yú jin; she is a good breeder, 多仔婆 ,to 'tsai ,p'o. To tsz p'o, 月光田螺 üt, ,kwong ,t'ín ,lo. Yueh kwáng t'ien lo.

Breeding, bearing and nourishing. 生產 ,shang 'ch'án. Sang ch'án, 生養 ,shang 'yéung. Sang yáng, 生育 ,shang yuk, Sang yuh; educating, 教育 káu' yuk, Kiáu yuh.

Breeding, the act of generating, 生產者 ,shang 'ch'án 'ché. Sang ch'án ché; the raising of a breed, 掌養者 'chéung 'yéung 'ché. Cháng yáng ché; the raising and training of birds and beasts, 養純禽獸 'yéung ,shun ,k'am shau². Yáng shun k'in shau; education, 教育 káu' yuk, Kiáu yuh, 教育者 káu' yuk, 'ché. Kiáu yuh ché, 教育之事 káu' yuk, ,chí sz². Kiáu yuh chí sz; a person or persons of good breeding, 知禮者 ,chí 'lai 'ché. Chí lí ché, 文禮之人 ,man 'lai ,chí ,yan, 好禮貌之人 'hò 'lai máu² ,chí ,yan. Háu lí máu chí jin.

Breeze, a genus of flies, 馬蜂類 'má ,fung lui². Má fung lui; gad fly, 蠭蝱 ,fí ,mong. Fí máng, 黃蝱 ,wong ,mong. Hwáng máng.

Breeze, a light wind, 微風 ,mí ,fung. Wí fung, 風

* Applied to man it means illegitimate.

仔 ˏfung ʻtsai, 柔風 ˏyau ˏfung. Jau fung, 輕風 ˏheng ˏfung. K'ing fung, 細風 sai' ˏfung. Sí fung, 颱 fat˪. Fuh, 颶 hüt˪. Hiueh, 颯 sáp˪. Sáh, 颰 hüt˪. Hiueh; a land-breeze, 山風 ˏshán ˏfung. Shán fung; a sea-breeze, 海風 ʻhoi ˏfung. Hái fung; a cool breeze, 涼風 ˏléung ˏfung. Liáng fung, 爽風 ʻshong ˏfung. Shwáng fung, 清風 ˏts'ing ˏfung. Ts'ing fung, 颸 ˏch'iú. Ch'áu, 颸 ˏsz. Sz; a pleasant breeze, 淳風 ˏshun ˏfung. Shun fung; a favorable breeze, 順風 shun² ˏfung. Shun fung, 八字風 pát˪ tsz² ˏfung. Páh tsz fung; a shifting breeze, 鬼頭風 ʻkwai ˏt'au ˏfung. Kwei t'au fung; a gentle gale, 疾風 tsat˪ ˏfung. Tsih fung, 急風 kap˪ ˏfung. Kih fung; a steady breeze, 風勁 ˏfung king', 常風 ˏshéung ˏfung. Cháng fung; a gentle rustling breeze, 颻 ˏch'au. Ch'au.

Breeze, to blow gently, 有風仔 ʻyau ˏfung ʻtsai, 有微風 ʻyau ˏmí ˏfung. Yú wí fung.

Breezeless, destitute of breezes, 無風 ˏmò ˏfung. Wú fung, 晴風 ˏts'eng ˏfung. Ts'ing fung, 一的風都無 yat˪ ˏtí ˏfung ˏtò ˏmò.

Breezy, fanned with gentle breezes, 柔風嘅 ˏyau ˏfung ké'; subject to frequent breezes, 常有微風的 ˏshéung ʻyau ˏmí ˏfung tik˪. Cháng yú wí fung tih, 柔風屢起 ˏyau ˏfung ʻlü ʻhí. Jau fung lü k'í.

Brehon, a judge, 審司 ʻsham ˏsz. Shin sz, 臬司 ít˪ ˏsz. Nieh sz.

Brennage, a tribute or composition, which tenants paid to their lord, in lieu of bran, which they were obliged to furnish for his hounds, 糧銀 ˏléung ˏngan. Liáng yin.

Brent, a Brand-goose, which see.

Brephotrophy, the nurture of orphans, 養孤者 ʻyéung ˏkú ʻché. Yáng kú ché, 養孤之事 ʻyéung ˏkú ˏchí sz². Yáng kú chí sz.

Brest, } the member of a column, more usually
Breast, } called torus, 柱圈線 ʻch'ü ˏhün sín'.

Brest-summer, in architecture, a piece in the outward part of a wooden building, into which the girders are framed, 外梁 ngoi² ˏléung. Wái liáng.

Bret, a local name of the turbot, 扁魚 ʻpín ˏü. Pien yú.

Brethren, plural of brother. It is used in solemn and Scriptural language, in the place of brothers, 兄弟 ˏhing tai². Hiung tí; brethren by covenant, 盟兄弟 ˏmang ˏhing tai². Mang hiung tí, 約兄弟 yéuk˪ ˏhing tai². Yoh hiung tí; brethren by religion, 同教兄弟 ˏt'ung káu' ˏhing tai². T'ung kiáu hiung tí; brethren by patriotic sentiments, 義兄弟 í² ˏhing tai². Í hiung tí; members of one society, 會兄弟 úi² ˏhing tai². Hwui hiung tí; gentlemen and brethren! 列位兄弟乎 lít˪ wai² ˏhing tai² ˏú. Lieh wei hiung tí hú; brethren! 兄弟乎 ˏhing tai² ˏú. Hiung tí hú.

Brettices, the name given by miners to the wooden supports for the roof of a coal mine, 穴柱 üt˪ ʻch'ü. Yueh ch'ú.

Breve, brief, a writ directed to the chancellor, judges, sheriffs, or other officers, whereby a person is summoned, or attached to answer in the king's court, 部諭 pò² ü². Pú yú, 傳審票 ˏch'ün ʻsham p'iú'. Ch'uen shin p'iáu (see Brief).

Brevet, in French usage, a document without seal, by which the king grants a favor, privilege, title or dignity, 恩詔 ˏyan chiú'. Ngan cháu, 封詔 ˏfung chiú'. Fung cháu; a commission to an officer, which entitles him to an honorary rank in the army above his actual rank and pay, 敕封 ch'ik˪ ˏfung. Ch'ih fung.

Breviary, a compend, 簡畧 ʻkán léuk˪. Kien lioh, 節畧 tsít˪ léuk˪. Tsieh lioh, 要畧 iú' léuk˪. Yáu lioh, 小引 ʻsiú ʻyan. Siáu yin; a book containing the daily service of the Roman Catholic Church, 袖珍日課 tsau² ˏchan yat˪ fo'. Siú chin jih k'o, [天主教] 禱告書 ˏT'ín ʻchü káu' ʻt'ò kò' ˏshü. T'ien chú kiáu t'áu káu shú.

Breviat, } a short compend, 要畧 iú' léuk˪. Yáu
Breviate, } lioh.

Breviature, see Abbreviation.

Brevier, a small kind of printing types, 中樣錫字 ˏchung yéung² sek˪ tsz². Chung yáng sih tsz.

Breviped, having short legs, as certain birds, 矮脚的 ʻai kéuk˪ tik˪. Yái kioh tih, 矮脚嘅 ʻai kéuk˪ ké'.

Brevipennate, denoting grallatory birds, having short wings, as the ostrich, 短翼嘅 * ʻtün yik˪ ké', 短翼的 ʻtün yik˪ tik˪. Twán yih tih.

Brevity, shortness, 暫時 tsám² ˏshí. Tsán shí; conciseness in speech, 簡辭 ʻkán ˏts'z. Kien ts'z, 簡言 ʻkán ˏín. Kien yen, 約言 yéuk˪ ˏín. Yoh yen, 鮮言 ʻsín ˏín. Sien yen, 撮言 ts'üt˪ ˏín. Ts'oh yen, 簡節之言 ʻkán tsít˪ ˏchí ˏín. Kien tsieh chí yen, 省約之言 ʻsháng yéuk˪ ˏchí ˏín. Sang yoh chí yen; brevity in writing, 省文 ʻsháng ˏman. Sang wan.

Brew, to make beer, 烝啤酒 ˏching ˏpé ʻtsau. Ching pé tsiú, 熬啤酒 ngò² ˏpé ʻtsau. Ngau pé tsiú, 釀啤酒 yéung² ˏpé ʻtsau. Niáng pé tsiú, 醞啤酒 ʻwan ˏpé ʻtsau. Wan pé tsiú; to mingle, 摳匀 ˏk'au ˏwan. K'ü yun, 和匀 wo² ˏwan. Ho yun, 參雜 ˏts'ám tsáp˪. Ts'án tsáh, 摳雜 ˏk'au tsáp˪. K'ü tsáh; to plot or brew mischief, 謀害 ˏmau hoi². Mau hái, 計害 kai' hoi². Kí hái, 圖害 ˏt'ò hoi². T'ú hái, 滋害 ˏtsz hoi². Tsz hái; to brew wines, 摳酒 ˏk'au ʻtsau. K'ü tsiú.

Brew, to be in a state of preparation, 預備 ü² pí². Yú pí; to be collecting, or forming, as, mischief is brewing, 禍既隱伏 wo² kí ʻyan fuk˪. Ho kí yin fuh, 禍現生 wo² ín² ˏshang. Ho hien sang; a storm is brewing, 暴風鬱作 pò² ˏfung wat˪ tsok˪. Páu fung yuh tsoh; to perform the business of brewing beer, 熬啤酒 ngò² ˏpé ʻtsau. Ngau pé tsiú.

Brew, the mixture formed by brewing, 所烝之酒 ʻsho ˏching ˏchí ʻtsau. So ching chí tsiú, 所熬之

* 鴕鳥類乎此.

物 ʻsho ngò² ˏchí mat˧. So ngau chí wuh.

Brew-house, a brewery, 烝啤酒房 ˏching ˏpé ʻtsau ˏfong. Ching pé tsiú fáng.

Brewage, malt-liquor, 大麥酒 tái² mak˧ ʻtsau. Tá meh tsiú.

Brewed, mixed, 搲勻過 ˏk'au ˏwan kwo'. K'ü yun kwo; fermented, 釀過 yéung² kwo'. Niáng kwo; made by brewing, 熬過 ngò² kwo'. Ngau kwo, 烝過 ˏching kwo'. Ching kwo.

Brewer, one who brews, 烝大麥酒者 ˏching tái² mak˧ ʻtsau ʻché. Ching tá meh tsiú ché, 熬大麥酒師傅 ngò² tái² mak˧ ʻtsau ˏsz fú². Ngau tá meh tsiú sz fú, 烝啤酒者 ˏching ˏpé ʻtsau ʻché. Ching pé tsiú ché, 釀酒家 yéung² ʻtsau ˏká. Niáng tsiú kiá.

Brewery, a brew-house, 烝酒房 ˏching ʻtsau ˏfong. Ching tsiú fáng, 釀酒房 yéung² ʻtsau ˏfong. Yáng tsiú fáng, 釀大麥酒房 yéung² tái² mak˧ ʻtsau ˏfong. Niáng tá meh tsiú fáng.

Brewing, preparing malt liquor, 烝大麥酒 ˏching tái² mak˧ ʻtsau. Ching tá meh tsiú, 釀大麥酒 yéung² tái² mak˧ ʻtsau. Yáng tá meh tsiú; in a state of preparing, 預備 ü² pí². Yú pí; contriving, 謀 ˏmau. Mau, 算 sün². Swán, 計 kai². Kí, 生 ˏshang. Sang; a storm is brewing, 暴風鬱作 pò² ˏfung wat˧ tsok˧. Páu fung yuh tsoh, 黑雲密佈 hak˧ ˏwan mat˧ pò². Heh yun mih pú, 烏雲團聚 ˏú ˏwan ˏt'ün tsü². Wú yun tw'án tsü; mischief is brewing, 禍現萌芽 wo² ín² ˏmang ˏngá. Ho hien mang yá, 禍現生矣 wo² ín² ˏshang ʻí. Ho hien sang í, 禍起手發作 wo² ʻhí ʻshau fát˧ tsok˧. Ho k'í shau fáh tsoh, 萌動 ˏmang tung².

Briarean, many-handed, 繁手的 ˏfán ʻshau tik˧. Fán shau tih, 繁手嘅 ˏfán ʻshau ké', 多手嘅 ˏto ʻshau ké'.

Bribe, a gift or favor bestowed or promised with a view to pervert judgement, 賄賂 ʻfúi lò². Hwui lú, 揞焙手 ʻòm púi² ʻshau, 拋焙手 ˏtau púi² ʻshau, 買囑 ʻmái chuk˧. Mái chuh, 賄囑 ʻfúi chuk˧. Hwui chuh, 使黑眼錢 ʻshai hak˧ ʻngán ˏts'ín. Shí heh yen ts'ien, 賄賺 ʻfúi ʻkòm. Hwui kán, 賕 ˏk'au. K'iú, 貨禮 fo' ʻlai. Ho lí, 私禮 ˏsz ʻlai. Sz lí, 豢養 wán² ʻyéung. Hwán yáng; to take or receive bribes, 食銅 shik˧ ˏt'ung. Shih t'ung, 食錢 shik˧ ˏts'ín. Shih ts'ien, 受賕 shau² ˏk'au. Shau k'iú, 受賍 shau² ˏtsong. Shau tsáng, 受財 shau² ˏts'oi. Shau ts'ái, 受賄 shau² ʻfúi. Shau hwui, 受黑眼錢 shau² hak˧ ʻngán ˏts'ín. Shau heh yen ts'ien, 受焙手 shau² púi² ʻshau, 坐賍 tso² ˏtsong. Tsoh tsáng; to use bribes, 厚賄 hau² ʻfúi. Hau hwui, 揞多多焙手 ʻòm ˏto ˏto púi² ʻshau, 使賄 ʻshai ʻfúi. Shí hwui; to promise bribes, 許口焙手 ʻhü ʻhau púi² ʻshau, 許財物 ʻhü ˏts'oi mat˧. Hü ts'ái wuh; to seek aid by bribes, 以財請求 ʻí ˏts'oi ʻts'eng ˏk'au. Í ts'ái ts'ing k'iú, 用錢托情 yung² ˏts'ín t'ok˧ ˏts'ing Yung ts'ien t'oh ts'ing; to covet bribes, 貪賍 ˏt'ám ˏtsong. T'án tsáng, 貪賄 ˏt'ám ʻfúi. T'án hwui; an officer who takes bribes, 食銅官 shik˧ ˏt'ung ˏkún, 賍官 ˏtsong ˏkún. Tsáng kwán, 汚吏 ˏú lí². Wú lí; to take bribes and pervert the laws, 受賄寃屈人 shau² ʻfúi ˏün wat˧ ˏyan. Shau hwui yuen k'iuh jin, 受賕枉法 shau² ˏk'au ʻwong fát˧. Shau k'iú wáng fáh; to seek for by means of bribes, 求謝 ˏk'au tsé². K'iú sié; bribes are everywhere used, 賄賂通行 ʻfúi lò² ˏt'ung ˏhang. Hwui lú t'ung hang; bribes are openly employed, 賄賂公行 ʻfúi lò² ˏkung ˏhang. Hwui lú kung hang; indifferent to bribes, 有也幹路 ʻmò mat˧ kon' lò², 唔食銅 ˏm shik˧ ˏt'ung; to gain by a bribe, 買服人心 ʻmái fuk˧ ˏyan ˏsam. Mái fuh jin sin; that which seduces, 誘物 ʻyau mat˧. Yú wuh, 餌物 ní² mat˧. Rh wuh, 甜頭 ˏt'ím ˏt'au. T'ien t'au; to refuse bribes in the public service, 潔已奉公 kít˧ ʻkí fung² ˏkung. Kieh kí fung kung.

Bribe, to give a reward with a view to pervert judgement or corrupt the conduct, 賄送 ʻfúi sung'. Hwui sung, 送焙手 sung' púi² ʻshau, 打通 ʻtá ˏt'ung. Tá t'ung, 靜靜俾錢 tsing² ʻtsing ʻpí ˏts'ín, 暗中賄囑 òm' ˏchung ʻfúi chuk˧. Ngán chung hwui chuh, 擺佈財神 ʻpái pò' ˏts'oi ˏshan. Pái pú ts'ái shin, 打幹 ʻtá kon'. Tá kán, 鑽弄 tsün' lung². Tswán lung, 弄手脚 lung² ʻshau kéuk˧. Lung shau kioh, 用錢 yung² ˏts'ín. Yung ts'ien, 使把路 ʻshai ʻpá lò²; to bribe, as a child, 俾甜頭 ʻpí ˏt'ím ˏt'au. Pí t'ien t'au, 用餌物 yung² ní² mat˧. Yung rh wuh; to bribe a policeman not to be seized, 票金 p'iú' ˏkam.

Bribe-devouring 貪錢 ˏt'ám ˏts'ín. T'án ts'ien, 食銅 shik˧ ˏt'ung. Shih t'ung.

Bribe-pander, one who procures bribes, 串賄 ch'ün' ʻfúi. Ch'uen hwui, 串同行賄 ch'ün' ˏt'ung ˏhang ʻfúi.

Bribe-worthy, worth bribing to obtain, 值以賄賂而得之 chik˧ ʻí ʻfúi lò² ˏí tak˧ ˏchí. Chih í hwui lu rh teh chí.

Bribeless, that cannot be bribed, 不食銅的 pat˧ shik˧ ˏt'ung tik˧. Puh shih t'ung tih, 唔受賍 ˏm shau² ˏtsong.

Briber, one who bribes, 使賄者 ʻshai ʻfúi ʻché. Shí hwui ché, 用焙手者 yung² púi² ʻshau ʻché.

Bribery, the practice of giving or taking rewards for corrupt practices, 錢神用事 ˏts'ín ˏshan yung² sz². Ts'ien shin yung sz, 非錢不行 ˏfí ˏts'ín pat˧ ˏhang. Fí ts'ien puh hang, 賄賂之事 ʻfúi lò² ˏchí sz². Hwui lú chí sz; guilty of bribery, 犯賍 fán² ˏtsong. Fán tsáng; bribery is openly practiced, 賄賂公行 ʻfúi lò² ˏkung ˏhang. Hwui lú kung hang; the corruption of bribery, 賄賂情弊 ʻfúi lò² ˏts'ing pai². Hwui lú ts'ing pí; to get a degree by bribery, 買關節 ʻmái ˏkwán tsít˧. Mái kwán tsieh.

Brick 磚 ˏchün. Chuen, 塼 ˏchün. Chuen, 甎 ˏchün. Chuen; a kiln-burnt brick, 火磚 ʻfo ˏchün. Ho chuen, 青磚 ˏts'eng ˏchün. Ts'ing chuen, 火燒的磚 ʻfo ˏshiú tik˧ ˏchün. Ho sháu tih chuen; sun-dried or adobie bricks, 坭磚 ˏnai ˏchün. Ní chuen, 土磚 ʻt'ò ˏchün. T'ú chuen; bricks

moulded but not burnt or dried, 磚坯 ˌchün ˌp'úi. Chuen p'ei; a square brick, 方磚 ˌfong ˌchün. Fáng chuen, 鋪地磚 ˌp'ò tí² ˌchün. P'ú tí chuen, 街磚 ˌkái ˌchün. Kiái chuen; brick tea, 磚茶 ˌchün ˌch'á; to lay bricks, 砌磚 ts'ai' ˌchün.

Brick, to lay or pave with bricks, 砌磚 ts'ai' ˌchün. Ts'í chuen, 俾街磚鋪地 'pí ˌkái ˌchün ˌp'ò tí². Pí kiái chuen p'ú tí; to imitate or counterfeit a brick-wall on plaster, 間磚線 kán' ˌchün sín'. Kien chuen sien; to brick up, or fill with bricks, 俾磚塞籠 'pí ˌchün sak, ˌlung. Pí chuen seh lung, 以磚塞牆籠 'í ˌchün sak, ˌts'éung ˌlung. Í chuen seh ts'iáng lung.

Brickbat, a fragment of a brick, 斷橛磚 't'ün küt, ˌchün, 磚頭 ˌchün ˌt'au. Chuen t'au, 磚碎 ˌchün sui'. Chuen sui.

Brick-built, built with bricks, 係磚做嘅 hai² ˌchün tsò² ké', 俾磚整嘅 'pí ˌchün 'ching ké', 以磚建的 'í ˌchün kín' tik,. Í chuen kien tih.

Brick-clay, clay used or suitable for making bricks, 磚坭 ˌchün ˌnai. Chuen ní.

Brick-dust, dust of pounded bricks, 磚灰 ˌchün ˌfúi. Chuen hwui, 磚粉 ˌchün 'fan. Chuen fan.

Brick-earth, earth or clay used for bricks, 磚坭 ˌchün ˌnai. Chuen ní.

Brick-kiln 磚窰 ˌchün ˌiú. Chuen yáu.

Brick-layer, a mason, 坭水匠 ˌnai 'shui tséung², 坭水師傅 ˌnai 'shui ˌsz fú², 坭工 ˌnai ˌkung, 圬人 ˌú ˌyan. Wú jin.

Brick-maker, one who makes bricks, 磚瓦師傅 ˌchün 'ngá ˌsz fú². Chuen yá sz fú, 造坭磚的 tsò² ˌnai ˌchün tik,. Tsáu ní chuen tih, 燒磚師傅 ˌshiú ˌchün ˌsz fú². Sháu chuen sz fú.

Brick-nogging, brick-work carried up and fitted in between timber framing, 磚架牆 ˌchün ká' ˌts'éung. Chuen kiá ts'iáng.

Brick-trimmer, a brick arch built against a wooden trimmer, in front of a fire-place, to prevent accidents by fire, 防火拱牆 ˌfong 'fo 'kung ˌts'éung. Fáng ho kung ts'iáng.

Brick-wall 磚牆 ˌchün ˌts'éung. Chuen ts'iáng.

Brick-yard, a place where bricks are made, 磚場 ˌchün ˌch'éung. Chuen ch'áng.

Bricky, formed of bricks, 磚嘅 ˌchün ké'.

Bridal, belonging to a bride, 新抱的 ˌsan 'p'ò tik,, 新娘嘅 ˌsan ˌnéung ké', 新婦嘅 ˌsan 'fú ké', 新人嘅 ˌsan ˌyan ké'; a bridal song, 新娘詩 ˌsan ˌnéung ˌshí. Sin néang shí; the bridal dress, 新娘袍 ˌsan ˌnéung ˌp'ò. Sin néang p'áu; attendants at a bridal procession, 親家郎 ts'an' ˌká ˌlong. Ts'in kiá láng; bridal cup *, 合巹 hòp, 'kan. Hon k'in, 交杯 ˌkáu ˌpúi. Kiáu pei; bridal chamber, 洞房 tung² ˌfong. Tung fáng; bridal ornaments, 首飾 'shau shik,. Shau shih, 環珮 ˌwán p'úi'. Hwán p'ei; a bridal portion, 嫁粧 ká' ˌchong. Kiá chwáng, 粧奩 ˌchong ˌlím. Chwáng lien, 送嫁嘅物 sung' ká' ké' mat, ˌ, 陪嫁的物 ˌp'úi ká' tik, mat, ˌ. P'ei kiá tih wuh; bridal visit to her parents, 回門 ˌúi ˌmún. Hwui mun, 歸寧 ˌkwai ˌning. Kwei ning; bridal letter, 鳳柬 fung² 'kán. Fung kien, 坤書 ˌkw'an ˌshü. Kw'an shú; 鳳箋 fung² ˌtsín. Fang tsien; bridal chair, 花紅轎 ˌfá ˌhung 'kiú. Hwá hung kiáu.

Bride, a woman newly married, 新娘 ˌsan ˌnéung. Sin néang, 新婦 ˌsan 'fú. Sin fú, 新抱 ˌsan 'p'ò, 新新抱 ˌsan ˌsan 'p'ò, 新人 ˌsan ˌyan. Sin jin, 新嫁娘 ˌsan ká' ˌnéung. Sin kiá néang, 新夫人 ˌsan ˌfú ˌyan. Sin fú jin, 之子 ˌchí 'tsz. Chí tsz; to meet the bride, 親迎 ˌts'an ying'. Ts'in ying; to escort a bride in, 迎親 ˌying ˌts'an.

Bride-bed, the marriage bed, 新大床 ˌsan tái² ˌch'ong. Sin tá ch'wáng, 新人床 ˌsan ˌyan ˌch'ong. Sin jin ch'wáng.

Bride-cake, the wedding cake, 龍鳳餅 ˌlung fung² 'peng. Lung fung ping.

Bride-chamber, the nuptial apartment, 新人房 ˌsan ˌyan ˌfong. Sin jin fáng, 新抱房 ˌsan 'p'ò ˌfong.

Bridegroom, a man newly married, 新郎 ˌsan ˌlong. Sin láng, 新郎公 ˌsan ˌlong ˌkung; a bridegroom's letter, 鸞書 ˌlün ˌshü. Lwán shú, 鸞箋 ˌlün ˌtsín. Lwán tsien, 乾書 ˌk'ín ˌshü. K'ien shú.

Bridemaid, a woman who attends on a bride at her wedding, 大妗 tái² 'k'am. Tá k'in, 從嫁婆 tsung² ká' ˌp'o. Tsung kiá p'o, 送嫁媽 sung' ká' 'má, 陪嫁婆 ˌp'úi ká' ˌp'o. P'ei kiá p'o; in China, bride's maids or slave girls, given to the bride on her wedding day, 從嫁妹 tsung² ká' ˌmúi, 粧嫁妹 ˌchong ká' ˌmúi, 轎脚妹 'kiú kéuk, ˌmúi.

Brideman, bride's man, a man who attends upon a bridegroom and bride at their marriage, 大倌 tái² ˌkún. Tá kwán.

Bridewell, a house of correction, 化犯人館 fá' fán² ˌyan 'kún. Hwá fán jin kwán.

Bridge, a, 橋 ˌk'iú. K'iáu, 一度橋 yat, tò² ˌk'iú. Yih tú k'iáu, 梁 ˌléung. Liáng, 橋梁 ˌk'iú ˌléung. K'iáu liáng, 圯 'kí. Kí, 蓧 tsok,. Tsoh, 梆 kuk,. Kuh; a floating bridge, 舥 ˌpá. Pá, 浮橋 ˌfau ˌk'iú. Fau k'iáu, 桁橋 ˌhang ˌk'iú. Hang k'iáu; a suspension bridge, 挂橋 kwá' ˌk'iú. Kwá k'iáu, 弔橋 tiú' ˌk'iú. Tiáu k'iáu; a foot-bridge, 梁 ˌléung. Liáng, 徒杠 ˌt'ò ˌkong. T'ú káng, 山梁 ˌshán ˌléung. Shán liáng; a stone-bridge, 石橋 shek, ˌk'iú. Shih k'iáu; a wooden bridge, 木橋 muk, ˌk'iú. Muh k'iáu, 桁 ˌhang. Hang; a chain-bridge, 鏈橋 lín² ˌk'iú. Lien k'iáu; an arched bridge, 眼橋 'ngán ˌk'iú. Yen k'iáu, 拱橋 'kung ˌk'iú. Kung k'iáu; the buttress of a bridge, 橋墩 ˌk'iú 'tan. K'iáu tan; a draw-bridge, 絞橋 'káu ˌk'iú. Kiáu k'iáu, 生橋 ˌshang ˌk'iú. Sang k'iáu; a flying bridge, 飛橋 ˌfí ˌk'iú. Fí k'iáu; a small bridge, 棧橋 chán² ˌk'iú. Chán k'iáu, 小橋 'siú ˌk'iú. Siáu k'iáu; the bridge of a guitar, 柱碼 'ch'ü 'má. C'hú má; the bridge of the nose, 鼻梁 pí² ˌléung. Pí liáng; an asse's bridge, 津 ˌ, ˌtsun

* The bridal cup is drank in the sleeping appartment in the presence of a party who generally retire under a roar of laughter leaving the happy couple alone.

ˌléung. Tsin liáng; a bridge for carts, 輿梁 ˌü ˌléung. Yú liáng; to pass over a bridge, 過橋 kwo' ˌk'iú. Kwo k'iáu; to pass over a bridge and raise the plank, 過橋抽板 kwo' ˌk'iú ˌch'au 'pán. Kwo k'iáu ch'au pán; to construct a bridge, 起橋 'hí ˌk'iú. K'í k'iáu, 建橋 kín' ˌk'iú. Kien k'iáu; to construct a wooden or temporary bridge, 搭橋 táp, ˌk'iú. Táh k'iáu, 架橋 ká' ˌk'iú. Kiá k'iáu; to mend bridges and repair roads, 整橋修路 'ching ˌk'iú ˌsau lò². Ching k'iáu siú lú.

Bridge, to build a bridge over, 建橋 kín' ˌk'iú. Kien k'iáu, 起橋 'hí ˌk'iú. K'í k'iáu, 搭橋 táp, ˌk'iú. Táh k'iáu.

Bridge-head, a fortification covering the extremity of a bridge nearest the enemy, 橋頭炮檯 ˌk'iú ˌt'au p'áu' ˌt'oi. K'iáu t'au p'áu t'ái.

Bridged, covered with a bridge, 有橋的 'yau ˌk'iú tikˌ. Yú k'iáu tih.

Bridging, erecting a bridge, 建橋 kín' ˌk'iú. Kien k'iáu, 搭橋 táp, ˌk'iú.

Bridle, the instrument with which a horse is governed by a rider, 馬韁頭 'má ˌlung ˌt'au. Má lung t'au, 韁 ˌkéung. Kiáng, 轡 pí'. Pí, 籠絡 ˌlung lokˌ, 鐥 shukˌ. Shuh, 羈 ˌkí. Kí, 鞊 'mín, Mien, 鞿 ˌkí. Kí, 勒 tikˌ. Tih; the bit of a bridle, 馬勒 'má lak₂. Má leh, 馬銜 'má ˌhám. Má hán, 馬鑣 'má ˌpiú. Má piáu, 馬頭絡 'má ˌt'au lokˌ. Má t'au loh, 馬銜 'má ˌk'ím. Má k'ien; bridle-path, 馬將 'má lütˌ. Má liueh, 樵徑 ˌts'iú king'. Ts'iáu king; the reins of a bridle, 轡 pí'. Pí, 韁 ˌkéung. Kiáng; a check, 禁制 kam' chai'. Kin chí, 壓制 átˌ chai'. Yáh chí, 禁壓 kam' átˌ. Kin yáh.

Bridle, to put on a bridle, 上韁頭 'shéung ˌlung ˌt'au. Sháng lung t'au, 上絡頭 'shéung lokˌ ˌt'au. Sháng loh t'au, 上轡頭 'shéung pí' ˌt'au. Sháng pí t'au; to bridle, 勒馬 lak₂ 'má. Leh má, 羈 ˌkí. Kí, 勒住 lak₂ chü². Leh chú, 勒 lak₂. Leh, 收韁 ˌshau ˌkéung. Shau kiáng; to bridle or curb one's passions, 壓慾 átˌ yukˌ. Yáh yuh, 制慾 chai' yukˌ. Chí yuh, 禁住火性 kam' chü² 'fo sing'. Kin chú ho sing; to bridle one, 壓住人 átˌ chü² ˌyan. Yáh chú jin, 制住佢 chai' chü² 'k'ü. Chí chú k'ü, 壓服他 átˌ fukˌ ˌt'á. Yáh fuh t'á.

Bridle, to hold up the head and draw in the chin, 眼角高 'ngán kokˌ ˌkò. Yen koh káu.

Bridle-hand, the hand which holds the bridle in riding, 執韁手 chap, ˌkéung 'shau. Chih kiáng shau, 左手 'tso 'shau. Tsoh shau.

Bridle-way, a path for travelers on horseback, 徑 king'. King, 樵徑 ˌts'iú king', 馬道 'má tò². Má táu, 將 lütˌ. Liueh.

Bridled, having a bridle on, 上過韁頭 'shéung kwo' ˌlung ˌt'au. Sháng kwo lung t'au, 有韁嘅 'yau ˌlung ké'; restrained, 壓過 átˌ kwo'. Yáh kwo, 禁壓過 kam' átˌ kwo'. Kin yáh kwo.

Bridler, one who bridles, 勒住者 lak₂ chü² 'ché. Leh chú ché; one who restrains and governs, 禁制者 kam' chai' 'ché. Kin chí ché, 禁壓者 kam' átˌ 'ché. Kin yáh ché.

Bridling, putting on a bridle, 上韁頭 'shéung ˌlung ˌt'au. Sháng lung t'au; restraining, 禁制 kam' chai'. Kin chí; curbing, 壓住 átˌ chü². Yáh chú.

Bridoon, a light bit of a bridle, 馬銜仔 'má ˌhám 'tsai, 馬鉗仔 'má ˌk'ím 'tsai.

Brief, concise, as writings &c., 簡 'kán. Kien, 簡捷 'kán tsítˌ. Kien tsieh; a short time, 片時 p'ín' ˌshí. P'ien shí, 暫時 tsám² ˌshí. Tsán shí; a brief style, 簡文 'kán ˌman. Kien wan; a brief expression, 簡辭 'kán ˌts'z. Kien ts'z; a brief note, 片信 p'ín' sun'. P'ien sin, 片函 p'ín' ˌhám. P'ien hán; a brief discourse, 畧論 léukˌ lun². Lioh lun, 畧說 léukˌ shütˌ. Lioh shwoh; to be brief, 畧講 léukˌ 'kong. Lioh kiáng, 畧話 léukˌ wá². Lioh hwá; a brief introduction, 小引 'siú 'yan. Siáu yin.

Brief, an epitome, 要畧 iú' léukˌ. Yáu lioh, 節畧 tsítˌ léukˌ. Tsieh lioh; a short or concise writing, 簡文 'kán ˌman. Kien wan; an apostolical brief, 天主教王行文 ˌT'ín 'chü káu' ˌwong ˌhang ˌman. T'ien chú kiáu wáng hang wan; an abridgment of a client's case, 畧訴告狀 léukˌ sò' kò' chong². Lioh sú káu chwáng; a summons, 票 p'iú'. P'iáu; a letter-patent, 勅書 ch'ikˌ ˌshü. Ch'ih shú.

Briefly, concisely, 簡然 'kán ˌín. Kien jen, 短然 'tün ˌín. Twán jen, 畧畧 léukˌ léukˌ. Lioh lioh, in a few words, 省文 'sháng ˌman. Sang wan; to state briefly, 畧說 léukˌ shütˌ. Lioh shwoh.

Briefness, conciseness, 簡捷 'kán tsítˌ. Kien tsih; conciseness in discourse or writing, 簡畧 'kán léukˌ. Kien lioh 畧論 léukˌ lun². Lioh lun; briefness of time, 片時 p'ín' ˌshí. P'ien shí, 暫時 tsám² ˌshí. Tsán shí.

Brier, in a general sense, a prickly plant or shrub, 荆棘 ˌking kikˌ. King kih, 勒 lakˌ. Leh; in a limited sense, a prickly plant or shrub, 莓 ˌmúi. Mei, 覆盆 fukˌ ˌp'ún. Fuh pw'án, 蕨盆 kütˌ ˌp'ún. Kiueh pw'án, 茥 ˌkwai. Kwei; the wild brier, 荼蘼勒 ˌt'ò ˌmí lakˌ. T'ú mí leh.

Briered, set with briers, 有勒 'yau lakˌ. Yú leh.

Briery, full of briers, 多勒嘅 ˌto lakˌ ké', 多莓的 ˌto ˌmúi tikˌ. To mei tih, 多覆盆 ˌto fukˌ ˌp'ún. To fuh pw'án; thorny, 荆棘嘅 ˌking kikˌ ké'.

Briery, a place, where briers grow, 勒地 lakˌ tí'. Leh tí, 荆棘之地 ˌking kikˌ ˌchí tí². King kih chí tí.

Brig, a vessel with two masts, 兩枝桅船 'léung ˌchí ˌwai ˌshün. Liáng chí wei ch'uen.

Brigade, a party or division of troops or soldiers, 營 ˌying. Ying, 旗 ˌk'í. K'í, 隊 túi². Túi; a brigade of troops, 一旗兵馬 yatˌ ˌk'í ˌping 'má. Yih k'í ping má, 一營兵 yatˌ ˌying ˌping. Yih ying ping, 一隊兵 yatˌ túi² ˌping. Yih túi ping; a brigade of artillery *, 一隊炮兵 yatˌ túi² p'áu' ˌping.

* 大炮六門, 炮手一百四十名, 算爲 a brigade of artillery.

Yih túi p'áu ping, a brigade of sappers, 一隊掘工 yat, túi² kwat, ,kung. Yih túi kiuh kung.

Brigade, to form into a brigade, 擺營 'pái ,ying. Pái ying, 擺成營 'pái ,shing ,ying. Pái ching ying.

Brigade-major 一營都司 yat, ,ying ,tò ,sz. Yih ying tú sz.

Brigadier, the general officer who commands a brigade, 參將 ,ts'ám tséung². Ts'án tsiáng, 參戎 ,ts'ám ,yung. Ts'án jung.

Brigand, a robber, 盜 tò². Táu, 盜賊 tò² ts'ák,. Táu ts'ih, 强盜 ,k'éung tò². K'iáng táu; a lawless fellow, 匪徒 'fí ,t'ò. Fí t'ú, 不法之徒 pat, fát, ,chí ,t'ò. Puh fáh chí t'ú.

Brigandage, the employment of a brigand, 搶劫爲業 'ts'éung kíp, ,wai íp,. Ts'áng kieh wei nieh; robbery, 搶劫 'ts'éung kíp,. Ts'iáng kieh, 劫掠 kíp, léuk,. Kieh lioh, 打劫 'tá kíp,. Tá kieh.

Brigantine, see Brig.

Bright, full of light and splendor, 光 ,kwong. Kwáng, 光明 ,kwong ,ming. Kwáng ming, 發光 fát, ,kwong. Fáh kwáng, 光暉 ,kwong ,fai. Kwáng hwui, 明亮 ,ming léung². Ming liáng, 光烈 ,kwong lít,. Kwáng lieh, 昭明 ,ch'iú ,ming. Ch'áu ming, 照耀 chiú' iú². Cháu yáu, 赫 hák,. Hih, 赫赫 hák, hák,. Hih hih, 赫耀 hák, iú². Hih yáu, 煌 ,wong. Hwáng, 煒煌 ,fai ,wong. Hwui hwáng, 聆曨 ,ling ,lung. Ling lung, 熊熊 ,hung ,hung. Hiung hiung, 皓 hò². Háu, 顥顥 hò² hò². Háu háu, 爞烺 'tong 'long. Táng láng, 耿光 'kang ,kwong. Kang kwáng, 熲光 'kw'ing ,kwong. Kw'ing kwáng, 陽明 ,yéung ,ming. Yáng ming, 暐 ,chéung. Cháng; bright as a blazing fire, 煒 'wai. Wei, 燄 ím². Yen, 炎 ,ím. Yen, 煥 fún². Hwán, 烜 ,hün. Hiuen, 熙 ,hí. K'í, 熠 yap,. Yih, 炫 ,ün. Hiuen, 熄 ú². Hú, 焯 ch'éuk,. Ch'oh, 爌 fong². Kw'áng, 烺 chüt,. Chueh, 炤 chiú². Cháu, 烓 ,kw'ai. Kw'ei, 烑 ,iú. Yáu, 炳 'ping. Ping; bright or shining, as the sun, 照耀 chiú' iú². Cháu yáu, 映 'yéung. Yáng, 晛 ín². Yen, 顒 ,yung. Yung, 晥 'ün. Yuen, 景 'king. King, 煒耀 ,fai iú². Hwui yáu, 旺 wong². Wáng, 睢 k'wong². Kw'áng, 昇 pín². Pien, 昱 yuk,. Yuh, 晟 shing². Shing, 暐 'wai. Wei, 曦 ,iú. Yáu, 暻 'king. King, 暸 ,liú. Liáu, 暾 'kiú. Kiáu; bright, as a star, 晥 'ün. Yuen, 皓皓 hò² hò². Háu háu, 煌煌 ,wong ,wong. Wáng wáng, 熒熒 ,ying ,ying. Yung yung, 晰晰 chai' chai². Chí chí; refulgent, 燦爛 ts'án' lán². Ts'án lán, 昭 ,ch'iú, 照 chiú', 照耀 chiú' iú². Cháu yáu; bright, sparkling like gems, 瑛 ,ying, 玉光相映 yuk, ,kwong ,séung 'yéung. Yuh kwáng siáng yáng, 磷爛 ,lun lán². Lin lán; bright, as a pearl, 珍珠咁光 ,chan ,chü kòm' ,kwong. Chin chú kán kwáng, 玓瓅 tik, lik,. Tih lih, 的瓅 tik, lik,. Tih lih; bright and lustrous or glossy, 光潤 ,kwong yun². Kwáng jun, 潤滑 yun² wát,. Jun hwáh, 光澤 ,kwong chák,. Kwáng tseh, 滑澤 wát, chák,. Hwáh tseh; bright, or white silvery light, 皓 hò². Háu, 皖 'ün. Yuen, 皙 ship,. Sheh, 皓光 hò² ,kwong. Háu kwáng; bright, as the morning, 旭日 huk, yat,. K'iuh jih; dull bright, 焞焞 ,tun ,tun. Tun tun, 微明 ,mí ,ming. Wí ming, 小光 'siú ,kwong. Siáu kwáng; dazzling bright, 閃光 'shím ,kwong. Shen kwáng, 映光 'yéung ,kwong. Yáng kwáng, 毫光閃閃 ,hò ,kwong 'shím 'shím. Háu kwáng shen shen; bright and transparent, 晶明 ,tsing ,ming. Tsing ming, 通明 ,t'ung ,ming. T'ung ming; bright, or possessive of an activve mind, 聰明 ,ts'ung ,ming. Ts'ung ming, 伶俐 ,ling lí². Ling lí, 聰慧 ,tsung wai². Ts'ung hwui, 聰敏 ,ts'ung 'man. Ts'ung min, 明敏 ,ming 'man. Ming min, 聰靈 ,ts'ung ,ling. Ts'ung ling, 靈敏 ,ling 'man. Ling min, 靈醒 ,ling 'sing. Ling sing, 精靈 ,tseng ,ling. Tsing ling; a bright day, 光天 ,kwong ,t'ín. Kwáng t'ien, 昊天 hò² ,t'ín. Háu t'ien, 皓天 hò² ,t'ín. Háu t'ien, 青天白日 ,ts'ing ,t'ín pák, yat,. Ts'ing t'ien peh jih; a bright sky, 晴 ,ts'eng. Ts'ing; beaming forth light, 射光 shé² ,kwong. Shie kwáng, 透光 t'au' ,kwong. T'au kwáng; as bright as the day, 皓日咁光 hò² yat, kòm' ,kwong. Háu jih kán kwáng; to scour bright, 擦靚 ts'át, leng². Ch'áh ling, 擦光 ts'át, ,kwong. Ch'áh kwáng, 啲靚 'sháng leng². Sang ling, 磨靚 ,mo leng². Mo ling; bright, burnished, as metal, 銑 'sín. Sien; exceedingly bright, 絕銑 tsüt, 'sín. Tsiueh sien; bright yellow, 黃潔 ,wong kít,. Hwáng kieh; clear, bright eyes, 瞭 'liú. Liáu, 俏眼 'ts'iú 'ngán. Siáu yen, 清瞳之目 ,ts'ing ,lò ,chí muk,. Ts'ing lú chí muh, 兩目清瑩 'léung muk, ,ts'ing ,ying. Liáng muh ts'ing ying, 雙眼好清 ,shéung 'ngán 'hò ,ts'ing. Shwáng yen háu ts'ing, 對眼甚光 túi' 'ngán sham² ,kwong. Túi yen shin kwáng, 兩目瞳瞳 'léung muk, ,hí ,hí. Liáng muh k'í k'í, 精靈之目 ,tsing ,ling ,chí muk,. Tsing ling chí muh; a bright boy, 伶俐嘅細蚊仔 ,ling lí² ké' sai' ,man 'tsai, 英靈之子 ,ying ,ling ,chí 'tsz. Ying ling chí tsz, 英靈的童子 ,ying ,ling tik, ,t'ung 'tsz. Ying ling tih t'ung tsz; bright resoning, 明論理 ,ming lun² 'lí. Ming lun lí; the bright moon, 金波 ,kam ,po. Kin po; a bright gem, 燦 ts'án'. Ts'án; the light is very bright, 光猛 ,kwong 'mang. Kwáng mang; you are a bright fellow! 燦頭 ts'án' ,t'au. Ts'án t'au.

Bright-burning, burning with a bright flame, 火炎 'fo ,ím. Ho yen, 火熾 'fo ch'í². Ho ch'í, 燒起好光 ,shiú 'hí 'hò ,kwong. Sháu k'í háu kwáng.

Bright-eyed, having bright eyes, 瞭目嘅 'liú muk, ké', 明目的 ,ming muk, tik,. Ming muh tih, 明眼嘅 ,ming 'ngán ké', 俏眼嘅 'ts'iú 'ngán ké'.

Bright-haired, having bright hair, 黃髮的 ,wong fát, tik,. Hwáng fáh tih.

Bright-hued, having a bright color, 明現色的 ,ming

ín² shik, tik,. Ming hien sih tih, 明現色嘅 ,ming ín² shik, ké'.

Bright-harnessed, having glittering armor, 光甲 ,kwong káp,. Kwáng kiáh, 閃光嘅甲 'shím ,kwong ké' káp,.

Bright-shining, shining with splendor, 發光耀耀 fát, ,kwong iú² iú². Fáh kwáng yáu yáu, 映照煌煌 'yéung chiú' ,wong ,wong. Yáng cháu hwáng hwáng.

Brighten, to make bright or brighter, 研光 ping' ,kwong. Ping kwáng, 磨光 ,mo ,kwong. Mo kwáng, 嗜光 'sháng ,kwong, 嗜靚 'sháng leng', 捋 lüt,, 擦光 ts'át, ,kwong. Ch'áh kwáng; to make luminous by light from without, 照 chiú'. Cháu, 照光 chiú' ,kwong. Cháu kwáng, 光耀 ,kwong iú². Kwáng yáu, 煇耀 ,fai iú². Hwui yáu, 煇光 ,fai ,kwong. Hwui kwáng; to cheer, 安慰 ,on wai'. Ngán wei, 撫慰 'fú wai'. Fú wei, 開解 ,hoi 'kái. K'ái kiái, 開心火 ,hoi ,sam 'fo. K'ái sin ho, 使歡喜 'sz ,fún 'hí. Shí hwán hí, 使安樂 'sz ,on lok,. Shí ngán loh; to make illustrious, or brighten one's fame, 光耀聲名 ,kwong iú² ,shing ,ming. Kwáng yáu shing ming, 光壯聲名 ,kwong chong' ,shing ,ming.

Brighten, to grow bright, 發光 fát, ,kwong. Fáh kwáng, 顯光 'hín ,kwong. Hien kwáng, 表光 'piú ,kwong. Piáu kwáng, 發明 fát, ,ming. Fáh ming, 起光 'hí ,kwong. K'í kwáng; the weather brightens or clears up, 天開氣 ,t'ín ,hoi hí'. T'ien k'ái k'í, 天開陽 ,t'ín ,hoi ,yéung. T'ien k'ái yáng, 天氣開朗 ,t'ín hí' ,hoi 'long. T'ien k'í k'ái láng; our prospect brightens, 雲霧乍開 ,wan mò² chá' ,hoi. Yun wú chá k'ái, 雲霞頓啟 ,wan ,há tun² 'k'ai. Yun hiá tun k'í.

Brightening, making bright, 研光 ping' ,kwong. Ping kwáng, 嗜光 'sháng ,kwong; making luminous, 照光 chiú' ,kwong. Cháu kwáng; growing bright, 發光 fát, ,kwong. Fáh kwáng; ditto, as one's prospects, 雲霧乍開 ,wan mò² chá' ,hoi. Yun wú chá k'ái.

Brightly, with lustre, 甚燦爛 sham² ts'án' lán². Shin ts'án lán, 煌煌 ,wong ,wong. Hwáng hwáng, 耀然 iú² ,ín. Yáu jen, 炳然 'ping ,ín. Ping jen.

Brightness, the state of being bright, 光耀者 ,kwong iú² 'ché. Kwáng yáu ché, 光煇 ,kwong ,fai. Kwáng hwui, 炳朗 'ping 'long. Ping láng, 光朗 ,kwong 'long, 明 ,ming. Ming, 晶 ,tsing. Tsing; brightness of intellect, 聰明 ,ts'ung ,ming. Ts'ung ming, 明敏 ,ming 'man. Ming min, 明靈 ,ming ,ling. Ming ling; lustre, 光彩 ,kwong 'ts'oi. Kwáng ts'ái; radiance, 映光 'yéung ,kwong. Yáng kwáng; glory, 榮光 ,wing ,kwong. Yung kwáng, 光華 ,kwong ,wá. Kwáng hwá; the brightness of gems, 瑩 ,ying. Ying, 璨 ts'án'. Ts'án, 玉嘅光 yuk, ké' ,kwong; transparency, 晶明 ,tsing ,ming. Tsing ming, 晶光 ,tsing ,kwong. Tsing kwáng, 通光 ,t'ung ,kwong. T'ung kwáng; the brightness of the sun, 日光 yat, ,kwong. Jih kwáng, 晟 shing². Shing.

Brigue, a cabal, 姦計 ,kán kai'. Kien kí, 奸計 ,kán kai'. Kien kí, 奸謀 ,kán ,mau. Kien mau, 口角 'hau kok,. K'au koh.

Briguing, canvassing, 爭論 ,cháng lun². Tsang lun; soliciting, 求請 ,k'au 'ts'ing. K'iú ts'ing, 稟請 'pan 'ts'ing. Pin ts'ing.

Brill, a fish, 魚名 ,ü ,meng. Yú ming.

Brilliancy, splendor, 光朗 ,kwong 'long. Kwáng láng, 煌煌 ,wong ,wong. Hwáng hwáng, 熒 ,ying. Yung, 熒熒 ,ying ,ying. Yung yung, 赫 hák,. Hih, 光彩 ,kwong 'ts'oi. Kwáng ts'ái; brilliancy or lustre, 甚光朗 sham² ,kwong 'long. Shin kwáng láng, 熒熒煌煌 ,ying ,ying ,wong ,wong. Yung yung hwáng hwáng; great brightness, 甚光華 sham² ,kwong ,wá. Shin kwáng hwá; glitter, 閃光 'shím ,kwong. Shen kwáng, 映光 'yéung ,kwong. Yáng kwáng, 閃閃光 'shím 'shím ,kwong. Shen shen kwáng; it came off with great brilliancy, 做得甚煇煌 tsò² tak, sham² ,fai ,wong. Tso teh shin hwui hwáng, 做得好威風 tsò² tak, 'hò ,wai ,fung. Tso teh háu wei fung; brilliancy of gems, 璨 ts'án'. Ts'án, 熒 ,ying. Yung, 玢 ,fan. Fan.

Brilliant, sparkling with lustre, 熒熒 ,ying ,ying. Yung yung, 煌煌 ,wong ,wong. Hwáng hwáng, 光朗 ,kwong 'long. Kwáng láng; shining with lustre, 輝耀 ,fai iú². Hwui yáu, 輝煌 ,fai ,wong. Hwui hwáng, 榮光 ,wing ,kwong. Yung kwáng, 光燦 ,kwong ts'án'. Kwáng ts'án, 熒 ,ying. Yung, 璨 ts'án'. Ts'án, 燦爛 ts'án' lán². Ts'án lán, 粲 ts'án'. Ts'án; brilliant, as lacquer, 明亮 ,ming léung². Ming liáng; brilliant, as colors, 光彩 ,kwong 'ts'oi. Kwáng ts'ái, 光艷 ,kwong ím². Kwáng yen, 嬌艷 ,kiú ím². Kiáu yen, 顯赫 'hín hák,. Hien hih; brilliant, as fire, 燄 ím². Yen, 炎 ,ím. Yen, 煬 ,yéung. Yáng, 炫耀 ,ün iú². Hiuen yáu; smooth and brilliant, as silk, 光滑 ,kwong wát,. Kwáng hwáh; very brilliant, as chandeliers, 分外光 fan² ngoi² ,kwong. Fan wái kwáng, 額外光 ngák, ngoi² ,kwong. Geh wái kwáng; brilliant speech, 神奇之言 ,shan ,k'í ,chí ,ín. Shin k'í chí yen, 奇巧之話 ,k'í 'hau chí wá². K'í k'áu chí hwá, 離奇之話 ,lí ,k'í ,chí wá². Lí k'í chí hwá; a brilliant achievement, 明功 ,ming ,kung. Ming kung, 顯赫之功 'hín hák, ,chí ,kung. Hien hih chí kung, 盛事 shing² sz². Shing sz.

Brilliant, a diamond of the finest cut, having a flat table in the middle on the top, 金剛石 ,kam ,kong shek,. Kin káng shih, 鑽石 tsün' shek,. Tswán shih, 平面鑽石 ,p'ing mín² tsün' shek,. P'ing mien tswán shih.

Brilliantly, splendidly, 甚美 sham² 'mí. Shin mei, 甚妙 sham² miú². Shin miáu, 妙哉 miú² ,tsoi. Miáu tsái; she was brilliantly attired, 滿身光彩 'mún ,shan ,kwong 'ts'oi. Mwán shin kwáng ts'ái.

Brilliantness, brilliancy, 光朗 ,kwong 'long. Kwáng

láng; splendor, 光彩 ˏkwong ʿts'ói. Kwáng ts'ái; glitter, 閃閃光 ʿshím ʿshím ˏkwong, 毫光閃閃 ˏhò ˏkwong ʿshím ʿshím. Háu kwáng shen shen.

Brills, the hair on the eyelids of a horse, 眼揖毛 ʿngán yap, ˏmò, 馬目揖毛 ʿmá muk, yap, ˏmò. Má muh yih máu.

Brim, the rim or broad border of any vessel or other thing, 邊 ˏpín. Pien, 口邊 ʿhau ˏpín. K'au pien; the brim of a hat, 帽邊 mò² ˏpín. Máu pien; the edge or brink of a fountain, 井邊 ʿtseng ˏpín. Tsing pien, 井眉 ʿtseng ˏmí. Tsing mei; fill to the brim, 滿到口邊 ʿmún tò' ʿhau ˏpín. Mwán táu k'au pien, 溢到口 yat, tò' ʿhau. Yih táu k'au.

Brim, to fill to the brim, 滿到上口 ʿmún tò' ʿshéung ʿhau. Mwán táu sháng k'au, 滿到口邊 ʿmún tò' ʿhau ˏpín. Mwán táu k'au pien.

Brim, to be full to the brim, 係滿到口邊 hai² ʿmún tò' ʿhau ˏpín. Hí mwán táu k'au pien.

Brimful, full to the top, 滿到口邊 ʿmún tò' ʿhau ˏpín. Mwán táu k'au pien, 盈滿 ˏying ʿmún. Ying mwán, 溢滿 yat, ʿmún. Yih mwán.

Brimless 無邊 ˏmò ˏpín. Wú pien, 沒有邊 mút, ʿyau ˏpín. Muh yú pien.

Brimmer, a bowl full to the brim, 碗滿到口邊 ʿún ʿmún tò' ʿhau ˏpín. Wán mwán táu k'au pien.

Brimstone, sulphur, 硫磺 ˏlau ˏwong. Liú hwáng, 硫磺粉 ˏlau ˏwong ʿfan. Liú hwáng fan, 硫磺末 ˏlau ˏwong mút, Liú hwáng moh; brimstone mine, 硫磺穴 ˏlau ˏwong üt, Liú hwáng yueh; a lewd woman, 老舉 ʿlò ʿkü. Láu kü.

Brinded, market with spots, 有花點 ʿyau ˏfá ʿtím. Yú hwá tien, 起花點概 ʿhí ˏfá ʿtím ké', 駁色概 pok, shik, ké', 雜色概 tsáp, shik, ké'.

Brindle, the state of being brindled, 駁色者 pok, shik, ʿché. Poh sih ché, 雜色者 tsáp, shik, ʿché. Tsáh sih ché.

Brindled, spotted, 駁色概 pok, shik, ké', 雜色的 tsáp, shik, tik, Tsáh sih tih, 花色的 ˏfá shik, tik, Hwá sih tih; a brindled cow, 花色牛 ˏfá shik, ˏngau. Hwá sih niú, 駁牛 pok, ˏngau. Poh niú, 雜色牛 tsáp, shik, ˏngau. Tsáh sih niú, 犂牛 ˏlai ˏngau. Lí niú, 犂牛 ˏt'ò. T'ú, 黃牛虎文 ˏwong ˏngau ʿfú ˏman. Hwáng niú hú wan; a brindled horse, 駁馬 pok, ʿmá. Poh má, 花色馬 ˏfá shik, ʿmá. Hwá sih má, 花驄 ˏfá ˏts'ung. Hwá ts'ung, 雜色馬 tsáp, shik, ʿmá. Tsáh sih má, 駰 ˏyan. Yin, 泥驄馬 ˏnai ˏts'ung ʿmá. Ní ts'ung má.

Brine, water saturated with salt, 鹹水 ˏhám ʿshui. Hien shwui, 鹹汁 ˏhám chap, Hien chih; brine-pan, 鹽田 ˏím ˏt'ín. Yen t'ien, 大海 tái² ʿhoi. Tá hái; the foaming brine, 泡浪之海 ʿp'ò long² ˏchí ʿhoi. P'áu láng chí hái; the brine of salted vegetables, 鹹菜汁 ˏhám ts'oi' chap, Hien ts'ái chih; the brine of salted prunes, 鹹桃汁 ˏhám ˏt'ò chap, Hien t'áu chih, 酸梅汁 ˏsün ˏmúi chap, Swán mei chih; the brine of salted bamboo shoots, 酸笋 ˏsün ʿsun. Swán sun; the brine of meat, 鹹肉水 ˏhám yuk, ʿshui. Hien juh shwui, 肉醬 yuk, tséung'. Juh tsiáng, 醃醢 ʿt'ám ʿhoi. T'án hái; minced meat pickled in brine, 醢 ʿhoi. Hái; the brine of fishes, 鹹魚汁 ˏhám ˏü chap, Hien yú chih, 醬 chai'. Chí, 醬 chai'. Chí; the brine of salt beans, 豉 hòm'. K'án.

Brine, to steep in brine, 浸鹹 tsam' ˏhám. Tsin hien, 漬鹹 tsz' ˏhám, 腌 ˏím. Yen, 腌鹹 ˏím ˏhám. Yen hien; to mix salt with, 擂鹽 ˏk'au ˏím. K'ü yen. 和鹽 wo' ˏím. Ho yen.

Brine-pan 鹽田 ˏím ˏt'ín. Yen t'ien, 鹽場 ˏím ˏch'éung. Yen ch'áng.

Brine-pit, a salt spring, 鹹水井 ˏhám ʿshui ʿtseng. Hien shwui tsing, 鹽井 ˏím ʿtseng. Yen tsing.

Brine-spring, a spring of saltwater, 鹹水井 ˏhám ʿshui ʿtseng. Hien shwui tsing.

Bring (pret. and pp. brought), 拈嚟 ˏním ˏlai, 拈來 ˏním ˏloi, 掉嚟 ˏning ˏlai, 搦嚟 nik, lai, 掉來 ˏning ˏloi. Ning lái, 帶來 tái' ˏloi. Tái lái, 携來 ˏkw'ai ˏloi. Kw'ei lái, 拿來 ˏná ˏloi. Ná lái, 提來 ˏt'ai ˏloi. T'í lái, 提携 ˏt'ai ˏkw'ai. T'í kw'ei, 取來 ʿts'ü ˏloi. Ts'ü lái; to lead or draw nearer, 引來 ʿyan ˏloi. Yin lái, 引近 ʿyan kan². Yin kin, 使來 ʿsz ˏloi. Shí lái; to produce, 產 ʿch'án. Ch'án, 生 ˏshang. Sang, 結 kít, Kieh; to bring back, 掉翻 ˏning ˏfán. Ning fán, 拈翻嚟 ˏním ˏfán ˏlai, 帶回來 tái' ˏúi ˏloi. Tái hwui lái, 掉翻轉頭 ˏning ˏfán chün' ˏt'au, 帶回頭 tái' ˏúi ˏt'au. Tái hwui t'au; to recall, 招回來 ˏchiú ˏúi ˏloi. Cháu hwui lái, 叫翻嚟 kiú' ˏfán ˏlai; to bring about, to bring to pass, 使 ʿsz. Shí, 致 chí'. Chí, 令 ling². Ling, 使係 ʿsz hai². Shí hí, 使然 ʿsz ˏín. Shí jen, 致係 chí' hai². Chí hí, 成就 ˏshing tsau². Ching tsiú, 成事 ˏshing sz². Ching sz, 致有 chí' ʿyau. Chí yú; to bring about a change, 使轉 ʿsz chün'. Shí chuen, 使變 ʿsz pín'. Shí pien, 致變 chí' pín'. Chí pien, 轉事 chün' sz². Chuen sz; to bring about a settlement, 幹旋大事 kon' ˏsün tái² sz²; to bring about a desired end, 成功 ˏshing ˏkung; to bring forth children, 生子 ˏshang ʿtsz. Sang tsz; to bring forth fruit, 結菓 kít, ʿkwo. Kieh ko; to bring to light, 露出 lò² ch'ut, Lú ch'uh, 洩出 sít, ch'ut, Sieh ch'uh, 發出 fát, ch'ut, Fáh ch'uh, 疏出 ˏsho ch'ut, Sú ch'uh, 洩漏 sít, lau². Sieh lau, 發明 fát, ˏming. Fáh ming, 顯出 ʿhín ch'ut, Hien ch'uh, 表出 ʿpiú ch'ut, Piáu ch'uh, to bring foward, 進 tsun'. Tsun, 引進 ʿyan tsun'. Yin tsun; to bring one's shortcomings to light, 糾謬 ʿtau mau². Tau miáu, 彈正 ˏt'án ching'. T'án ching, 繩愆 ˏshing ˏhín. Shing k'ien; to bring forward, as evidence, 立 lap, Lih; to cause to advance, 使前 ʿsz ˏts'ín. Shí ts'ien, 使進 ʿsz tsun'. Shí tsun, 引前 ʿyan ˏts'ín. Yin ts'ien; to produce to view, 將出 ˏtséung ch'ut, Tsiáng ch'uh, 將出來 ˏtséung ch'ut, ˏloi. Tsiáng ch'uh lái; to bring in, to import, as goods, 帶來 tái' ˏloi. Tái

lái, 帶入來 tái' yap₂ ˏloi. Tái jih lái, 帶入關 tái' yap₂ ˏkwán. Tái jih kwán; to indroduce, 帶入來 tái' yap₂ ˏloi. Tái jih lái, 遷入 ˏts'ín yap₂. Ts'ien jih, 引入來 'yan yap₂ ˏloi. Yin jih lái; to bring in, as gain, 生 ˏshang. Sang, 取 'ts'ü. Ts'ü, 得 tak₅. Teh; to bring in, as prisoners of war, 帶生擒者來 tái' ˏshang ˏk'am 'ché ˏloi. Tái sang k'in ché lái, 拿來 ˏná ˏloi. Ná lái; to bring on, as an action, 告 kò'. Káu, 遞稟 tai² 'pan. Tí pin, 打官府 'tá ˏkún 'fú. Tá kwán fú; to bring off, 救出 kau' ch'ut₅. Kiú ch'uh, 救脫 kau' t'üt₅. Kiú t'oh; to bring on, as trouble, 累人 lui² ˏyan. Lui jin, 加難 ˏká ˏnán. Kiá nán; to bring on one's self, 自取 tsz² 'ts'ü. Tsz ts'ü, 自招 tsz² ˏchiú. Tsz cháu, 自惹 tsz² 'yé. Tsz yé; to procure to be acquitted, 排解 ˏp'ái 'kái. P'ái kiái, 解釋 'kái shik₅. Kiái shih; to clear from condemnation, 表義 'piú í². Piáu í, 表白 'piú pák₂. Piáu peh; to aid in advancing, 幫助 ˏpong cho². Páng tsú; to bring over, to bear accross, 帶過來 tái' kwo' ˏloi. Tái kwo lái, 携過來 ˏkw'ai kwo' ˏloi. Kw'ei kwo lái; to convert, 感化 'kòm fá'. Kán hwá; bring over to another opinion, 使轉意 'sz chün' í'. Shí chuen í; to bring out, to expose, 查出 ˏch'á ch'ut₅. Ch'á ch'uh, 察出 ch'át₅ ch'ut₅. Ch'áh ch'uh; to bring out, as a book, 出 ch'ut₅. Ch'uh, 刻出 hák₅ ch'ut₅. K'eh ch'uh; to bring to light from concealment, 表出 'piú ch'ut₅. Piáu ch'uh; to bring under, to subdue, 壓服 át₅ fuk₂. Yáh fuh, 屈服 wat₅ fuk₂. K'iuh fuh, 彈壓 ˏt'án át₅. T'án yáh; to bring beneath any thing, 放落野嘅下邊 fong' lok₂ 'yé ké' há² ˏpín, 放於物之下 fong' ˏü mat₂ ˏchí há². Fáng yú wuh chí hiá; to bring up, to nurse, 養育 'yéung yuk₂. Yáng yuh; to educate, 教養 káu' 'yéung. Kiáu yáng; to introduce to practice, 教學習 káu' hok₂ tsáp₂. Kiáu hioh sib; to convey upward, 帶上來 tái' 'shéung ˏloi. Tái sháng lái; to cast anchor, 拋錨 ˏp'áu ˏnáu. P'áu miáu; to bring down, to cause to come down, 使下來 'sz 'há ˏloi. Shí hiá lái, 降 kong'. Kiáng; to humble, 捻低 kam² ˏtai, 捻壓 kam² át₅, 抑 yik₅. Yih; to bring to, 駛貼 'shai t'íp₅. Shí t'ieh; to bring along, 牽來 ˏhín ˏloi. K'ien lái; to bring a thing to perfection, 成事 ˏshing sz². Ching sz, 成就事 ˏshing tsau² sz². Ching tsiú sz, 玉成 yuk₂ ˏshing. Yuh ching; to bring one into a fool's paradise, 噤人歡喜 t'am' ˏyan ˏfún 'hí; bring me a morsel of bread, 帶一啖咁多麵包來 tái' yat₅ tám² kòm' ˏto mín² ˏpáu ˏloi; bring him with you, 你同佢來 'ní ˏt'ung 'k'ü ˏloi. Ní t'ung k'ü lái, 你引佢來 'ní 'yan 'k'ü ˏloi. Ní yin k'ü lái, 爾同他至 'í ˏt'ung ˏt'á chí'. Rh t'ung t'á chí; bring me a coach, 帶馬車來 tái' 'má ˏch'é ˏloi. Tái má ch'é lái, 叫馬車來 kiú' 'má ˏch'é ˏloi. Kiáu má ch'é lái; to bring close to, 帶近 tái' kan². Tái kin, 引近 'yan kan². Yin kin; to bring word to one, 報人知 pò' ˏyan ˏchí. Páu jin chí, 通消息 ˏt'ung ˏsiú sik₅. T'ung siáu sih; to bring witnesses, 帶証人來 tái' ching' ˏyan ˏloi. Tái ching jin lái; to bring an action against one, 打官府 'tá ˏkún 'fú. Tá kwán fú, 打官司 'tá ˏkún ˏsz. Tá kwán sz, 告人 kò' ˏyan. Káu jin, 關官司 náu² ˏkún ˏsz. Náu kwán sz, 告官 kò' ˏkún. Káu kwán; to bring up for trial, 提審 ˏt'ai 'sham. T'í shin, 提究 ˏt'ai kau'. T'í kiú, 吊審 tiú' 'sham. Tiáu shin; to bring before a magistrate, 解案審辦 kái' on' 'sham pán². Kiái ngán shin pán, 解到案前 kái' tò' on' ˏts'ín. Kiái táu ngán ts'ien, 押送法司 áp₅ sung' fát₅ ˏsz. Yáh sung fáh sz; to bring ill luck, 不吉事 pat₅ kat₅ sz². Puh kih sz, 不祥事 pat₅ ˏts'éung sz². Puh ts'iáng sz; to bring forth fruit, 結菓 kít₅ 'kwo. Kieh ko, 結子 kít₅ 'tsz. Kieh tsz; to bring forth much fruit, 結多實 kít₅ ˏto shat₂. Kieh to shih; to bring a woman to bed, 接生 tsíp₅ ˏshang. Tsieh sang; brought to bed, 分娩 ˏfan 'mín. Fan mien, 臨盆 ˏlam ˏp'ún. Lin pw'án; to bring one to reason, 使人醒悟 'sz ˏyan 'sing ng². Shí jin sing wú; to bring one to do, 使人做 'shai ˏyan tsò². Shí jin tso, 使人行 'shai ˏyan ˏhang. Shí jin hang; to bring one to poverty, 攞人乞食 'lo ˏyan hat₅ shik₂. Lo jin k'ih shih, 累人乞食 lui² ˏyan hat₅ shik₂. Lui jin k'ih shih, 使人貧窮 'sz ˏyan ˏp'an ˏk'ung. Shí jin p'in k'ung; to bring one into debt, 累人拖欠 lui² ˏyan ˏt'o hím'. Lui jin t'o k'ien; to bring one into danger, 累人危險 lui² ˏyan ˏngai 'hím. Lui jin wei hien; to bring one to subjection, 壓服人 át₅ fuk₂ ˏyan. Yáh fuh jin, 使人畏服 'sz ˏyan wai' fuk₂. Shí jin wei fuh; to bring one low, 捻低人 kam² ˏtai ˏyan; to bring about great changes, 使事大變 'sz sz² tái² pín'. Shí sz tá pien; to bring to life again, 復蘇 fuk₂ ˏsú. Fuh sú, 使復活 'sz fuk₂ út₂. Shí fuh hwoh; to bring away, 帶去 tái' hü'. Tái k'ü, 拈去 ˏním hü'. Nien k'ü; to bring down, 掉落去 ˏning lok₂ hü'. Ning loh k'ü, 拈落下邊 ˏním lok₂ há² ˏpín. Nien loh hiá pien; to bring down the price, 令減低價 ling² 'kám ˏtai ká'. Ling kien tí kiá, 減咱價 'kám 'sháng ká'. Kien sang kiá, 令落低價錢 ling² lok₂ ˏtai ká' ˏts'ín. Ling loh tí kiá ts'ien; to bring misery on one's self, 自攞禍 tsz² 'lo wo². Tsz lo ho, 攞禍上身 'lo wo² 'shéung ˏshan. Lo ho sháng shin, 自招禍 tsz² ˏchiú wo². Tsz cháu ho, 自取禍 tsz² 'ts'ü wo². Tsz ts'ü ho, 自詒禍 tsz² ˏí wo². Tsz í ho, 自惹禍 tsz² 'yé wo². Tsz yé ho, 自取苦難 tsz² 'ts'ü 'fú nán². Tsz ts'ü k'ú nán, 樓篋衣救火 ˏlau ˏso ˏí kau' 'fo; to bring trouble on others, 累人 lui² ˏyan. Lui jin; to bring in arguments. 立憑據 lap₂ ˏp'ang kü'. Lih p'ang kü; to bring in a river to a place, 引河水至 'yan ˏho 'shui chí'. Yin ho shwui chí; to bring in profit, 生利 ˏshang lí². Sang lí, 生息 ˏshang sik₅. Sang sih, 取利 'ts'ü lí². Ts'ü lí; to bring out, 帶出來 tái' ch'ut₅ ˏloi. Tái ch'uh lái; to bring out a book, 出部書 ch'ut₅ pò² ˏshü. Ch'uh pú shú; to bring out a crime, 攻發罪過 ˏkung fát₅ tsúi² kwo'. Kung fáh tsúi kwo; to

bring out a story, 作謊誕書 tsok, ˌhü tán' ˌshú. Tsoh hü tán shú, 講謊誕 'kong ˌfong tán'. Kiáng hwáng tán; to bring over, as a rebel to the Imperialists, 使歸服 'sz ˌkwai fuk,. Shí kwei fuh, 使投降 'sz ˌt'au ˌhong. Shí t'au hiáng; to bring to mind, 題想 ˌt'ai 'séung. T'í siáng, 記憶 ki' yik,. Kí yih; to bring up in conversation, 題起 ˌt'ai 'hí. T'í k'í; to bring to notice, 提起 ˌt'ai 'hí. T'í k'í, 援 ún². Yuen; to bring together, 輳 ts'au'. Ts'au 聚集 tsü² tsáp,. Tsü tsih, 集會 tsáp, úi². Tsih hwui, 撮 ts'üt,. Ts'oh; to bring within bounds, 絜 kít,. Kieh; to bring one forward, 絜援 kít, ún². Kieh yuen; to bring to a speedy understanding, 牽令速曉 ˌhín ling² ts'uk, 'hiú. K'ien ling suh hiáu; to bring to an end, 完畢 ˌün pat,. Yuen pih, 成完 ˌshing ˌün. Ching yuen, 完事 ˌün sz². Yuen sz.

Bringer, one who brings, 捧者 ˌning 'ché. Ning ché, 粘者 ˌním 'ché. Nien ché, 帶者 tái' 'ché. Tái ché, 來手 ˌloi 'shau. Lái shau, 來人 ˌloi ˌyan. Lái jin; bringer up, 教養者 káu' 'yéung 'ché. Kiáu yáng ché; one who is in the rear of an army, 軍尾者 ˌkwan 'mí 'ché. Kiun wí ché, 殿後者 tín' hau² 'ché. Tien háu ché; a bringer of good tidings, 報佳音者 pò' ˌkái ˌyam 'ché. Pú kiá yin ché, 報福音者 pò' fuk, ˌyam 'ché. Pú fuh yin ché.

Bringing, bearing to, 粘來 ˌním ˌloi. Nien lái, 捧 ˌning. Ning, 帶 tái'. Tái; conveying, as news, 報 pò'. Pú; causing to come, 致來 chí' ˌloi. Chí lái, 使來 'sz ˌloi. Shí lái.

Bringing forth, production, 生者 ˌshang 'ché. Sang ché, 產者 'ch'án 'ché. Ch'án ché.

Brinish, like salt, 鹹 ˌhám. Hien, 鹹咸 ˌhám ké', 鹹的 ˌhám tik,. Hien tih.

Brinishness, saltness, 鹹味 ˌhám mí². Hien wí.

Brinjal, or egg plant, 苦瓜 'fú ˌkwá. K'ú kwá, 凉瓜 ˌléung ˌkwá. Liáng kwá; squash, 茄 ˌk'é. K'iá, 矮瓜 'ai ˌkwá. Yái kwá.

Brink, the edge or border of a steep place, 峭岸 'ts'iú ngon². Ts'iáu ngán, 邊 ˌpín. Pien, 崖 ˌngái. Yái, 險處 'hím ch'ü'. Hien 'ch'ú, 峭壁之處 'ts'iú pik, ˌchí ch'ü'. Ts'iáu pih chí ch'ú; the brink of a river, 峭涯 'ts'iú ˌngái. Ts'iáu yái, 河涯 ˌho ˌngái. Ho yái, 水邊 'shui ˌpín. Shwui pien, 瀕 ˌp'an. P'in, 濱 ˌpan. Pin, 涯 ˌngái. Yái 濟 ˌfan. Fan, 涯 ˌngai. Í, 際 tsai'. Tsí, 浦 'p'ò. P'ú, 湄 ˌmí. Mei; the brink of a well, 泉眉 ˌts'ün ˌmí. Ts'iuen mei; to be upon the brink of ruin, 將敗 ˌtséung pái². Tsiáng pái, 蹬好危 tang² 'hò ˌngai. Tang háu wei; on the brink of getting married, 將出嫁 ˌtséung ch'ut, ká'. Tsiáng ch'uh kiá; on the brink of death, 將死 ˌtséung 'sz. Tsiáng sz, 瀕死 ˌp'an 'sz. P'in sz.

Briny, pertaining to brine, 鹹的 ˌhám tik,. Hien tih; pertaining to the sea, 海咸 'hoi ké', 海的 'hoi tik,. Hái tih.

Brisk, full of life and spirit, active, 敏捷 'man tsít,. Wan tsich, 輕快 ˌheng fái'. K'ing kw'ái, 急速 kap, ts'uk,. Kih suh, 快便 fái' pin'. Kw'ái pien, 輕捷 ˌheng tsít,. K'ing tsich; effervescing, 起珠 'hí ˌchü. K'í chú, 起泡 'hí 'p'ò. K'í p'áu, 湧起 'yung 'hí. Yung k'í; to grow brisk upon, 因事發怒 ˌyan sz² fát, nò². Yin sz fáh nú, 因事發嫩 ˌyan sz² fát, ˌnau. Yin sz fáh nau; a brisk wine, 湧起的酒 'yung 'hí tik, 'tsau. Yung k'í tih tsiú; a brisk charge, 衝鋒而前 ˌch'ung ˌfung ˌí ˌts'ín. Ch'ung fung rh ts'ien, 衝鋒向前 ˌch'ung ˌfung héung' ˌts'ín. Ch'ung fung hiáng ts'ien; a brisk gale of wind, 疾風 tsat, ˌfung. Tsih fung, 猛風 'mang ˌfung. Mang fung, 盲風 ˌmáng ˌfung. Máng fung, 飄風 ˌp'iú ˌfung. P'iáu fung.

Brisk-looking, having a lively look, 快活 fái' út,. Kw'ái hwoh, 快活喊容貌 fái' út, ké' ˌyung máu².

Brisk up, to make lively, 使快活 'sz fái' út,. Shí kw'ái hwoh, 得意洋洋 tak, í' ˌyéung ˌyéung. Teh í yáng yáng.

Briskly, actively, 活動 út, tung². Hwoh tung, 捷然 tsít, ˌín. Tsieh jin.

Bristle, the stiff glossy hair of swine, 鬣 líp,. Lieh, 猪鬃毛 ˌchü ˌtsung ˌmò. Chú tsung máu, 鬃毛 ts'ò' mò². Ts'áu máu; a species of pubescence on plants, in form of stiff roundish hair, 刺毛 ts'ik, ˌmò. Ts'ih máu; to fix a bristle, 撚埋鬃毛 'nan ˌmái ˌtsung ˌmò.

Bristle, to erect in bristles, or in defiance of anger, 毅 ngai². Í, 觸起毛衣 ch'uk, 'hí ˌmò ˌí. Ch'uh k'í máu í; to bristle up the ears, 豪起耳 ˌhò 'hí 'í. Háu k'í rh, 動起耳 tung² 'hí 'í. Tung k'í rh; to bristle up one's feathers, 毛管動企 ˌmò 'kún tung² 'k'í. Máu kwán tung k'í, 毛管硬豎 ˌmò 'kún ngáng² shü². Máu kwán ngang shú, 毳 ˌp'úi ˌsoi. P'ei sái.

Bristle, to rise or stand erect, 豎起 shü² 'hí. Shú k'í, 動起 tung² 'hí. Tung k'í, 觸起 ch'uk, 'hí. Ch'uh k'í; the bristling up of weapons, 兵若鋒起 ˌping yéuk, ˌfung 'hí. Ping joh fung k'í; to bristle up, 觸怒 ch'uk, nò². Ch'uh nú, 火性急起 'fo sing' kap, 'hí. Ho sing kih k'í.

Bristle-armed, armed with bristles, 滿身鬃毛 'mún ˌshan ˌtsung ˌmò. Mwán shin tsung máu.

Bristle-bearing, having bristles, 有鬃毛喊 'yau ˌtsung ˌmò ké', 鬃毛的 ˌtsung ˌmò tik,. Tsung máu tih.

Bristle-like, stiff as a bristle, 鬃咁硬 ˌtsung kòm' ngáng². Tsung kán ngang.

Bristled, raised in bristles, 起鬃 'hí ˌtsung. K'í tsung, 生過鬃 ˌshang kwo' ˌtsung. Sang kwo tsung; furnished with bristles, 有鬃毛喊 'yau ˌtsung ˌmò ké'.

Bristling, rising in bristles, 起鬃 'hí ˌtsung. K'í tsung 生鬃 ˌshang ˌtsung; bristling, as weapons, 鋒起 ˌfung 'hí. Fung k'í.

Bristly, thick set with bristles, 密鬃毛的 mat, ˌtsung ˌmò tik,. Mih tsung máu tih; hairs like bristles, 鬃咸毛 ˌtsung 'kòm ˌmò. Tsung kán mau.

Bristol-stone, } 水晶 'shui ˌtsing. Shwui tsing,
Bristol-diamond, } 假鑽石 'ká tsün' shekˌ. Kiá tswán shih.

Britain, Great, 大英國 Táiying kwokˌ. Táying kwoh.

Britannia metal, a metallic compound or alloy, consisting chiefly of black-tin, with some antimony, and a small proportion of copper and brass, 英錫 ˌYing sekˌ. Ying sih, 英雜金 ˌYing tsápˌ ˌkam. Ying tsáh kin.

Britannic, pertaining to Britain, 大英國嘅 Táiying kwokˌ ké², 大英國的 Táiying kwokˌ tikˌ. Táying kwoh tih.

Brite, } to be or become over-ripe, as wheat &c.,
Bright, } 稔熟 'nam shukˌ. Jin shuh, 過熟 kwo' shukˌ. Kwo shuh, 太熟 t'ái' shukˌ. T'ái shuh.

British, pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants, 大英國的 Táiying kwokˌ tikˌ. Táying kwoh tih, 大英國人嘅 Táiying kwokˌ ˌyan ké², 大英國人的 Táiying kwokˌ ˌyan tikˌ. Táying kwoh jin tih.

British gum, a gum made from starch, used for stiffening goods, 英膠 ˌYing ˌkáu. Ying kiáu, 幼漿 yau' ˌtséung. Yú tsiáng, 上漿 shéung² ˌtséung. Sháng tsiáng.

Briton, a native of Britain, 大英國人 Táiying kwokˌ ˌyan. Táying kwoh jin, 英國人 Ying kwokˌ ˌyan. Ying kwoh jin.

Brittle, fragile, 脆 ts'ui'. Ts'ui, 霉 ˌmúi. Mei, 毳 ts'ui'. Ts'ui, 膗 ts'ui'. Ts'ui, 易碎 í² sui'. Í sui, 易破嘅 í² p'o' ké², 脆脆的 ts'ui' ts'ui' tikˌ. Ts'ui ts'ui tih, 好泡嘅 'hò p'áu' ké², 噲泡 'úi p'áu'.

Brittleness, fragility, 脆者 ts'ui' 'ché. Ts'ui ché, 易碎者 í² sui' 'ché. Í sui ché, 好泡嘅 'hò p'áu' ké².

Britzska, } a long carriage so constructed as to en-
Britchka, } able travelers to recline at their length, 長車 ˌch'éung ˌkü. Ch'áng kü, 睡車 shui² ˌkü. Shwui kü.

Broach, a spit, 鐵叉 t'ít ˌch'á. T'ieh ch'á; an awl, 錐 ˌchui. Chui; a musical instrument, 攪琴 'káu ˌk'am. Kiáu k'in.

Broach, to spit, 扠 ˌch'á. Ch'á, 扠穿 ˌch'á ˌch'ün; to pierce, as with a spit, 扠 ˌch'á. Ch'á; to broach, as a cask, 開桶眼 ˌhoi 't'ung 'ngán. K'ái t'ung yen, 鑽通 tsün' ˌt'ung. Tswán t'ung, 鑽透 tsün' t'au'. Tswán t'au, 穿眼 ˌch'ün 'ngán. Ch'uen yen, 穿竈安龍頭 ˌch'ün ˌlung ˌon ˌlung ˌt'au. Ch'uen lung ngán lung t'au; to broach a matter, 題下頭 ˌt'ai 'há ˌt'au. T'í hiá t'au, 題頭 ˌt'ai ˌt'au. T'í t'au, 先啟口 ˌsín 'k'ai 'hau. Sien k'í k'au; let him broach the matter first, 題佢先 ˌt'ai 'k'ü ˌsín. T'í k'ü sien; to broach a secret, 洩漏事 sít ˌlau² sz². Sieh lau sz, 洩漏事風 sít ˌlau² sz² ˌfung. Sieh lau sz fung; to publish first; to broach a heresy, 布邪道 pò' ˌts'é tò². Pú sié táu, 布楊邪教 pò' ˌyéung ˌts'é káu'. Pú yáng sié kiáu.

Broached, spitted, 扠過 ˌch'á kwo'. Ch'á kwo, 扠穿過 ˌch'á ˌch'ün kwo'. Ch'á ch'uen kwo; tapped, 鑽通過眼 tsün' ˌt'ung kwo' 'ngán. Tswán t'ung kwo yen, 鑽透過眼 tsün' t'au' kwo' 'ngán. Tswán t'áu kwo yen, 安過龍頭 ˌon kwo' ˌlung ˌt'au. Ngán kwo lung t'au; utteret first, 題過頭 ˌt'ai kwo' ˌt'au, 說過先 shüt ˌkwo' ˌsín. Shwoh kwo sien, 話起過先 wá² 'hí kwo' ˌsín.

Broacher, a spit, 鐵叉 t'ít ˌchá. T'ieh ch'á; one who utters, 題下頭者 ˌt'ai 'há ˌt'au 'ché. T'í hiá t'au ché, 先啟口者 ˌsín 'k'ai 'hau 'ché. Sien k'í k'au ché; one who divulges, 洩漏者 sít ˌlau² 'ché. Sieh lau ché, 疏口嘅人 ˌsho 'hau ké' ˌyan.

Broaching, piercing with a spit, 扠 ˌch'á. Ch'á, 扠穿 ˌch'á ˌch'ün. Ch'á ch'uen; tapping, 安龍頭 ˌon ˌlung ˌt'au. Ngán lung t'au, 使滲出 'sz 'sam ch'utˌ. Shí san ch'uh.

Broad, extended in breadth, 闊 fútˌ. Kw'oh, 橫闊 ˌwáng fútˌ. Hung kw'oh, 掂闊 tím² fútˌ; extended in all directions, 廣 'kwong. Kwáng, 廣闊 'kwong fútˌ. Kwáng kw'oh, 寬闊 ˌfún fútˌ. Kwán kw'oh, 寬大 ˌfún tái². Kwán tá, 闊大 fútˌ tái². Kw'oh tá, 宏 ˌwang. Hwang, 廣 fong'. Kw'áng, 扈扈 ú² ú². Hú hú, 坦 't'án. T'án, 寥闊 ˌliú fútˌ. Liáu kw'oh; broad or open, as in broad day, 明公 ˌming ˌkung. Ming kung, 公然 ˌkung ˌín, 明然 ˌming ˌín. Ming jen, 白晝 pákˌ chau'; not restrained by delicacy, coarse, 粗俗的 ˌts'ò tsukˌ tikˌ. Ts'ú suh tih, 草莽嘅 'ts'ò 'mong ké'; obscene, 邪淫的 ˌts'é ˌyam tikˌ. Sié yin tih, 奸邪的 ˌkán ˌts'é tikˌ. Kien sié tih; as broad as long, 長闊一平 ˌch'éung fútˌ yatˌ ˌp'ing. Ch'áng kw'oh yih p'ing, 長闊平齊 ˌch'éung fútˌ ˌp'ing ˌts'ai. Ch'áng kw'oh p'ing ts'í, 一樣 yatˌ yéung². Yih yáng; to make broad or wide, 開闊 ˌhoi fútˌ. K'ái kw'oh; to make broader, or wider, 作闊的 tsokˌ fútˌ ˌtí. Tsoh kw'oh tih, 整闊的 'ching fútˌ ˌtí; at broad daylight, 青天白日 ˌts'eng ˌt'ín pákˌ yatˌ. Ts'ing t'ien peh jih, 白日 pákˌ yatˌ. Peh jih; a broad expanse of water, 汪汪 ˌwong ˌwong. Wáng wáng, 洋洋 ˌyéung ˌyéung. Yáng yáng, 沿沿 ˌt'ín ˌt'ín. T'ien t'ien; the great expanse of the universe, 祏袒 t'okˌ 't'án. T'oh t'án, 空廣 ˌhung 'kwong. K'ung kwáng; broad locust, 蟬 ˌshín. Shen, 蜩 ˌt'iú. T'iáu; broad beans, 扁豆 'pín tau². Pien tau, 蹕豆 ˌp'í tau². P'í tau, 蹠豆 'ún tau². Hwán, tau, 蹓豆 ˌlau tau². Liú tau, 蘊豆 'pín tau². Pien tau, 蛾眉豆 ˌngo ˌmí tau². Ngo mei tau, 沿籬豆 ˌün ˌlí tau². Yuen lí tau, 畢豆 patˌ tau². Pih tau; a broad conviction, 確知 k'okˌ ˌchí. K'ioh chí; a broad foot, 粗俗嘅人 ˌts'ò tsukˌ ké' ˌyan; broad supporter, 披肩 ˌp'í ˌkín. P'í kien; a broad forehead, 廣額 'kwong 'song. Kwáng sáng, 額頏 'song fái'. Sáng kw'ái; broad, as soles of the shoes, 爲 ˌp'o; make the soles a little broader, 鞋底做爲的 ˌhái 'tai tsò² ˌp'o ˌtí.

Broad-axe, a 鉞 üt₂. Yueh, 斧鉞 'fú üt₂. Fú yueh, 鐇 ₍fán. Fán.

Broad-backed, having a broad back, 廣背 'kwong púi'. Kwáng pei, 闊背嘅 fút₅ púi' ké'.

Broad-bottomed, having a wide bottom, 闊底的 fút₅ 'tai tik₅. Kw'oh tí tih, 寬底的 ₍p'o 'tai tik₅.

Broad-breasted, having a broad breast, 闊胸的 fút₅ ₍hung tik₅. Kw'oh hiung tih, 廣胸嘅 'kwong ₍hung ké'.

Broad-brimmed 闊邊嘅 fút₅ ₍pín ké'; a broad-brimmed bamboo hat, 笠 lap₂. Lih, 竹帽 chuk₅ mò². Chuh máu.

Broad-cast, a casting or throwing seed from the hand for dispersion in sewing, 撒 sát₅. Sáh, 播 po'. Po.

Broad-cast, by scattering or throwing at large from the hand, 撒 sát₅. Sáh.

Broad-chested, having a broad chest, 闊胸嘅 fút₅ ₍hung ké'.

Broad-cloth, a, species of woolen cloth, so called from its breadth, 大絨 tái² ₍yung. Tá jung, 大呢 tái² 'ní. Tá ní, 哆囉呢 Tolo 'ni. Tolo ní; fine broad-cloth, 衣着大呢 ₍í chéuk₅ tái² 'ní. Í choh tá ní, 企頭絨 'k'í ₍t'au ₍yung. K'í t'au jung.

Broad-eyed, having a wide view or survey, 廣目的 'kwong muk₂ tik₅. Kwáng muh tih, 眼闊嘅 'ngán fút₅ ké', 睛靈 ₍tsing ₍ling. Tsing ling.

Broad-fronted, having a broad front, 闊面的 fút₅ mín² tik₅. Kw'oh mien tih, 廣面嘅 'kwong mín² ké'.

Broad-headed, having a broad head, 闊頭的 fút₅ ₍t'au tik₅. Kw'oh t'au tih, 闊頭嘅 fút₅ ₍t'au ké', 廣額嘅 'kwong ngák₂ ké'.

Broad-horned, having wide spread horns, 拐開嘅角 ch'á' ₍hoi ké' kok₅.

Broad-leafed, } having broad leaves, 廣葉嘅
Broad-leaved, } 'kwong íp₂ ké', 廣葉的 'kwong íp₂ tik₅. Kwáng yeh tih.

Broad-mouthed, having a wide mouth, 闊口嘅 fút₅ 'hau ké'.

Broad-seal, the public seal of a country or state, 御寶 ü² 'pò. Yú páu, 璽 'sái. Sí, 御璽 ü² 'sái. Yú sí.

Broad-shouldered, broad accross the shoulders, 廣膊的 'kwong pok₅ tik₅. Kwáng poh tih, 廣膊嘅 'kwong pok₅ ké'.

Broadside, a discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship, above and below, at the time, 一邊砲齊發 yat₅ ₍pín p'áu' ₍ts'ai fát₅. Yih pien p'áu ts'í fáh, 一邊砲齊燒 yat₅ ₍pín p'áu' ₍ts'ai ₍shiú. Yih pien p'áu ts'í sháu, 一齊燒一邊砲 yat₅ ₍ts'ai ₍shiú yat₅ ₍pín p'áu'. Yih ts'i sháu yih pien p'áu; a sheet of paper containing one large page, or printed on one side only, 一邊印的大塊紙 yat₅ ₍pín yan' tik₅ tái² fái' 'chí. Yih pien yin tih tá kw'ai chí.

Broad-spread, wide-spread, as an evil, 遠流之惡 'ün ₍lau ₍chí ok₅. Yuen liú chí ngoh, 遠流嘅惡 'ün ₍lau ké' ok₅.

Broad-sword, a sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge, worn by Chinese officers, 腰刀 ₍iú ₍tò. Yáu táu, 長刀 ₍ch'éung ₍tò. Ch'áng táu, 官刀 ₍kún ₍tò. Kwán táu.

Broad-tailed, having a broad tail, 闊尾嘅 fút₅ 'mí ké'.

Broad-wise, in the direction of the breadth, 縱橫嘅 ₍tsung ₍wáng ké', 縱橫的 ₍tsung ₍wáng tik₅. Tsung hung tih, 縱橫嗰樣 ₍tsung ₍wáng 'kòm yéung². Tsung hung kán yáng.

Broaden, to grow broad, 生闊 ₍shang fút₅. Sang kw'oh, 長闊 'chéung fút₅. Cháng kw'oh.

Broaden, to make broad, 做闊 tsò² fút₅. Tso kw'oh, 整闊 'ching fút₅. Ching kw'oh; to extend in breadth, 做更闊 tsò² kang' fút₅. Tso kang kw'oh.

Broadish, rather broad, 頗闊 'p'o fút₅. P'o kw'oh, 畧闊 léuk₂ fút₅. Lioh kw'oh, 稍闊 'sháu fút₅. Sháu kw'oh; grossness, 粗俗 ₍ts'ò tsuk₂. Ts'ú suh.

Broadness, breadth, 闊者 fút₅ 'ché. Kw'oh ché, 廣者 'kwong 'ché. Kwáng ché.

Brocade, silk stuff, variegated with gold and silver, or raised and enriched with flowers, foliage, 花緞 ₍fá tün². Hwá twán, 錦緞 'kam tün². Kin twán, 局緞 kuk₂ tün². Kiuh twán, 閃緞 'shím tün². Shen twán.

Brocade-shell, a trivial name of the comus geographicus, 蜆壳名 'hín hok₅ ₍meng. Hien koh ming.

Brocaded, woven or worked, as brocade with gold and silver, 金線花嘅緞 ₍kam sín' ₍fá ké' tün², 繡金線嘅 sau' ₍kam sín' ké'.

Brocage, the premium or commission of a broker, 用銀 yung² ₍ngan. Yung yin, 抽頭 ₍ch'au ₍t'au. Ch'au t'au; the hire given for any unlawful office, 買手銀 'mái 'shau ₍ngan. Mái shau yin, 焙手銀 púi² 'shau ₍ngan; the trade of a broker, 經紀生意 ₍king 'kí ₍shang í. King kí sang í; the act of pimping, 拍家之事 p'ák₅ ₍ká ₍chí sz². P'eh kiá chí sz.

Brocatel, } a kind of coarse brocade, used chiefly
Brocatello, } for tapestry, 粗錦緞 ₍ts'ò 'kam tün². Ts'ú kin twán; brocatel marble, 花蕊石 ₍fá 'yui shek₂. Hwá jui shih.

Broccoli, a subvariety of the cauliflower, 花椰菜 ₍fá ₍yé ts'oi'. Hwá yé ts'ái.

Broche, the true, but not common, orthography of broach, 大衫針 tái² ₍shám ₍cham. Tá sán chin.

Brock, a badger, 土猪 't'ò ₍chü. T'ú chú.

Brocket, a red deer two years old, 紅鹿 ₍hung luk₂. Hung luh, 兩歲嘅紅鹿 'léung suí' ké' ₍hung luk₂.

Brodekin, a buskin or half boot, 靴頭 ₍hù ₍t'au. Hiuch t'au, 短柄靴 'tün peng' ₍hù. Twán ping hiueh.

Brogue, a coarse shoe, 粗鞋 ₍ts'ò ₍hái. Ts'ú hiái; a wooden shoe, 木鞋 muk₂ ₍hái. Muh hiái, 屐 fuk₅.

Fuh, 槅 sik. Sih, 木 屐 muk k'ek. Muh k'ih; a cant word for a corrupt dialect or manner of pronunciation, 土 談 't'ò t'ám. T'ú t'án, 腔 hong. K'iáng, 腔調 hong tiú². K'iáng tiáu, 土音 't'ò yam. T'ú yin; the village brogue, 鄉談 héung t'ám. Hiáng t'án; the Pekin brogue, 腔 hong. K'iáng; the northern brogue, 北 腔 pák hong. Peh k'iáng.

Broider, to adorn with figures of needle work, 綉花 sau' fá. Siú hwá, 針綉 cham sau'. Chin siú, 刺綉 ts'ik sau'. Ts'ih siú.

Broiderer, one who embroiders, 綉花者 sau' fá 'ché. Siú hwá ché, 綉工 sau' kung. Siú kung.

Broidery, embroidery, 顧綉嘅野 kú' sau' ké' 'yé, 顧綉之物 kú' sau' chí mat. Kú siáu chí wuh, 顧綉之工 kú' sau' chí kung. Kú siú chí kung.

Broil, a noisy quarrel, 鬥嘴 tau' 'tsui. Tau tsui, 爭論 cháng lun². Tsang lun, 爭鬬 cháng tau'. Tsang tau, 鬥口鬥舌 tau' 'hau tau' shít. Tau k'au tau sheh, 嗌交 ái' káu, 爭嗌 cháng ái².

Broil, to dress or cook over coals, 炙 chek. Chih, 焙 púi². Pei, 煎 tsín. Tsien, 炙熟 chek shuk. Chih shuh, 燉熬 tun' ngò', 晦 'hoi. Hái, 燎 'liú. Liáu; to broil meat, 炙肉 chek yuk. Chih juh, 燈 tsang. Tsang, 煸 pik. Pih.

Broil, to be subject to the action of heat, 燥 ts'ò'. Ts'áu, 燥 'háu. K'áu, 鬆 hing'. Hing.

Broiled, cooked or dressed by heat, 炙過 chek kwo'. Chih kwo, 煎過 tsín kwo'. Tsien kwo.

Broiling, cooking over coals, 炙 chek. Chih, 煎 tsín. Tsien, 煸 pik. Pih.

Broke, to transact business for another in trade, 做拍家 tsò² p'ák ká. Tso p'eh kiá, 做經紀 tsò² king 'kí. Tso king kí.

Broke, pret. and pp. of break.

Broken, parted by violence, 碎嚓 sui' sái', 爛嚓 lán² sái', 破了 p'o' 'liú. Po liáu, 爛了 lán² 'liú. Lán liáu, 碎了 sui' 'liú. Sui liáu, 破碎了 p'o' sui' 'liú. Po sui liáu.

Broken, smashed, 打碎了 'tá sui' 'liú. Tá sui liáu, 碎嚓 sui' sái', 爛嚓 lán² sái'; parted by violence, 打破了 'tá p'o' 'liú, 破碎了 p'o' sui' 'liú. P'o sui liáu, 爛了 lán² 'liú. Lán liáu, 拗碎 'áu sui'. Ngau sui; broken asunder, 折斷了 chít tün² 'liú. Cheh twán liáu, 拗斷了 'áu tün² 'liú. Ngau twán liáu, 拗折了 'áu chít 'liú. Ngau cheh liáu; broken open, 打開了 'tá hoi 'liú. Tá k'ái liáu, 打破了 'tá p'o' 'liú. Tá p'o liáu; broken down, 折毀了 chít 'wai 'liú. Cheh wei liáu; ditto as the seem of a dress, 角了 lat 'liú; cracked, 破裂 p'o' lít. P'o lieh, 裂罅了 lít lá' 'liú. Lieh hiá liáu; broken down, 傾頹 k'ing t'úi. K'ing t'úi, 傾毀 k'ing 'wai. K'ing wei; broken down or failed in business, 倒了行 'tò 'liú hong. Táu liáu háng, 倒灶了 'tò tsò' 'liú. Táu tsáu liáu, 折本 chít 'pún. Cheh pún; broken down, as one's health, 捱傷 ngái shéung. Yái sháng, 捱壞 ngái wái². Yái hwái; a broken heart or spirit, 憂心烈烈 yau sam lít lít. Yú sin lieh lieh, 悔心 fúi' sam. Hwui sin, 愁心 shau sam. Tsau sin, 痛悔嘅心 t'ung' fúi' ké' sam; to die of a broken heart, 因憂而死 yan yau í 'sz. Yin yú rh sz, 憂愁致死 yau shau chí' 'sz. Yú tsau chí sz, 死於憂愁 'sz ü yau shau. Sz yú yú tsau; a broken voice, 嗄聲 shá² sheng, 沙聲 shá sheng, 破聲 p'o' sheng. 'P'o sheng, 嘶聲 sai sheng. Sí sheng; a broken utterance, 口訥 'hau nut. K'au nuh; broken as a boil, 穿了 ch'ün 'liú. Ch'uen liáu; broken to atoms, 鎔鎔爛 yung yung lán². Yung yung lán, 糜爛 mí lán². Mí lán, 橈敗 'náu pái². Náu pái, 粉碎 'fan sui'. Fan sui, 鹽咁碎 ím kòm' sui'. Yen kán sui; broken rice, 米粞 'mai sai. Mí sí; broken silver, 碎銀 sui' ngan. Sui yin, 零碎銀 ling sui' ngan. Ling sui yin; broken crockery ware, 崩缺 pang küt. Pang kiueh; a broken ring, 玦 küt. Kiueh; broken pottery, 瓦盎 'ngá ong'. Yá yáng; broken in, 閑習 hán tsáp. Hien sih, 習熟 tsáp shuk. Sih shuh, 嫻熟 hán shuk. Hien shuh.

Broken-backed, as a ship, 壞脊的 wái² tsek tik. Hwái tsih tih, 壞脊嘅船 wái² tsek ké' shün.

Broken-bellied, having a ruptured belly, 小腸疝 'siú ch'éung shán'. Siáu ch'áng shán.

Broken-hearted, having the spirits depressed by grief or dispair, 憂心烈烈 yau sam lít lít. Yú sin lieh lieh; to die broken-hearted, 因憂而死 yan yau í 'sz. Yin yú rh sz.

Broken-meat, meat that has been cut up, 膾 'kúi. Kwái, 臘 níp. Nieh.

Broken-winded, having short breath, as a horse, 氣嘈 hí' ts'ò. K'í ts'áu.

Brokenness, a state of being broken, 破者 p'o' 'ché. P'o ché, 裂者 lít 'ché. Lieh ché, 爛者 lán² 'ché. Lán ché; unevenness, as a mountain ridge, 嶺 'ling. Ling, 巖嶮 ngám ts'ám. Gan ts'án; unevenness of a surface, 嚡 hái. Hiái; contrition, 痛悔 t'ung' fúi'. T'ung hwui.

Broker, an agent or negotiator, who is employed by merchants to transact business, 經紀 king 'kí. King kí, 市儈 'shí 'kúi. Shí kwái, 牙儈 ngá 'kúi. Yá kwái, 牙家 ngá ká. Yá kiá, 拍家 p'ák ká. P'eh kiá, 駔儈 'ts'ong 'kúi. Ts'áng kwái, 度市 tok 'shí. Toh shí: to act as broker, 行經紀 hang king 'kí. Hang king kí, 作牙儈 tsok ngá 'kúi. Tsoh yá kwái, 做市儈 tsò² 'shí 'kúi. Tso shí kwái, 做拍家 tsò² p'ák ká. Tso p'eh kiá; one who deals in old household goods, 收買舊料 shau 'mái kau² liú². Shau mái kiú liáu, 收買舊器 shau 'mái kau² hí'. Shau mái kiú k'í.

Brokerage, the employment of a broker, 經紀事業 king 'kí sz² íp. King kí sz nieh; the fee or commission given to a broker, 抽頭 ch'au t'au, 用銀 yung² ngan. Yung yin, 用錢 yung² ts'ín. Yung ts'ien.

Broking 做經紀 tsò² king 'kí. Tso king kí.

Bromal, a fluid formed from bromine and alcohol, 鹹水臭料 ˏhám 'shui ch'au' liú². Hien shwui ch'au liáu, 衡的 ch'au' tikˏ.

Bromate, a compound of bromic acid with a base, 衡醋的 ch'au' ts'ò' tikˏ. Ch'au ts'ú tih.

Brome, see Bromine.

Brome-grass, fodder grass, 馬草類 'má 'ts'ò lui². Má ts'áu lui.

Bromelia, custard apple, 番荔枝 ˏfán lai² ˏchí. Fán lí chí.

Bromid acid 衡醋 ch'au' ts'ò'. Ch'au ts'ú.

Bromid, a compound of bromine with a metallic or combustible base, 衡質的 ch'au' chatˏ tikˏ. Ch'au chih tih.

Bromine, an elementary acidifying and basifying substance. It is a fluid of a deep-red color, 衡紅 ch'au' ˏhung. Chau hung, 衡質 ch'au' chatˏ. Ch'au chih.

Bronchial, belonging to the bronchiae, 氣管的 hí' 'kún tikˏ. K'í kwán tih, 氣管嘅 hí' 'kún ké'.

Bronchic, the same as Bronchial, which see.

Bronchiae, Bronchia, Bronchi } the ramifications of the trachea in the lungs, 氣管 hí' 'kún. K'í kwán, 喉管 ˏhau 'kún. Hau kwán.

Bronchitis, an inflammation of some part of the bronchial membrane, 喉管火 ˏhau 'kún 'fo. Hau kwán ho, 氣管火 hí' 'kún 'fo. K'í kwán ho.

Bronchocele, an enlarged tyroid gland, 鵝喉 ˏngo ˏhau. Ngo hau, 喉痺 ˏhau ˏpí. Hau pí 喉欖大 ˏhau 'lám tái². Hau lán tá.

Bronchotomy, an incision into the windpipe or larynx, 鉗喉嚨 ˏts'ím ˏhau ˏlung. Ts'ien hau lung, 刮喉嚨 katˏ ˏhau ˏlung. Kih hau lung.

Bronchus, the windpipe, 氣管 hí' 'kún. K'í kwán, 喉管 ˏhau 'kún. Hau kwán, 喉嚨 ˏhau ˏlung. Hau lung.

Brond, a sword, 劍 kím'. Kien, 一口劍 yatˏ 'hau kím'. Yih k'au kien.

Bronze *, a compound of copper and tin, 黃銅 ˏwong ˏt'ung. Hwáng t'ung, 鐘銅 ˏchung ˏt'ung. Chung t'ung, 窩雜 ˏwo tsápˏ; a color prepared for the purpose of imitating bronze, 銅顏色 ˏt'ung ˏngán shikˏ. T'ung yen sih; any copper medal, 記事銅圓 kí' sz² ˏt'ung ˏün. Kí sz t'ung yuen.

Bronze, to imitate bronze, 鍍銅 tò² ˏt'ung. Tú t'ung, 效銅色 háu² ˏt'ung shikˏ. Hiáu t'ung sih.

Bronzed, made to resemble bronze, 鍍過銅 tò² kwo' ˏt'ung. Tú kwo t'ung, 效過銅色 háu² kwo' ˏt'ung shikˏ. Hiáu kwo t'ung sih.

Bronzing, imitating bronze, 效銅色 háu² ˏt'ung shikˏ. Hiáu t'ung sih.

Bronzite, a variety of hornblende, having nearly the lustre of bronze, 類銅石 lui² ˏt'ung shekˏ. Lui t'ung shih, 僞銅 ngai² ˏt'ung. Wei t'ung.

Brooch, a broach, 大胸針 tái² ˏhung ˏcham. Tá hiung chin, 衫針 ˏshám ˏcham. Sán chin; a jewel, 一粒珠 yatˏ nap, ˏchü. Yih lih chú, 金玉 ˏkam yukˏ. Kin yuh.

Brood, to sit on or over, as a fowl on her eggs, 菢 pò². Páu, 𥍉 pò². Páu, 煦 u'. Hü, 覆 fau². Fau, 伏 fukˏ. Fuh, 孚 ˏfú. Fú; to remain a long time in solicitous thought, 鬱思 watˏ ˏsz. Yuh sz, 幽思 ˏyau ˏsz. Yú sz, 暗思 焑想 òm' ˏsz pú' 'séung. Ngán sz pei siáng.

Brood, to sit over eggs, 菢橋 pò² ˏch'un. Páu ch'un, 𥍉蛋 pò² tán². Páu tán, 覆卵 fau² 'lun. Fau lwán, 伏卵 fukˏ 'lun. Fuh lwán; to cherish or brood sorrow, 懷憂 ˏwái ˏyau. Hwái yú.

Brood, offspring, 種子 'chung 'tsz. Chung tsz, 種類 'chung lui². Chung lui, 子息 'tsz sikˏ. Tsz sih; a brood of chicken, 一抖雞仔 yatˏ tau' ˏkai 'tsai; he has quite a large brood of them, (said of a man who has many children), 生成抖咁多 ˏshang ˏshing tau' kòm' ˏto. Sang ching tau kán to.

Brood-mare, a mare kept for breeding, 養馬𤍠 'yéung 'má 'ná, 養牝馬 'yéung 'p'an 'má. Yáng p'in má.

Brooded, coverd with the wings, 菢過 pò² kwo'. Páu kwo, 覆過 fau² kwo'. Fau kwo; cherished, 懷過 ˏwái kwo'. Hwái kwo.

Brooding, sitting on, 𥍉 pò². Páu; dwelling on with anxiety, 懷 ˏwái. Hwái, 鬱思 watˏ ˏsz. Yuh sz.

Brook, a small natural stream of water, 溪 ˏk'ai. K'í, 谿 ˏk'ai. K'í, 澗 ˏlun. Lin, 涓 ˏkün. Kiuen, 涇 ˏking. King, 澗 kán'. Kien, 山澗 ˏshán kán'. Shán kien; perennial brooks, 川 ˏch'ün. Ch'uen.

Brook, to bear, 捱 ˏngái. Yái, 捱住 ˏngái chü². Yái chú, 忍 'yan. Jin; he would not brook it, 唔忍得 ˏm 'yan takˏ, 不忍 patˏ 'yan. Puh jin.

Brook-lime, a plant, 樹名 shü² ˏmeng. Shú ming.

Brook-mint, the water mint, 香花菜 (?) ˏhéung ˏfá ts'oi². Hiáng hwá ts'ái.

Brooklet, a small brook, 小溪 'siú ˏk'ai. Siáu k'í, 細溪 sai' ˏk'ai. Sí k'í.

Brooky, abounding with brooks, 四圍小溪 sz' ˏwai 'siú ˏk'ai. Sz wei siáu k'í, 多溪的地 ˏto ˏk'ai tikˏ tí². To k'í tih tí.

Broom, a branched evergreen shrub with yellow flowers, and growing on sandy soil, 金雀花 ˏkam ts'éukˏ ˏfá. Kin ts'ioh hwa; a broom, 掃把 sò' 'pá. Sáu pá, 掃趕 sò' 'kon. Sáu kán, 一把掃把 yatˏ 'pá sò' 'pá. Yih pá sáu pá, 一把掃趕 yatˏ 'pá sò' 'kon. Yih pá sáu kán; a bamboo broom, 竹掃 chukˏ sò'. Chuh sáu, 竹塲 chukˏ sò'. Chuh sáu, 篸 'chau. Chau, 笤 ˏt'iú. T'iáu, 篲 sui². Sui, 篠 'siú. Siáu; a coir broom, 椰衣掃 ˏyé ˏí sò'. Yé í sáu, 棕掃 ˏtsung sò'. Tsung sáu; a straw broom, 禾稈掃 ˏwo 'kon sò'. Ho kán sáu; ditto, a finer kind, 稈心掃 'kon ˏsam sò'. Kán sin sáu; a feather broom, 鷄毛掃 ˏkai ˏmò sò'. Kí mau sáu; clothes' broom, 衣服掃 ˏí fukˏ sò'. I fuh sáu; hemp-root broom, 蔴頭掃 ˏmá 'k'éung sò'. Má k'iáng sáu; to use the broom, 掃雪 'yung

* 銅錫鑄埋稱爲 bronze, 銅白鉛鑄埋爲稱 brass.

sui². Yung sui, 用掃把掃乾淨 yung² sò' 'pá sò' ˌkon tseng². Yung sáu pá sáu kán tsing.

Broom-land, land producing broom, 金雀花地 ˌkam ts'éukˌ ˌfá ti². Kin ts'ioh hwá tí.

Broomstaff, } Broomstick, } 掃把柄 sò' 'pá peng'. Sáu pá ping.

Broth, liquor in which flesh is boiled, 湯 ˌt'ong. 羹 ˌkang. Kang; broth of meat, 湯水 ˌt'ong 'shui. T'áng shwui, 湆 k'i². K'í, 湆 yapˌ. Yih, 膅 't'ám. T'án; chicken broth, 鷄湯 ˌkai ˌt'ong. Kí t'áng; beef broth or beef tea, 牛肉湯 ˌngau yukˌ ˌt'ong. Niú juh t'áng; mutton broth, 羊肉湯 ˌyéung yukˌ ˌt'ong. Yáng juh t'áng, 膰 fan'. Hwan, 膃 hukˌ. Huh; vegetable broth, 菜羹 ts'oi' ˌkang. Ts'ái kang, 菜湯 ts'oi' ˌt'ong. Ts'ái t'áng; broth of rice, 飯湯 fán² ˌt'ong. Fán t'áng, 漿 ˌtséung. Tsiáng; a kind of broth, 酏醭 ˌts'o ˌmò. Ts'o mú; to make broth, 保湯 ˌpò ˌt'ong. Páu t'áng; snow-broth, 雪水 süt, 'shui. Siueh shwui.

Brothel, a house appropriated to the purpose of prostitution, 老舉寮 'lò 'kü ˌliú. Láu kü liáu, 老舉寨 'lò 'kü chái². Láu kü chái, 娼寮 ˌch'éung ˌliú. Ch'áng liáu, 妓館 kí² 'kún. Kí kwán, 婊館 'piú 'kún. Piáu kwán, 嫖館 ˌp'iú 'kún. P'iáu kwán, 嫖舍 ˌp'iú shé'. P'iáu shié, 嫖寨 ˌp'iú chái². P'iáu chái, 娼窩 ˌch'éung ˌwo. Ch'áng wo, 娼家 ˌch'éung ˌká. Ch'áng kiá, 娼戶 ˌch'éung ú², 樂戶 lokˌ ú². Loh hú, 楚館 'ch'o 'kún. Ts'ú kwán, 花林 ˌfá ˌlam. Hwá lin, 青樓 ˌts'eng ˌlau. Ts'ing lau, 陷人坑 hám² ˌyan ˌháng. Hien jin kang, 迷魂地 ˌmai ˌwan ti². Mí hwan tí, 烟花地 ˌin ˌfá ti². Yen hwá tí, 花柳地方 ˌfá 'lau ti² ˌfong. Hwá liú tí fáng; a brothel boat, 花艇 ˌfá 't'eng. Hwá t'ing, 花舫 ˌfá 'fong. Hwá fáng, 花舟 ˌfá ˌchau. Hwá chau, 老舉艇 'lò 'kü 't'eng. Láu kü t'ing, 橫檯艇 ˌwáng ˌlau 't'eng. Hung lau t'ing, 婊子艇 'piú 'tsz 't'eng. Piáu tsz t'ing, 蕩鋪艇 'tan ˌp'ò 't'eng; to frequent brothels, 宿娼 sukˌ ˌch'éung. Suh ch'áng, 包娼 ˌpáu ˌch'éung. Páu ch'áng.

Brotheler, one who frequents brothels, 嫖客 ˌp'iú hákˌ. P'iáu k'eh, 老嫖頭 'lò ˌp'iú ˌt'au. Láu p'iáu t'au; ditto one who pays by the month or for a stipulated period, 包娼 ˌpáu ˌch'éung. Páu ch'áng.

Brother (pl. brothers and brethren), 兄弟 ˌhing tái². Hiung tí, 手足 'shau tsukˌ. Shau tsuh, 昆季 ˌkwan kwai'; brother of the same mother, 同胞兄弟 ˌt'ung ˌpáu ˌhing tái². T'ung páu hiung tí, 同腸兄弟 ˌt'ung ˌch'éung ˌhing tai². T'ung ch'áng hiung tí, 嫡親兄弟 tikˌ ˌts'an ˌhing tai². Tih ts'in hiung tí, 同母兄弟 ˌt'ung 'mò ˌhing tai². T'ung mú hiung tí; brothers of different surnames, 異姓兄弟 í² sing' ˌhing tai². Í sing hiung tí; eldest brother, 長兄 'chéung ˌhing. Cháng hiung; elder brother, 兄 ˌhing. Hiung, 哥 ˌko. Ko, 昆 ˌkwan. Kwan, 阿哥 á' ˌko. Á ko, 亞哥 á ˌko, 大佬 tái² 'lò, 大哥 tái² ˌko. Tá ko; elder and younger brothers, 兄弟 ˌhing tai². Hiung tí, 昆仲 ˌkwan chung². Kwan chung, 旅 'lü. Lü; younger brother, 弟 tai². Tí, 細佬 sai' 'lò. Sí láu, 阿弟 á' tai². Á tí; brother by adoption, 過繼兄弟 kwo' kai' ˌhing tai². Kwo kí hiung tí, 結拜兄弟 kít, pái' ˌhing tai². Kieh pái hiung tí, 蘭兄弟 ˌlán ˌhing tai². Lán hiung tí; brothers in trials and afflictions, 患難兄弟 wán² nán² ˌhing tai². Hwán nán hiung tí; brothers who have passed through many trials together, 過江兄弟 kwo' ˌkong ˌhing tai². Kwo káng hiung tí; brothers who are living together on terms of intimacy, 換帖兄弟 ún² t'íp, ˌhing tai². Hwán t'ieh hiung tí; brothers by covenant, 盟兄弟 ˌmang ˌhing tai². Mang hiung tí, 會兄弟 úi² ˌhing tai². Hwui hiung tí; brothers in debauchery and gluttonness, 酒肉兄弟 'tsau yukˌ ˌhing tai². Tsiú juh hiung tí; affectionate brothers, 宜兄宜弟 ˌí ˌhing ˌí tai². Í hiung í tí; brothers living together in harmony, 兄弟相和 ˌhing tai² ˌséung ˌwo. Hiung tí siáng ho, 兄弟怡怡 ˌhing tai² ˌí ˌí. Hiung tí í í, 兄弟和睦 ˌhing tai² ˌwo mukˌ. Hiung tí ho muh, 兄弟友愛 ˌhing tai² 'yau oi². Hiung tí yú ngái; brothers disagreeing among themselves, 兄弟唔和 ˌhing tai² ˌm ˌwo, 兄弟異心 ˌhing tai² í² ˌsam. Hiung tí í sin, 兄弟各心 ˌhing tai² kokˌ ˌsam. Hiung tí koh sin; the father's elder brother, 伯父 pákˌ fú². Peh fú, 阿伯 á' pákˌ. Á peh; father's second brother, 仲 chung². Chung, 二哥 í² ˌko. Rh ko; father's * younger brothers, general term, 叔父 shukˌ fú². Shuh fú, 阿叔 á' shukˌ. Á shuh; half brothers, i. e. brothers of the same father but not of the same mother, 同父異母兄弟 ˌt'ung fú² í² 'mò ˌhing tai². T'ung fú í mú hiung tí; to have no brothers, 無兄無弟 ˌmò ˌhing ˌmò tai². Wú hiung wú tí; twin brothers, 孖生嘅兄弟 ˌmá ˌshang ké' ˌhing tai², 孖仔 ˌmá 'tsai, 孿生之兄弟 ˌlün ˌshang ˌchí ˌhing tai². Liuen sang chí hiung tí; elder brother's wife, 大嫂 tái² 'sò. Tá sáu, 阿嫂 á' 'sò. Á sáu; younger brother's wife, 阿嬸 á' 'sham. Á shin, 弟婦 tai² 'fú, Tí fú, 細嬸 sai' 'sham. Sí shin; father's elder brother's wife, 伯母 pákˌ 'mò. Peh mú; father's younger brother's wife, 阿嬸 á' 'sham. Á shin; brother's wifes, 嬸母 'sham 'mò. Shin mú, 妯娌 chukˌ 'lí. Chuh lí; brothers! 兄弟乎 ˌhing tai² ˌú. Hiung tí hú; brother! 老兄 'lò ˌhing. Láu hiung, 尊兄 ˌtsün ˌhing. Tsun hiung, 兄台 ˌhing ˌt'oi. Hiung t'ái, 兄臺 ˌhing ˌt'oi. Hiung t'ái, 仁兄 ˌyan ˌhing. Jin hiung, 阿哥 á' ˌko. Á ko; my elder brother, 家兄 ˌká ˌhiung. Kiá hing; younger ditto, 舍弟 shé' tai². Shié tí; your elder brother, 令兄 ling² ˌhing. Ling hiung; younger ditto, 令

* Father's younger brothers are distinguished by 大, great, and by the numerals, 二 two, 三 three &c., as: the eldest of the younger brothers is called 大叔, the second ditto 二叔 &c.

弟 ling² tai². Ling tí; a brother of the Triad Society, 義兄 í² ˌhing. Í hiung.

Brother-in-law, wife's elder brother, 妻舅 ˌts'ai ʿk'au. Ts'í k'iú, 大舅 tái² ʿk'au. Tá k'iú, 舅兄 ʿk'au ˌhing. K'iú hiung, 內兄 noi² ˌhing. Nui hiung; wife's younger brother, 細舅 sai' ʿk'au. Sí k'iú, 舅弟 ʿk'au tai². K'iú tí, 內弟 noi² tai². Nui tí; a husband's elder brother, 大伯 tái² pák₂. Tá peh, 伯爺 pák₂ ˌyé, 妐 ˌchung. Chung; husband's younger brother, 叔爺 shuk₂ ˌyé, 細叔 sai' shuk₂. Sí shuh; elder sister's husband, 姐丈 ʿtsé chéung². Tsié cháng, 姐夫 ʿtsé ˌfú. Tsié fú; younger sister's husband, 妹婿 múi² sai'. Mei sí, 妹夫 múi² ˌfú. Mei fú; wife's elder sister's husband, 襟兄 ˌk'am ˌhing. K'in hiung, 姪兄 á' ˌhing. Yá hiung; wife's younger sister's husband, 襟弟 ˌk'am tai². K'in tí, 姪弟 á' tai². Yá tí; brothers-in-law, general term for wife's elder and younger brothers, 阿舅 á' ʿk'au. Á k'iú, 外兄弟 ngoi² ˌhing tai². Wái hiung tí; wife's sister's husbands, 襟兄弟 ˌk'am ˌhing tai². K'in hiung tí, 亞婿 á' sai'. Á sí, 姪兄弟 á' ˌhing tai². Yá hiung tí.

Brother-lover, brotherly affection, 悌 tai². Tí, 兄弟之愛 ˌhing tai² ˌchí oi'. Hiung tí chí ngái, 友愛 ʿyau oi'. Yú ngái.

Brotherhood, the state of being a brother, 爲兄弟 ˌwai ˌhing tai². Wei hiung tí, 當兄弟 ˌtong ˌhing tai². Táng hiung tí, 係兄弟 hai² ˌhing tai². Hí hiung tí; to be like uterine brothers, 當眞兄弟 tong' ˌchan ˌhing tai². Táng chin hiung tí; a fraternity or association, 會 úi². Hwui; the Triad Brotherhood *, 三合會 ˌsám hòp₂ úi². Sán hoh hwui; the Universal Brotherhood *, 天地會 ˌt'ín tí² úi². T'ien tí hwui; the Sháng tí Brotherhood *, 上帝會 Shéung² tai' úi². Sháng tí hwui; the Pehlien Brotherhood †, 白蓮會 pák₂ ˌlín úi². Peh lien hwui; the Christian Brotherhood, 耶穌聖教會 ˌYé ˌsú shing' káu' úi². Yé sú shing kiáu hwui; a class of men of the same kind, profession or occupation, 同行兄弟 ˌt'ung ˌhong ˌhing tai². T'ung háng hiung tí; a guild, 行 ˌhong. Háng; subscription to the same, 行用 ˌhong yung². Háng yung, 捐簽行用 ˌkün ˌts'ím ˌhong yung². Kiuen ts'ien háng yung; to become a member of one of the secret brotherhoods, 拜會 pái' úi². Pái hwui; to become a member of the Masonic Brotherhood, 入規矩會 yap₂ ˌkw'ai ʿkü úi². Jih kw'ei kü hwui.

Brotherless, without a brother, 無兄無弟 ˌmò ˌhing ˌmò tai². Wú hiung wú tí.

Brotherliness, state of being brotherly, 悌者 tai² ʿché. Tí ché.

Brotherly, pertaining to brothers, 兄弟的 ˌhing tai² tik₂. Hiung tí tih, 兄弟慨 ˌhing tai² ké'; brotherly love, 悌 tai². Tí, 友恭 ʿyau ˌkung. Yú kung, 兄弟之愛 ˌhing tai² ˌchí oi'. Hiung tí chí ngái; brotherly obligations, 兄弟之本分 ˌhing tai² ˌchí ʿpún fan². Hiung tí chí pún fan, 兄弟之道 ˌhing tai² ˌchí tò². Hiung tí chí táu; brotherly admonition, 兄弟之諫 ˌhing tai² ˌchí kán'. Hiung tí chí kien; to speak brotherly, 講兄弟話 ʿkong ˌhing tai² wá². Kiáng hiung tí hwá, 說兄弟之言 shüt₂ ˌhing tai² ˌchí ˌín. Shwoh hiung tí chí yen.

Brought (pret. and pp. of bring), see Bring.

Broussonetia papyrifera, a mulberry, from whose bark paper and cloth are made, 楮樹 ʿch'ü shü². Ch'ú shú.

Brow, the prominent ridge over the eye, forming an arch above the orbit, 眉 ˌmí. Mei, 眼眉 ʿngán ˌmí. Yen mei; the forehead, 額 ngák₂. Geh, 頌 ʿsong. Sáng, 天堂 ˌt'ín ˌt'ong. T'ien t'áng; the eyebrows, 眼眉毛 ʿngán ˌmí ˌmò. Yen mei máu; the brink of a precipice, 懸崖 ˌün ˌngái. Hiuen yái, 峭壁之處 ʿts'iú pik₂ ˌchí ch'ü'. Ts'iáu pih chí ch'ú; the brow of a hill, 山岡 ˌshán ˌkong. Shán káng, 山崖 ˌshán ˌngái. Shán yái; the brows of a field, 田基 ˌt'ín ˌkí. T'ien kí, 田壘 ˌt'ín pok₂. T'ien kioh; to knit the brows, 皺眉頭 tsau' ˌmí ˌt'au. Tsau mei t'au, 顰額 ts'uk₂ ngák₂. Ts'uh geh, 攢眉 ˌts'ün ˌmí. Tswán mei, 鎖埋眉頭 ʿso ˌmái ˌmí ˌt'au. So mái mei t'au; to clear up the brow, 開眉 ˌhoi ˌmí. K'ái mei.

Brow, to bound, 限住 hán² chü². Hien chú, 界住 kái' chü². Kiái chú, 圍住 ˌwai chü². Wei chú.

Brow-antler, the first shoot that grows on a deer's horn, 鹿角初叉 luk₂ kok₂ ˌch'o ˌch'á. Luh kioh ts'ú ch'á.

Brow-post, the beam that goes accross a building, 橫梁 ˌwáng ˌléung. Hung liáng.

Brow-band 珈 ˌká. Kiá.

Brow-beat, to depress with haughty, stern looks, 勢嚇 shai' hák₂. Shí hih, 威嚇 ˌwai hák₂. Wei hih, 勢逼 shai' pik₂. Shí pih, 威逼 ˌwai pik₂. Wei pih; to depress with arrogant assertions, 哄喝 hung' hot₂. Hung hoh, 傲叱 ngò² ch'ik₂. Ngau ch'ih, 威叱 ˌwai ch'ik₂. Wei ch'ih, 叱人 ch'ik₂ ˌyan. Ch'ih jin, 怒叱 nò² ch'ik₂. Nú ch'ih.

Brow-beaten, overcome by impudence, 被哄喝 pí² hung' hot₂. Pí hung hoh, 受嚇過 shau' hák₂ kwo'. Shau hih kwo, 被威嚇過 pí² ˌwai hák₂ kwo'. Pí wei hih kwo.

Brow-beating, a bearing down with stean looks, 威嚇 ˌwai hák₂. Wei hih, 顰額叱人 ts'uk₂ ngák₂ ch'ik₂ ˌyan. Ts'uh geh ch'ih jin.

Brow-bound, crowned, 戴冕 tái' ʿmín. Tái mien; having the head encircled as with a diadem, 戴環額 tái' ˌwán ngák₂. Tái hwán geh, 戴彩額 tái' ʿts'oi ngák₂. Tái ts'ái geh.

Browed, beetle-, 顰額慨 ts'uk₂ ngák₂ ké'.

Brown, a dark color, inclining to redness, 棕色 ˌtsung shik₂. Tsung sih, 猪肝色 ˌchü ˌkon shik₂. Chú kán sih; Spanish brown, 羊肝色 ˌyéung ˌkon shik₂. Yáng kán sih; coir brown, 棕色 ˌtsung shik₂. Tsung sih; rust brown, 鐵棕 t'it₂

* Associations still in existence. They are the pest of society and the terror of every well-disposed native.

† This association was established at the end of the Ming dynasty.

tsung. T'ieh tsung, 黑棕 hak tsung. Heh tsung; light brown, 紅棕 hung tsung. Hung tsung, 紫棕 tsz tsung. Tsz tsung, 嚩棕 lán tsung. Lán tsung; chestnut brown, 栗色 lut shik. Lih sih; to fry brown, 煎黃淨 tsín wong tseng². Tsien hwáng tsing, 煎烘 tsín nung, 燒到烘 shiú tò nung; brown sugar, 冰糖 ping t'ong. Ping t'áng, 黃糖 wong t'ong. Hwáng t'áng.

Brown, to paint brown, 油棕色 yau tsung shik. Yú tsung sih; to dye brown, 染棕色 'im tsung shik. Yen tsung sih; to give a bright brown color to articles of iron &c., 上棕色 'shéung tsung shik. Sháng tsung sih.

Brown-coal, see Wood-coal.

Brown-madam 棕婆 tsung p'o. Tsung p'o, 陰物 yam mat. Yin wuh.

Brown-spar, a magnesian carbonate of lime, tinged with oxyd of iron and manganese, 棕灰石 tsung fúi shek. Tsung hwui shih.

Brown-stout, a superior kind of porter, 上波啤酒 shéung² po 'tá 'tsau. Sháng po tá tsiú, 上棕色啤酒 shéung² tsung shik pé 'tsau. Sháng tsung sih pé tsiú, 濃啤酒 yung pé 'tsau. Yung pé tsiú.

Brown-study, gloomy study, 暗慮 òm' lü². Ngán lü, 慮念 lü² ním². Lü nien, 愁默默 shau mak mak. Tsau meh meh, 陰慮 yam lü². Yin lü.

Brown-wort, a plant (prunella), 草名 'ts'ò meng. Ts'áu ming

Brownie, in Scotland, a goodnatured spirit, who was supposed often to perform important services around the house by night, such as thrashing, churning &c., 靈神名 ling shan meng. Ling shin ming; in China, the 天后 t'ín hau². T'ien hau, queen of heaven, the 觀音菩薩 kún yam p'ò sát. Kwán yin p'ú sáh, goddess of grace, and the 金花菩薩 kam fá p'ò sát. Kin hwá p'ú sáh, Juno Lucina, are said now and then to perform certain services in the families or other departments.

Brownish, somewhat brown, 有的棕色 'yau tí tsung shik. Yú tih tsung sih, 些棕色的 sé tsung shik tik. Sié tsung sih tih, 些小棕色嘅 sé 'siú tsung shik ké'.

Brownness, a brown color, 棕色 tsung shik. Tsung sih, 櫻色 tsung shik. Tsung sih; brownish red, 赭色 'ché shik. Ché sih.

Browse, to eat the ends of branches of trees and shrubs, or the young shoots, 咽 lun, 咽樹蕓 lun shü² 'ün, 嚥嫩蕓 lun nün² 'ün.

Browse, to feed on the tender branches or shoots of shrubs and trees, as cattle, 喂蕓 wai' 'ün. Wei yuen, 喂幼樹枝 wai' yau' shü² chí. Wei yú shú chí, 喂草 wai' 'ts'ò. Wei ts'áu.

Browse, the tender branches of trees and shrubs, 蕓 'ün. Yuen, 嫩蕓 nün² 'ün. Nun yuen, 草地 'ts'ò tí². Ts'áu tí.

Browse-wood, shrubs and bushes on which animals browse, 幼樹 yau' shü². Yú shú, 矮樹 'ai shü². Yái shú.

Bruise, to crush by pounding, 舂碎 chung sui'. Chung sui, 擣爛 'tò lán². Táu lán, 破碎 p'o' sui'. P'o sui, 舂到成末 chung tò' shing mút. Chung táu ching moh, 舂到粉咁幼 chung tò' 'fan kòm' yau'. Chung táu fan kán yú; to hurt by a blunt instrument, 打傷 'tá shéung. Tá sháng, 打損 'tá 'sün. Tá sun; to bruise by a fall, 跌損 tít 'sün. Tieh sun, 跌傷 tít shéung. Tieh sháng; to bruise one's arm by a fall, 跌到損手 tít tò' 'sün 'shau. Tieh táu sun shau; to bruise severely, 損到腫起 'sün tò' 'chung 'hí. Sun táu chung k'í, 傷到黑腫 shéung tò' hak 'chung. Sháng táu heh chung, 傷到瘀腫 shéung tò' ü' 'chung. Sháng táu yú chung; to bruise one's hands and feet, 損手損脚 'sün 'shau 'sün kéuk. Sun shau sun kioh; to bruise by a blow, 打到瘀黑 'tá tò' ü' hak. Tá táu yú heh; to bruise one severely, 打到好多傷痕 'tá tò' 'hò to shéung han. Tá táu háu to sháng han.

Bruise, a contusion, 瘀傷 ü' shéung. Yú sháng, 瘀腫 ü' 'chung. Yú chung, 傷處 shéung ch'ü'. Sháng ch'ú, 損處 'sün ch'ü'. Sun ch'ú, 傷痕 shéung han. Sháng han, 痕痧 'chí 'fúi. Chí hwui; a black and blue bruise, 瘀黑色 ü' hak shik. Yú heh sih, 黑痕 hak han. Heh han, 烏青跡 ú ts'eng tsik. Wú ts'ing tsih.

Bruised, crushed, 舂爛過 chung lán² kwo'. Chung lán kwo, 舂過碎 chung kwo' sui'. Chung kwo sui, 舂過末 chung kwo' mút. Chung kwo moh, 破碎過 p'o' sui' kwo'. P'o sui kwo; hurt by a blunt or heavy instrument, 打損過 'tá 'sün kwo'. Tá sun kwo, 打傷過 'tá shéung kwo'. Tá sháng kwo, 打過瘀黑 'tá kwo' ü' hak. Tá kwo yú heh; he bruised him severely, 打過好多傷痕 'tá kwo' 'hò to shéung han. Tá kwo háu to sháng han.

Bruiser, a boxer, 打拳頭者 'tá k'ün t'au 'ché. Tá k'iuen t'au ché; a concave tool for grinding the specula of telescopes, 磨鏡凹模 mo keng' áu' mò. Mo king ngau mú.

Bruise-wort, comfrey, 天仙子 t'ín sín 'tsz. T'ien sien tsz, 萇蕚 long² tong². Láng táng.

Bruising, crushing, 舂碎 chung sui'. Chung sui, 舂到爛 chung tò' lán². Chung táu lán; wounding by a blunt instrument, 打損 'tá 'sün. Tá sun, 打傷 'tá shéung. Tá sháng; boxing, 打拳頭 'tá k'ün t'au. Tá k'iuen t'au.

Bruit, rumor, 聲氣 shing hí'. Shing k'í, 聲音 shing yam. Shing yin.

Bruited, reported, 報過 pò' kwo'. Pú kwo, 通過 t'ung kwo'. T'ung kwo, 傳過 ch'ün kwo'. Ch'uen kwo, 有聲氣 'yau shing hí'.

Brumal, belonging to the winter, 冷天的 'lang t'ín tik. Lang t'ien tih, 寒天的 hon t'ín tik. Hán t'ien tih.

Brunnette, a woman with a brown or dark complexion, 棕面之女 tsung mín² chí 'nü. Tsung

mien chí nü, 棕面的 ˏtsung mín² tik˳. Tsung mien tih.

Brunswick green 銅綠顏料 ˏt'ung luk˳ ˏngán liú². T'ung luh yen liáu.

Brunt, the heat, or utmost violence of an onset, 奮勇 'fan 'yung. Fan yung, 銳氣 yui² hí'. Jui k'í, 猛氣 'mang hí'. Mang k'í, 猛鋒 'mang ˏfung, 衝鋒之勢 ˏch'ung ˏfung ˏchí shai². Ch'ung fung chí shí; to bear the brunt of an attack, 受敵之銳氣 shau² tik˳ ˏchí yui² hí'. Shau tih chí jui k'í, 受敵衝鋒 shau² tik˳ ˏch'ung ˏfung. Shau tih ch'ung fung; the brunt of battle, 交鋒衝擊 ˏkáu ˏfung ˏch'ung kik˳. Kiáu fung ch'ung kih.

Brush 擦 ts'át˳. Ch'áh, 拂子 fat˳ 'tsz. Fuh tsz; a hair-brush, 髮擦 fát˳ ts'át˳. Fáh ch'áh; a tooth-brush, 牙擦 ˏngá ts'át˳. Yá ch'áh; a shaving brush, 鬚擦 ˏsò ts'át˳. Sü ch'áh; a brass-wire brush, 銅絲擦 ˏt'ung ˏsz ts'át˳. T'ung sz ch'áh; a priming brush, 絲根 ˏsz ˏkan. Sz kin; a small ditto, 小刷 'siú ˏshán. Siáu shán; a lacker ditto, 漆刷 ts'at˳ ˏshán. Ts'ih shán; a clothe's brush, 衣服擦 ˏí fuk˳ ts'át˳. Í fuh ch'áh, 衣服刷 ˏí fuk˳ shát˳. Í fuh shwáh; a shoe-brush, 鞋擦 ˏhái ts'át˳. 鞋刷 ˏhái shát˳. Hiái shwáh; a printer's brush, 書刷 ˏshü shát˳. Shú shwáh; a painter's brush, 筆 pat˳. Pih; a brush or pencil to write with, 筆 pat˳. Pih; branches of trees lopped off, 柴 ˏch'ái. Ch'ái; a slight encounter, 突然一戰 tat˳ ˏín yat˳ chín². Tuh jen yih chen, 突戰一陣 tat˳ chín² yat˳ chan². Tuh chen yih chin; they had a brush together, 兩家相撞 'léung ˏká ˏséung chong². Liáng kiá siáng chwáng, 兩家交鋒 'léung ˏká ˏkáu ˏfung. Liáng kiá kiáu fung, 兩家相鬥 'léung ˏká ˏséung tau². Liáng kiá siáng tau; we are going to have a brush, 要戰一場 iú² chín² yat˳ ˏch'éung. Yáu chen yih ch'áng; an assault, 攻擊 ˏkung kik˳. Kung kih; rude treatment, 傲慢待人 ngò² mán² toi² ˏyan. Ngau mán tái jin; the brush of a fox, 狸尾長毛 ˏlí 'mí ˏch'éung ˏmò. Lí wí ch'áng máu, 掃尾 sò² 'mí. Sáu wí.

Brush, to sweep or rub with a brush, 拂 fat˳. Fuh, 掃 sò². Sáu, 擦 ts'át˳. Ch'áh, 樸 p'ok˳. P'oh, 揔 fat˳. Hwuh, 刷 shát˳. Shwáh, 撩 'liú. Liáu, 担 't'án. T'án, 拚 'p'án. P'án, 拔 pat˳. Páh, 掘 p'úi². P'ei, 梢 ˏsháu. Sháu; to brush away dust, 拂去塵埃 fat˳ hü² ˏch'an ˏoi. Fuh k'ü ch'in ngái, 拂塵 fat˳ ˏch'an. Fuh ch'in, 掃塵 sò² ˏch'an. Sáu ch'in, 担塵 't'án ˏch'an. T'án ch'in; to brush clean, 掃乾淨 sò² ˏkon tseng². Sáu kán tsing, 掃皮潔 sò² ˏk'ín kít˳. Sáu k'ien kih, 掃清楚 sò² ˏts'ing 'ch'o. Sáu ts'ing ts'ú; to brush away, 拂拭 fat˳ shik˳. Fuh shih, 拂除 fat˳ ˏch'ü. Fuh ch'ú; to brush and rub, 掃抹 sò² mút˳. Sáu moh, 抹煞 mút˳ shát˳. Moh sháh, 抹却 mút˳ k'éuk˳. Moh k'ioh; to brush off, 掃去 sò² hü². Sáu k'ü, 拂去 fat˳ hü². Fuh k'ü, 擦去 ts'át˳ hü². Ch'áh k'ü, 刷去 shát˳ hü². Shwáh k'ü, 掮 shín². Shen; to brush the shoes, 擦鞋 ts'át˳ ˏhái. Ch'áh hiái, 刷鞋 shát˳ ˏhái. Shwáh hiái; to brush one's clothes, 掃衫 sò² ˏshám. Sáu sán; to brush the hair, 撩頭髮 'liú ˏt'au fát˳. Liáu t'au fáh; to brush the ears, as Chinese barbers, 撩耳 'liú 'í. Liáu rh; to brush the teeth, 擦牙 ts'át˳ ˏngá. Ch'áh yá, 刷牙 shát˳ ˏngá. Shwáh yá; to touch slightly, as a swallow does the water, 剪 'tsín. Tsien, 拕 ˏt'o. T'o; to brush the water with the wings, 剪水 'tsín 'shui. Tsien shwui; to brush with the sleeve, 襒衣 p'ít˳ ˏí. P'ieh í, 袖 tsau². Siú; to brush away the spider's webs, 撩蜘蛛網 'liú ˏchí ˏchü 'mong. Liáu chí chú wáng; to brush away, 私逃 ˏsz ˏt'ò. Sz t'áu; to brush by one, 靜靜經過 tsing² 'tsing ˏking kwo². Tsing tsing king kwo, 揩過人 ˏhái kwo² ˏyan. K'iái kwo jin, 行過揩親人 ˏhang kwo² ˏhái ˏts'an ˏyan. Hang kwo k'iái ts'in jin; to brush up one's spirit, to move nimbly in haste, 急急脚行 kap˳ kap˳ kéuk˳ ˏhang. Kih kih kioh hang, 疾趨 tsat˳ ˏts'ü. Tsih ts'ü.

Brush-wheels 毛輪 ˏmò ˏlun. Máu lun, 棕輪 ˏtsung ˏlun. Tsung lun.

Brushed, rubbed with a brush, 擦過 ts'át˳ kwo². Ch'áh kwo, 拂過 fat˳ kwo². Fuh kwo, 撩過 'liú kwo². Liáu kwo, 掃過 sò² kwo². Sáu kwo; struck lightly, as a swallow with her wings, 剪過 'tsín kwo². Tsien kwo, 幼摩過 yau² ˏmo kwo². Yú mo kwo.

Brusher, one who brushes, 擦者 ts'át˳ 'ché. Ch'áh ché, 拂者 fat˳ 'ché. Fuh ché.

Brushing, sweeping or rubbing with a brush, 擦 ts'át˳. Ch'áh, 拂 fat˳. Fuh, 掃 sò². Sáu; moving nimbly, 疾趨 tsat˳ ˏts'ü. Tsih ts'ü; skimming over lightly, 剪 'tsín. Tsien.

Brushlike, resembling a brush, 擦嗽樣 ts'át˳ 'kòm yéung². Ch'áh kán yáng.

Brushwood, a thicket of small trees and shrubs, 叢 ˏts'ung. Ts'ung, 矮樹 'ai shü². Yái shú, 擠 ˏp'í ˏsai. P'í sí, 榛 ˏtsun. Tsin.

Brushy, shaggy, having long hair, 鬆毛嗽樣 ˏtsung ˏmò 'kòm yéung². Tsung máu kán yáng.

Brusk, rude, 鹵莽 'lò 'mong. Lú máng.

Brussels-sprout 菜名 ts'oi² ˏmeng. Ts'ái ming.

Brustle, to make a small crackling noise, 沙沙聲 ˏshá ˏshá ˏshing, 沙嚇嚇 ˏshá ngít˳ ngít˳, 娑娑聲 ˏso ˏso ˏshing.

Brustling, rustling like silk, 綷 sui². Sui, 綷縩 sui² ts'oi². Sui ts'ái.

Brutal, pertaining to a brute, 獸 shau². Shau, 禽獸的 ˏk'am shau² tik˳. K'in shau tih, 禽獸嗽樣 ˏk'am shau² 'kòm yéung². K'in shau kán yáng; unfeeling, 慘酷 'ts'ám huk˳. Ts'án k'uh, 薄行的 pok˳ hang² tik˳. Poh hing tih, 薄行嘅 pok˳ hang² ké²; cruel, 殘忍 ˏts'án 'yan. Ts'án jin, 殘虐 ˏts'án yéuk˳. Ts'án yoh; savage, 兇猛 ˏhung 'mang. Hiung mang, 兇暴 ˏhung pò². Hiung páu; a brutal person, 殘忍嘅人 ˏts'án 'yan ké² ˏyan, 兇悍嘅人 ˏhung hon² ké² ˏyan.

Brutality, inhumanity, 殘忍 ˏts'án 'yan. Ts'án jin; savageness, 殘虐者 ˏts'án yéuk˳ 'ché. Ts'án

yoh ché, 兇猛者 ˏhung ʻmang ʻché. Hiung mang ché, 兇悍者 ˏhung hon² ʻché. Hiung hán ché, 狠惡 ˏlong ok˪. Láng ngoh; insensibility to pity or shame, 慘酷 ʻts'ám huk˫. Ts'án k'uh, 薄行嘅 pok˫ hang² ké'; to act with great brutality, 殘忍嘅行爲 ˏts'án ʻyan ké' ˏhang ˏwai.

Brutalize, to make brutal, 使爲禽獸 ʻsz ˏwai ˏk'am shau². Shí wei k'in shau, 擺佢兇猛 ʻlo ʻk'ü ˏhung ʻmang; to become brutal, 學禽獸嗰樣 hok˫ ˏk'am shau² ʻkòm yéung². Hioh k'in shau kán yáng, 成殘忍 ˏshing ˏts'án ʻyan. Ching ts'án jin, 生得兇猛 ˏshang tak˪ ˏhung ʻmang. Sang teh hiung mang, 生無情嘅 ˏshang ˏmò ˏts'ing ké', 學成好兇 hok˫ ˏshing ʻhò ˏhung. Hioh ching háu hiung; to become coarse, 學成粗魯 hok˫ ˏshing ˏts'ò ʻlò. Hioh ching ts'ú lú, 生得粗魯 ˏshang tak˪ ˏts'ò ʻlò. Sang teh ts'ú lú; to become churlish, 生成惡癖 ˏshang ˏshing ok˪ p'ik˪. Sang ching ngoh p'ih, 學成惡癖 ok˫ ˏshing ok˪ p'ik˪. Hioh ching ngoh p'ih.

Brutally, cruelly, 凄慘 ˏts'ai ʻts'ám. Ts'í ts'án, 得慘 tak˪ ʻts'ám. Teh ts'án, 慘酷 ʻts'ám huk˫. Ts'án k'uh, 殘忍嗰樣 ˏts'án ʻyan ʻkòm yéung². Ts'án jin kán yáng; to treat one brutally, 待佢好慘 toi² ʻk'ü ʻhò ʻts'ám. Tái k'ü háu ts'án, 待人好狠 toi² ˏyan ʻhò ˏlong. Tái jin háu láng.

Brute, a beast, 禽獸 ˏk'am shau². K'in shau, 畜生 ch'uk˪ ˏshang. Ch'uh sang, 毛蟲 ˏmò ˏch'ung. Máu ch'ung, 畜類 ch'uk˪ lui². Ch'uh lui, 毛物 ˏmò mat˫. Máu wuh; brute force, 强猛 ˏk'éung ʻmang. K'iáng mang, 剛狠 ˏkong ˏlong. Káng láng; you brute! 畜生 ch'uk˪ ˏshang. Ch'uh sang, 扁毛畜生 ʻpín ˏmò ch'uk˪ ˏshang. Pien máu ch'uh sang, 獳貓 ʻmá ˏlau. Má liú, 畜類 ch'uk˪ lui². Ch'uh lui, 猪狗畜生 ˏchü ʻkau ch'uk˪ ˏshang. Chú kau ch'uh sang, 狗黨 ʻkau ʻtong. Kau táng, 狗類畜生 ʻkau lui² ch'uk˪ ˏshang. Kau lui ch'uh sang.

Brute, irrational, 獸嗰樣 shau² ʻkòm yéung². Shau kán yáng; bestial, 獸類 shau² lui². Shau lui, 畜類 ch'uk˪ lui². Ch'uh lui; rough, 粗魯 ˏts'ò ʻlò. Ts'ú lú, 鹵莽 ʻlò ʻmong. Lú máng.

Bruteness, see Brutality.

Brutify, to make a person a brute, 致爲禽獸 chí' ˏwai ˏk'am shau². Chí wei k'in shau, 擺爲禽獸 ʻlo ˏwai ˏk'am shau². Lo wei k'in shau; to make stupid, 使人戇喪 ʻsz ˏyan ngong² song'. Shí jin ch'un sáng; to make unfeeling, 使人慘酷 ʻsz ˏyan ʻts'ám huk˫. Shí jin ts'án k'uh.

Brutish, like a brute or beast, 獸性 shau² sing'. Shau sing, 獸心嘅 shau² ˏsam ké', 禽獸之心 ˏk'am shau² ˏchí ˏsam. K'in shau chí sin, 蠻 ˏmán. Mán, 狠心 ˏlong ˏsam. Láng sin, 狠性 ˏlong sing'. Láng sing; ignorant, 愚蠢 ˏü ʻch'un. Yú ch'un, 戇蠢 ngong² ʻch'un, 呆笨 ˏngoi pan². Ngái pin, 頑鈍 ˏwán tun². Hwán tun; savage, 兇悍 ˏhung hon². Hiung hán; carnal, 嗜慾 shí² yuk˫. Shí yuh; a brutish person, 妄人 ʻmong ˏyan. Wáng jin.

Brutishly, in the manner of a brute, 獸嗰樣 shau² ʻkòm yéung². Shau kán yáng, 與獸無異 ʻü shau² ˏmò í². Yú shau wú í; stupidly, 戇喪 ngong² song'; savagely, 悍然 hon² ˏín. Hán jen, 兇然 ˏhung ˏín. Hiung jin.

Brutishness, stupidity, 愚戇 ˏü ngong², 愚蠢 ˏü ʻch'un. Yú ch'un; brutality, 兇悍者 ˏhung hon² ʻché. Hiung hán ché; the qualities of a brute, 獸心 shau² ˏsam. Shau sin.

Brutum fulmen, a loud but harmless threatening, 叱嚇 ch'ik˪ hák˫. Ch'ih hih, 呼嚇 ˏfú hák˫. Hú hih.

Bryonine, an alkaloid obtained from white bryony, one of the most virulent vegetable poisons, 白鬼櫻子毒 pák˫ ʻkwai ˏying ʻtsz tuk˫. Peh kwei ying tsz tuh, 白鬼櫻子質 pák˫ ʻkwai ˏying ʻtsz chat˫. Peh kwei ying tsz chih.

Bryony, white, 白鬼櫻子 pák˫ ʻkwai ˏying ʻtsz. Peh kwei ying tsz.

Bryophyllum calcynum, 燈籠花 ˏtang ˏlung ˏfá. Tang lung hwá.

Bubble, a small bladder or vesicle of water or other fluid, 泡 ʻp'ò. P'áu, 漚 ˏau. Ngau, 浮漚 ˏfau ˏau. Fau ngau, 沫 mút˫. Moh, 浮沫 ˏfau mút˫. Fau moh, 水花 ʻshui ˏfá. Shwui hwá, 水泡 ʻshui ʻp'ò. Shwui p'áu, 涪漚 ˏp'úi ˏau. Pei ngau; anything that wants firmness or solidily, 泡物 p'áu' mat˫, 浮嘅 ˏfau ké', 空泛 ˏhung fán'. K'ung fán, 虛浮 ˏhü ˏfau. Hü fau, 空虛 ˏhung ˏhü. K'ung hü; a vain project, 虛謀 ˏhü ˏmau. Hü mau, 空計 ˏhung kai'. K'ung kí; a fraud, 哄騙 hung' p'ín'. Hung p'ien, 欺騙 ˏhí p'ín'. K'í p'ien, 欺瞞 ˏhí ˏmún. K'í mwán; a person deceived, 受噤者 shau² t'am' ʻché, 呆人 ˏngoi ˏyan. Ngái jin, 牛人 ˏngau ˏyan. Niú jin, 被噤者 pí² t'am' ʻché; to catch a bubble, 噤人 t'am' ˏyan, 阨人 ngák˪ ˏyan.

Bubble, to rise in bubbles, 潰起 p'an' ʻhí. P'in k'í, 湧起 ʻyung ʻhí. Yung k'í, 潰湧 p'an' ʻyung. P'in yung, 洶湧 ˏhung ʻyung. Hiung yung, 沸湧 fat˫ ʻyung. Fuh yung, 滾起 ʻkwan ʻhí. Kwan k'í, 沸 fat˫. Fuh, 潰 fat˫. Fuh, 潰 kwai² ˏhung. Kwei hiung, 淆潗 shap˫ tsáp˫. Shih tsih, 汾 ˏfan. Fan, 澴 ˏwán. Hwán, 湼 tsáp˫. Tsáh, 瀋 pít˫. Pieh, 潗 tsáp˫. Tsáh, 潛 nap˫. Nih; to bubble up, as boiling water, 滾 ʻkwan. Kwan, 滕 ˏt'ang. T'ang; to bubble up, as a stream, 滂滃 pút˫ küt˫. Poh kiueh, 沓 táp˫. Táh, 汐 lak˫. Lih.

Bubble, to cheat, 阨人 ngák˪ ˏyan, 噤人 t'am' ˏyan.

Bubbler, one who cheats, 阨人嘅 ngák˪ ˏyan ké', 欺人者 ˏhí ˏyan ʻché. K'í jin ché.

Bubbling, rising in bubbles, 湧起 ʻyung ʻhí. Yung k'í, 滾起 ʻkwan ʻhí. Kwan k'í, 洶湧 ˏhung ʻyung. Hiung yung; running with a gurgling sound, 汐 lak˫. Lih, 瀑瀑聲 pok˫ pok˫ ˏshing, 濠瀑聲 ʻháu pok˪ ˏshing. Háu poh shing; cheating, 欺騙 ˏhí p'ín'. K'í p'ien.

Bubbly, abounding in bubbles, 多泡的 ˏto ʻp'ò tik˪, 多泡嘅 ˏto ʻp'ò ké'.

Bubby, a woman's breast, 乳 ʿü. Jü.

Bubo 魚口 ˌü ʿhau. Yú k'au, 疔 ˌteng. Ting, 楊梅瘡 ˌyéung ˌmúi ˌch'ong. Yáng mei ch'wáng, 魚口便毒 ˌü ʿhau pín² tukˌ. Yú k'au pien tuh.

Bubukle, a red pimple, 火疔瘡 ʿfo ˌteng ˌch'ong. Ho ting ch'wáng.

Buccaneer, Bucanier, } a pirate, 海賊 ʿhoi ts'ákˌ. Hái ts'ih.

Buccal, pertaining to the cheek, 臉的 ʿlím tikˌ. Lien tih, 臉嘅 ʿlím ké'.

Buccinal, trumped shaped, 號筒形 hò² ˌt'ung ˌying. Háu t'ung hing, 號筒嗷樣 hò² ˌt'ung ʿkòm yéung². Háu t'ung kán yáng.

Buccinite, fossil remains or petrefactions of the shells called buccinum, 石花鈿螺 shekˌ ˌfá ˌt'ín ˌlo. Shih hwá t'ien lo.

Buccinum 花鈿螺 ˌfá ˌt'ín ˌlo. Hwá t'ien lo.

Bucentaur *, a mythological beast, half ox and half man, 半人半牛獸 pún' ˌyan pún' ˌngau shau². Pwán jin pwán niú shau; the state barge of Venice, 御舟 † ü² ˌchau. Yú chau.

Bucephalus, the name of Alexander's horse, 亞勞山大皇馬名 Álakshántái ˌwong ʿmá ˌmeng. Alehshántá hwáng má ming.

Buck, lye in which clothes are soaked in the operation of bleaching, 灰水 ˌfúi ʿshui. Hwui shwui, 覘水 ʿkán ʿshui. Kien shwui.

Buck, to soak or steep in lye, 浸灰水 tsam' ˌfúi ʿshui. Tsin hwui shwui, 浸覘水 tsam' ʿkán ʿshui. Tsin kien shwui.

Buck, the male of the fallow deer, 麀 ˌká. Kiá, 麋 ʿü. Yú, 鹿公 lukˌ ˌkung. Luh kung, 牡鹿 ʿmau lukˌ. Mau luh; a he-goat, 山羊公 ˌshán ˌyéung ˌkung. Shán yáng kung, 山羊牯 ˌshán ˌyéung ʿkú. Shán yáng kú; a gay, dashing young fellow, 亞官仔 á' ˌkún ʿtsai, 西關亞官仔 ˌsai ˌkwán á' ˌkún ʿtsai, 講究亞官仔 ʿkong kau' á' ˌkún ʿtsai, 花花公子 ˌfá ˌfá ˌkung ʿtsz. Hwá hwá kung tsz; an Indian, 西印度土人 Saiyantò ʿt'ò ˌyan. Síyintú t'ú jin.

Buck, to copulate as bucks and does 交構 ˌkáu kau'. Kiáu kau; to rut, 起水 ʿhí ʿshui. K'í shwui.

Buck-basket, a basket in which clothes are carried to the wash, 籮 ˌlo. Lo.

Buckbean, bogbean, 大方白荻 ‡ tái² ˌfong pákˌ tikˌ. Tá fáng peh tih.

Bucked, soaked in lye, 浸過於覘水 tsam' kwo' ˌü ʿkán ʿshui. Tsin kwo yú kien shwui.

Bucket, a vessel for drawing water from the well, 吊桶 tiú' ʿt'ung. Tiáu t'ung, 井桶 ʿtseng ʿt'ung. Tsing t'ung; the vessel in which water is carried, 水桶 ʿshui ʿt'ung. Shwui t'ung; irrigating bucket, 戽斗 fú' ʿtau. Hú tau; the brewer's bucket, 啤酒房戽斗 ʿpé ʿtsau ˌfong fú' ʿtau. Pé tsiú fáng hú tau; a bucket full, 一桶 yatˌ ʿt'ung. Yih t'ung.

* 謊唐. † 畢尼士國.
‡ Dr. Medhurst

Buckeye, a tree in the W. States of America, 樹名 shü² ˌmeng. Shú ming; an inhabitant of Ohio, 澳洲澳部人 Ohoiò pò² ˌyan. Ngauháingau pú jin.

Bucking, soaking in lye, 浸於覘水 tsam' ˌü ʿkán ʿshui. Tsin yú kien shwui.

Bucking-stool, a washing block, 洗衣枕 ʿsai ˌí ˌcham. Sí í chin.

Buckish, foppish, 衣架嘅 ˌí ká' ké'.

Buckle 扣 k'au'. K'au, 扣子 k'au' ʿtsz. K'au tsz, 扣鼻子 k'au' pí² ʿtsz. K'au pí tsz; the tongue of a buckle, 觿 kütˌ. Kiueh; a golden buckle, 金扣子 ˌkam k'au' ʿtsz. Kin k'au tsz; a curl, 攣毛 ˌlün ˌmò. Liuen máu, 攣毛嘅 ˌlün ˌmò ké'.

Buckle, to fasten with a buckle, 扣 k'au'. K'au, 扣住 k'au' chü². K'au chú, 上扣子 ʿshéung k'au' ʿtsz. Sháng k'au tsz; to buckle one's self for war, 預備打 ü² pí² ʿtá. Yú pí tá, 著甲 chéukˌ kápˌ. Choh kiáh, 整使身勢 ʿching pín² ˌshan shai'. Ching pien shin shí, 粧定身 ˌchong teng² ˌshan. Chwáng ting shin; to confine or limit, 限住 han² chü². Hien chú, 圍住 ˌwai chü². Wei chú.

Buckle, to bend, 屈 watˌ. K'iuh; to bend to, 屈身 watˌ ˌshan. K'iuh shin; to engage with zeal, 發奮 fátˌ ʿfan. Fáh fan; to buckle with, 相打 ˌséung ʿtá. Siáng tá, 打架 ʿtá ká'. Tá kiá, 鬥毆 tau' ʿau. Tau ngau; to encounter with embrace, 箍住 ˌfú chü². Hú chú, 攬住 ʿlám chü². Lán chú.

Buckled, fastened with a buckle, 扣住過 k'au' chü² kwo'. K'au chú kwo, 上過扣子 ʿshéung kwo' k'au' ʿtsz. Sháng kwo k'au tsz.

Buckler, a shield, 牌 ˌp'ái. P'ái, 手牌 ʿshau ˌp'ái. Shau p'ái, 籐牌 ˌt'ang ˌp'ái. T'ang p'ái, 籐遮 ˌt'ang ˌché. T'ang ché, 盾 tun². Tun; brass ditto, 銅牌 ˌt'ung ˌp'ái. T'ung p'ái.

Buckler-thorn, Christ's thorn, 勒名 lakˌ ˌmeng. Leh ming.

Buckling, fastening with a buckler, 上扣子 ʿshéung k'au' ʿtsz. Sháng k'au tsz.

Buckram, a coarse linen cloth, stiffened with glue, 粗硬布 ˌts'ò ngáng² pò'. Ts'ú ngang pú, 漿硬布 ˌtséung ngáng² pò'. Tsiáng ngang pú, 上漿布 ʿshéung ˌtséung pò'. Sháng tsiáng pú.

Buckram, stiff, 硬 ngáng². Ngang; precise, 朴硬嘅 p'okˌ ngáng² ké'.

Buckram, the same as wild garlic, 野蒜 ʿyé sün'. Yé swán.

Buckshorn, 車前草 ˌch'é ˌts'ín ʿts'ò. Ch'é ts'ien ts'áu, 蔫 sé'. Sié.

Buckskin, the skin of a buck, 鹿皮 lukˌ ˌp'í. Luh p'í; buckskin garments, 麂裘 ˌngai ˌk'au. Í (Ní) k'iú.

Buckstall, a net to take a deer, 鹿網 lukˌ ʿmong. Luh wáng.

Buckwheat 三角麥 ˌsám kokˌ makˌ. Sán koh meh.

Bucolic, pastoral, 牧嘅 mukˌ ké'.

Bucolic, a pastoral poem, 牧童之歌 mukˌ ˌt'ung ˌchí ˌko. Muh t'ung chí ko, 唱牛歌 ch'éung' ˌngau ˌko. Ch'áng niú ko.

Bud, general term, 芽 ngá. Yá, 芽子 ngá 'tsz. Yá tsz, 甲 káp. Kiáh, 芬 fan. Fan, 菡 'hòm. Hán, 筍芽 'sun ngá. Sun yá; a flower bud, 啉 lam, 花啉 fá lam, 菡 'hòm. Hán, 蓓蕾 'p'úi 'lúi. P'ei lui; the leaf bud, 蕿 'ün. Yuen; mulberry buds, 桑蕿 song 'ün. Sáng yuen; a rose bud, 瑰花啉 kwai' fá lam. Kwei hwá lin; cassia buds, 桂子 kwai' 'tsz. Kwei tsz; the calyx of a bud, 孚 fú. Fú; the opening of a bud, 甲坼 káp ch'ák. Kiáh ch'ih, 啉開 lam hoi.

Bud, to put forth or produce buds, 出芽 ch'ut ngá. Ch'uh yá, 萌芽 mang ngá. Mang yá, 發芽 fát ngá. Fáh yá, 吐花 t'ò fá. T'ú hwá, 爆出芽 páu' ch'ut ngá, 露出芽子 lò² ch'ut ngá 'tsz. Lú ch'uh yá tsz, 卯 'mau. Mau, 苗 chát. Cháh, 贏 ying. Ying, 出蕿 ch'ut 'ün. Ch'uh yuen, 標蕿 piú 'ün. Piáu yuen, 抽蕿 ch'au 'ün. Ch'au yuen, 爆蕿 páu' 'ün, 發蕿 fát 'ün. Fáh yuen.

Bud, to inoculate a plant, 駁樹 pok shü². Poh shú.

Budded, put forth in bud, 出過芽 ch'ut kwo' ngá. Ch'uh kwo yá, 出芽了 ch'ut ngá 'liú. Ch'uh yá liáu, 出了芽 ch'ut 'liú ngá. Ch'uh liáu yá; inoculated, 駁過 pok kwo'. Poh kwo.

Buddha, Boodh, 佛 fat. Fuh, 佛祖 fat 'tsò. Fuh tsú, 佛圖 * fat t'ò. Fuh t'ú, 佛尊 fat tsün. Fuh tsun, 浮屠 fau t'ò. Fau t'ú, 浮度 (?) fau tò². Fau tú; names of Buddha, 扈 fat. Hwuh, 毗盧 p'í lò. P'í lú, 阿閦 o ts'uk. O ts'uh, 眞如 chan ü. Chin jú, 如來 ü loi. Jú lái, 釋迦牟尼 shik ká mau ní. Shih kiá mau ní, 伽藍 k'é lám. K'iá lán, 瞿曇 k'ü t'ám. K'ü t'án; titles of Buddha, 世尊 shai' tsün. Shí tsun, 天尊 t'ín tsün. T'ien tsun, 尊者 tsün 'ché. Tsun ché, 世主 shai' 'chü. Shí chú, 覺王 kok wong. Kioh wáng, 法王 fát wong. Fáh wáng, 象王 tséung² wong. Siáng wáng; the three Buddhas, 三寶佛 sám 'pò fat. Sán páu fuh; the past Buddha, 過去佛 kwo' hü' fat. Kwo k'ü fuh, 彌勒佛 mí lak fat. Mí leh fuh; the present Buddha, 現在佛 ín² tsoi² fat. Hien tsái fuh; the future Buddha, 未來佛 mí² loi fat. Wí lái fuh; all the Buddhas, 諸佛子 chü fat 'tsz. Chú fuh tsz; the religion of Buddha, 佛教 fat káu'. Fuh kiáu, 釋教 shik káu'. Shih kiáu, 浮圖 fau t'ò. Fau t'ú, 象教 tséung² káu'. Siáng kiáu, 佛門 fat mún. Fuh mun, 佛法 fat fát, 禪法 shín fát; the mother of Buddha, 摩耶 mò yé. Mo yé, 佛母 fat 'mo. Fuh mú; the image of Buddha, 佛像 fat tséung². Fuh siáng; the heaven of Buddha, 蘭若 lán 'yé. Lán yé; the precepts of Buddha, 佛訣 fat küt. Fuh kiueh, 佛偈 fat kai². Fuh kí; books of Buddha, 佛經 fat king. Fuh king, 西天眞經 sai t'ín chan king. Sí t'ien chin king, 金剛經 kam kong king. Kin káng king, 楞嚴 ling ím. Ling yen; absorption into Buddha, 因菓 yan 'kwo. Yin ko; the truth of the religion of Budda, 正菓 ching' 'kwo. Ching ko; the 18 desciples of Buddha, 十八羅漢 shap pát lo hon'. Shih páh lo hán; Buddha's birth-place, Magadha, 摩竭提國 mo kít t'ai kwok. Mo kieh t'í kwoh, 摩伽佗 mo k'é t'o. Mo k'iá t'o, 梵 fán². Fán; the place, where Buddha lived as hermit, 鷲嶺 tsau² 'ling. Tsiú ling, 祇園 k'í ün. K'í yuen; to embrace Buddha's feet, when in distress, 抱佛脚 'p'ò fat kéuk. P'áu fuh kioh; the anniversary of the bathing of Buddha, 浴佛誕 yuk fat tán'. Yuh fuh tán; followers of Buddha, 從佛者 ts'ung fat 'ché. Ts'ung fuh ché, 佛家 fat ká. Fuh kiá, 釋家 shik ká. Shih kiá; to worship Buddha, 拜佛 pái' fat. Pái fuh, 參禪 ts'ám shín; Amida Buddha! 阿彌佗佛 o mí t'o fat. O mei t'o fuh; oh Buddha! 南無佛 nám mò fat. Nán wú fuh; hear us, oh Buddha, 南無,阿彌佗佛 nám mò, o mí t'o fat. Nán wú, o mí t'o fuh; a priest of Buddha, 沙門 shá mún. Shá mun, 和尚 wo shéung². Ho sháng, 僧人 sang yan. Sang jin, 僧伽 sang k'é. Sang k'iá, 上人 shéung² yan. Sháng jin, 衲子 náp 'tsz. Náh tsz, 衲弟 náp tai². Náh tí, 桑門 song mún. Sáng mun, 梵僧 fán² sang. Fán sáng, 禪師 shín sz. Shen sz, 空桑子 hung song 'tsz. K'ung sáng tsz, 苾芻 pít ts'o. Pich ts'o, 海闍黎 'hoi shé lai. Hái shié lí, 大師 tái² sz. Tá sz, 禿僧 t'uk sang. T'uh sang, 禿子 t'uk 'tsz. T'uh tsz; to meditate, as Buddhists do, 禪 shín. Shen; to recite prayers to Buddha, 念佛經 ním² fat king. Nien fuh king; principal instructors attached to the monastery of the priests of Buddha, 僧錄司左善世 sang luk sz 'tso shín² shai'. Sang luh sz tso shen shí; assistant ditto, 僧錄司右善世 sang luk sz yau² shín² shai'. Sang luh sz yú shen shí.

Buddhism, the doctrine of Buddha, 釋教 shik káu'. Shih kiáu, 浮圖 fau t'ò. Fau t'ú.

Buddhist, a follower of Buddha, 佛家 fat ká. Fuh kiá, 佛家嘅人 fat ká ké' yan.

Buddhist priest, a, 和尚 wo shéung². Ho sháng; principal Buddhist seal keeper, 僧錄司正印 sang luk sz ching' yan'. Sang luh sz ching yin; assistant ditto, 僧錄司副印 sang luk sz fú' yan'. Sang luh sz fú yin. (see under Buddha).

Buddhistic fish 卜魚 puk ü. Puh yú.

Budding, inoculation, 駁樹 pok shü². Poh shú.

Buddle, a large square frame of boards used in washing tin ore, 大木槽 tái² muk 'ts'ò. Tá muh ts'áu, 淘錫礦槽 t'ò sek kwong' 'ts'ò. T'áu sih kwáng ts'áu.

Buddle, among miners, to wash ore, 滌礦 tik kwong'. Tih kwáng, 淘礦 t'ò kwong'. T'áu kwáng.

Bude light, an intense white light †, 鉢地火 pút

* According to Kanghi's Dictionary 佛圖 signifies the doctrine of Buddha.

† 鉢地者地方名也

tí² 'fo. Poh tí ho, 極白火 kik, pák, 'fo. Kih peh ho.

Budge, to move off, 移去 ,í hü'. Í k'ü, 動走 tung² 'tsau. Tung tsau.

Budge, the dressed skin of lambs, 羔裘 ,kò ,k'au. Káu k'iú, 羔皮 ,kò ,p'í. Káu p'í.

Budge-bachelors, a company of men, who accompany the lordmayor of London at his inauguration, 隨勇 ,ts'ui 'yung.

Budge-barrel, a small barrel with only one head, used for carrying powder, 火藥枇杷桶 'fo yéuk, ,p'í ,p'á 't'ung. Ho yoh p'í p'á t'ung, 馬口鐵桶 'má 'hau t'ít, 't'ung. Má k'au t'ieh t'ung.

Budger, one who moves from his place, 移者 ,í 'ché. Í ché, 移去者 ,í hü' 'ché. Í k'ü ché.

Budget, a bag, 袋 toi². Tái, 布囊 pò' ,nong. Pú náng; a little sack with its contents, 一袋野 yat, toi² 'yé. Yih tái yé; a stock or store, 藏 tsong². Tsáng; the papers respecting the finances of a nation, 公項 ,kung hong². Kung háng, 經費 ,king fai'. King fí; to open the budget, 呈奠公項 ,ch'ing tín² ,kung hong². Ch'ing tien kung hong, 呈奠經費 ,ch'ing tín² ,king fai'. Ch'ing tien king fí.

Budlet, a little bud springing from the parent bud, 芽仔 ,ngá 'tsai. Yá tsz.

Buff, buffskin, soft leather, 軟皮 'ün ,p'í. Yuen p'í, 柔皮 ,yau ,p'í. Jau p'í, 鞣 ,yau. Jau, 韎 ,ü. Yú; the color of a buff, light yellow, 淺黃 'ts'ín ,wong. Ts'ien hwáng; a military coat, made of buffskin or similar leather, 軟皮衫 'ün ,p'í ,shám. Yuen p'í sán; the buffs, 大英國兵名 Tái² Ying kwok, ,ping ,meng. Tá Ying kwoh ping ming; in one's buff, 赤體 ch'ik, 't'ai. Ch'ih t'í; blindman's buff, 掊帕迷蒙 'òm pák, ,mai ,mung.

Buff, to strike, 搥着 pung' chéuk,. Pang choh.

Buffalo 水牛 'shui ,ngau. Shwui niú; wild oxen, 野牛 'yé ,ngau. Yé niú; buffalo hides, 野牛皮 'yé ,ngau ,p'í. Yé niú p'í, 水皮 'shui ,p'í.

Buffalo-robe, the skin of the bison of North America, prepared with the hair on, 野牛裘 'yé ,ngau ,k'au. Yé niú k'iú.

Buff-coat, a military bodice without sleaves, made of buffalo or other thick leather, 牛皮褡 ,ngau ,p'í táp,. Niú p'í táh.

Buffer, a cushion, 枕頭 'cham ,t'au. Chin t'au.

Buffet, a cupboard, 碗櫃 'ún kwai². Wán kwei; side-board, 西鉢檯 ,sai pút, ,toi.

Buffet, a blow with the fist, 一拳舂過去 yat, ,k'ün ,chung kwo' hü'. Yih k'iuen chung kwo k'ü; a box on the ear or face, 一摑 yat, kwák,.

Buffet, to strike with the fist, 拳打 ,k'ün 'tá. K'iuen tá, 拳打過去 ,k'ün 'tá kwo' hü'. K'iuen tá kwo k'ü; to strike with the hand, 摑 kwák,; to beat in contention, 打拳頭 'tá ,k'ün ,t'au. Tá k'iuen t'au, 交拳 ,káu ,k'ün. Kiáu k'iuen, 鬥拳 tau' ,k'ün. Tau k'iuen.

Buffet, to play at boxing, 打舞 'tá 'mò. Tá wú.

Buffeted, struck, 打過 'tá kwo'. Tá kwo; to be buffeted about in traveling, 勞碌風塵 ,lò luk, ,fung ,ch'an. Láu luh fung ch'in, 沐雨櫛風 muk, 'ü tsít, ,fung. Muh yú tsieh fung.

Buffeter, a boxer, 交拳者 ,káu ,k'ün 'ché. Kiáu k'iuen ché, 打拳頭者 'tá ,k'ün ,t'au 'ché. Tá k'iuen t'au ché.

Buffeting, striking with the hand, 摑 kwák,; boxing, 交拳 ,káu ,k'ün. Kiáu k'iuen, 打拳頭 'tá ,k'ün ,t'au. Tá k'iuen t'au.

Buffin, a sort of coarse stuff, 粗絨 ,ts'ò ,yung. Ts'ú jung.

Buffle, to be at a loss, 躊躇 ,ch'au ,ch'ü. Ch'au ch'ú, 逡巡 ,sun ,ts'un. Ts'iuen siun; to puzzle, 噤 t'am'.

Buffle-headed, stupid, 牛頭 ,ngau ,t'au. Niú t'au, 牛皮燈籠 ,ngau ,p'í ,tang ,lung. Niú p'í tang lung.

Buffo, } a man who makes a practice of amusing
Buffoon, } others by low tricks &c., 伶人 ,ling ,yan. Ling jin, 優人 ,yau ,yan. Yú jin, 俳戲人 ,p'ái hí' ,yan. P'ái hí jin, 耍戲人 'shá hí' ,yan. Shá hí jin, 戲笑的人 hí' siú' tik, ,yan. Hí siáu tih jin, 做猧猫嗷樣 tsò² 'má ,lau 'kòm yéung². Tso má liú kán yáng, 駡駡 ch'áp, ,hám. Ch'áh hán; he who uses indecent raillery, 講粗笑談 'kong ,ts'ò siú' ,t'ám. Kiáng ts'ú siáu t'án.

Buffoonery, the arts and practices of a buffoon, 做詭做怪 tsò² 'kwai tsò² kwái'. Tso kwei tso kwái, 詭馬之事 'kwai 'má ,chí sz². Kwei má chí sz, 詭詭馬馬 'kwai 'kwai 'má 'má. Kwei kwei má má; low jests, 諢 wan². Hwan, 弄言 lung² ,ín. Lung yen, 粗笑話 ,ts'ò siú' wá². Ts'ú siáu hwá, 俗笑談 tsuk, siú' ,t'ám. Suh siáu t'án, 講笑談 'kong siú' ,t'ám. Kiáng siáu t'án.

Buffoonish, like a buffoon, 伶人的 ,ling ,yan tik,. Ling jin tih, 伶人嘅 ,ling ,yan ké', 優人嘅 ,yau ,yan ké'.

Buffoon-like, resembling a buffoon, 伶人嗷樣 ,ling ,yan 'kòm yéung². Ling jin kán yáng, 粗笑談嘅 ,ts'ò siú' ,t'ám ké', 諢的 wan² tik,. Hwan tih.

Buffy, resembling the buff of blood in color and texture, 血黃水嘅 hüt, ,wong 'shui ké'.

Bug, wood-bug, 木風 muk, shat,. Muh sih, 臭虫 ch'au' ,ch'ung. Ch'au ch'ung, 殘虫 ch'au' ,ch'ung. Ch'au ch'ung.

Bug, } a frightful object, 魌頭 * ,hí ,t'au. K'í
Bugbear, } t'au, 髯狎 ‡ ,ím háp,. Yen hiáh, 髯公 ,ím ,kung. Yen kung, 髯麗 ,ím lai². Yen lí; a walking spectre, 魍魎 'mong 'léung. Wáng liáng, 魑魅 ,lí múi². Lí mei, 妖怪 ,iú kwái'. Yáu kwái, 鬼臉子 'kwai 'lím 'tsz. Kwei lien tsz.

Bugbear, to frighten with idle phantoms, 嚇人 hák, ,yan. Hih jin, 恐嚇人 'hung hák, ,yan. K'ung hih jin, 做鬼嚇人 tsò² 'kwai hák, ,yan. Tso kwei hih jin.

* The 魌頭 is an object, so dressed for the purpose of expelling evil spirits. ‡ One covered with hair.

Bugger, one guilty of the crime against nature, 失魂魚 shat, ˏwan ˏü. Shih hwan yú.

Buggery, sodomy, 男色 ˏnám shik,. Nán sih, 獸色 shau² shik,. Shau sih.

Bugginess, a state of being affected with bugs, 有木虱 ˋyau muk, shat,. Yú muh sih, 多木虱 ˏto muk, shat,. To muh sih.

Buggy, a small one-horse carriage, 馬車 ˋmá ˏch'é. Má ch'é, 單馬車 ˏtán ˋmá ˏch'é.

Buggy, abounding with bugs, 多木虱處 ˏto muk, shat, ch'ü'. To muh sih ch'ú, 多木虱的 ˏto muk, shat, tik,. To muh sih tih.

Bugis 舞吉子 Mòkattsz. Wúkihtsz.

Bugle, } a hunting horn, 號角 hò² kok,. Háu
Bugle-horn, } koh, 響角 ˋhéung kok,. Hiáng koh, 喊螺 hám' ˏlo. Hien lo, 響螺 ˋhéung ˏlo. Hiáng lo; a military instrument of music, 吹圈筒 ˏch'ui ˏhün ˏt'ung. Ch'ui k'iuen t'ung.

Bugle, a glass bead of various colors, 彩色玻璃珠 ˋts'oi shik, ˏpo ˏlí ˏchü. Ts'ái sih po lí chú; black ditto, 黑玻璃珠 hak, ˏpo ˏlí ˏchü. Heh po lí chú.

Bugloss, anchusa, 益母草 yik, ˋmò ˋts'ò. Yih mú ts'áu, 茺蔚 ˏch'ung ˋwai. Ch'ung wei, 野天麻 ˋyé ˏt'ín ˏmá. Yé t'ien má, 夏枯草 há² ˏfú ˋts'ò. Hiá k'ú ts'áu, 萑 * ˏchui. Chui.

Buhl, the name of light and complicated figures of brass, unburnished gold &c., let into surfaces of ebony or other dark wood, 鑲的金花 ˏséung tik, ˏkam ˏfá. Siáng tih kin hwá.

Buhrstone, a subspecies of silex or quartz, 次等白石英 ts'z' ˋtang pák, shek, ˏying. Ts'z tang peh shih ying.

Build (pret. built; pp. built), to erect, as a house, 起 ˋhí. K'í, 建 kín'. Kien, 建造 kín' tsò², 起造 ˋhí tsò². K'í tsáu, 營造 ˏying tsò², 經營 ˏking ˏying, 搭蓋 táp, k'oi'. Táh k'ái, 建立 kín' lap,, 建置 kín' chí'; to build, as a wall, 築 chuk,. Chuh, 擂 ˏlau. Liú, 打 ˋtá. Tá, 舂 ˏchung. Chung, 揪 lam², 壘 ˋlúi. Lui; to establish, 立 lap,. Lih; to build upon, 倚賴 ˋí lái². Í lái; to build up, as a theory, 出 ch'ut,. Ch'uh, 設 ch'ít,. Sheh; to build, as ships, 裝 ˏchong. Chwáng; to build a house, 起間屋 ˋhí ˏkán uk,. K'í kien uh, 建屋 kín' uk,. Kien uh, 築室 chuk, shat,. Chuh shih, 建造房屋 kín' tsò² ˏfong uk,. Kien tsáu fáng uh, 搭房子 táp, ˏfong ˋtsz. Táh fáng tsz, 廕屋 ká' uk,. Kiá uh, 揪屋 lam² uk,; to build a chapel, 起禮拜堂 ˋhí ˋlai pái' ˏt'ong. K'í lí p'ái t'áng; to build a temple, 起間廟 ˋhí ˏkán miú². K'í kien miáu, 建造廟宇 kín' tsò² miú² ˋü. Kien tsáu miáu yú, 蓋廟 k'oi' miú². K'ái miáu; to build a wall, 築牆 chuk, ˏts'éung. Chuh ts'iáng; to build a wall by piling up stones, bricks &c., 揪牆 lam² ˏts'éung, 壘牆 ˋlúi ˏts'éung. Lui ts'iáng; to build mud walls, 舂牆 ˏchung ˏts'éung. Chung ts'iáng; to build a city, 築城 chuk, ˏshing. Chuh ching; to build a ship, 裝船 ˏchong ˏshün. Chwáng ch'uen; to build upon another, 倚靠他 ˋí k'áu' ˏt'á. Í k'áu t'á; to build castles in the air, 甕筭 ung' sün'. Ung swán, 甕想 ung' ˋséung. Ung siang, 非非想 ˏfí ˏfí ˋséung. Fí fí siáng.

Builder, one who builds, 起造者 ˋhí tsò² ˋché. K'í tsáu ché, 建造者 kín' tsò² ˋché. Kien tsáu ché, 泥水師傅 ˏnai ˋshui ˏsz fú². Ní shwui sz fú, 承接起造者 ˏshing tsíp, ˋhí tsò² ˋché. Ching tsieh k'í tsáu ché.

Building, framing and erecting, 起造 ˋhí tsò². K'í tsáu; resting on, 倚賴 ˋí lai². Í lái; ship-building, 裝船者 ˏchong ˏshün ˋché. Chwáng ch'uen ché; building material, 屋料 uk, liú². Uh liáu.

Building, a dwelling house, 屋 uk,. Uh, 間屋 ˏkán uk,. Kien uh; buildings, 宮室 ˏkung shat,. Kung shih, 房屋 ˏfong uk,. Fáng uh; a large building, 大樓 tái² ˏlau. Tá lau, 大廈 tái² há². Tá hiá, 高樓 ˏkò ˏlau. Káu lau, 廣廈 ˋkwong há². Kwáng hiá; a large [high] building, 一間高樓 yat, ˏkán ˏkò ˏlau. Yih kien káu lau.

Built, constructed, 造過 tsò² kwo'. Tsáu kwo, 起過 ˋhí kwo'. K'í kwo, 建過 kín' kwo'. Kien kwo, 築過 chuk, kwo'. Chuh kwo.

Built, as: English built, 大英國造的 Táiying kwok, tsò² tik,. Táying kwoh tsáu tih; frigate built, 戰船嗷樣子 chín' ˏshün ˋkòm yéung² ˋtsz. Chen ch'uen kán yáng tsz, 戰船嗷形象 chín' ˏshün ˋkòm ˏying tséung². Chen ch'uen kán hing siáng.

Bul, the common flounder, 左口撻沙 ˋtso ˋhau t'át, ˏshá. Tso k'au t'áh shá.

Bulb, a round body, applied to many different objects, 頭 ˏt'au, 葱頭 ˏts'ung ˏt'au. Ts'ung t'au; the onion bulb, 葱白 ˏts'ung pák,. Tsung peh; the bulb of garlic, 蒜頭 sün' ˏt'au. Swán t'au, 卵蒜 ˋlun sün'. Lwán swán; the bulb of the narcissus tazetta, 水仙頭 ˋshui ˏsín ˏt'au. Shwui sien t'au.

Bulbaceous, see Bulbous.

Bulbed, round-headed, 圓頭的 ˏün ˏt'au tik,. Yuen t'au tih, 圓頭嘅 ˏün ˏt'au ké', 葱頭嗷樣 ˏts'ung ˏt'au ˋkòm yéung². Ts'ung t'au kán yáng.

Bulbiferous, producing bulbs, 生顛的 ˏshang ˏtín tik,. Sang tien tih, 生顛嘅 ˏshang ˏtín ké', 生圓頭嘅 ˏshang ˏün ˏt'au ké'.

Bulbous, containing bulbs, 頭的 ˏt'au tik,. T'au tih, 圓頭嘅 ˏün ˏt'au ké', 顛的 ˏtín tik,. Tien tih; growing from bulbs, 頭生的 ˏt'au ˏshang tik,. T'au sang tih, 頭生嘅 ˏt'au ˏshang ké'; round, 圓 ˏün. Yuen, 圓頭的 ˏün ˏt'au tik,. Yuen t'au tih; the bulbous part of a plant, 花頭 ˏfá ˏt'au. Hwá t'au; the bulbous part of herbs in general, 顛 ˏtín. Tien.

Bulbul 雀名 ts'éuk, ˏmeng. Ts'ioh ming.

Bulchin, a young male calf, 牛牯仔 ˏngau ˋkú ˋtsai. Niú kú tsz.

Bulge, a different orthography of bilge. The bilge of a cask, 臃處 ˋyung ch'ü'. Yung ch'ú, 脹處

* All these names are very apocryphical. They are taken from Kanghi's Dictionary.

chéung' ch'ü'. Cháng ch'ú, 臟腹 'kú fuk₅. Kú fuh.

Bulge, to swell out, 脹大 chéung' tái². Cháng tá, 膨大 'yung tái². Yung tá; to be protuberant, 凸出 tat₂ ch'ut₅. Tuh ch'uh; to bilge, as a ship, see Bilge.

Bulging, swelling out, 脹大 chéung' tái². Cháng tá, 膨大 'yung tái². Yung tá.

Bulimy, } a voracious appetite, 餐食症 t'ít₅ shik₂
Bulimia, } ching'. T'ieh shih ching.

Bulk, magnitude of material substance, 厚大 hau² tái². Hau tá, 厚大之勢 hau² tái² ₍chí shai'. Hau tá chí shí, 廣厚 'kwong hau². Kwáng hau; the gross, 總數 'tsung shò'. Tsung sú, 統數 't'ung shò'. T'ung sú; the majority, 大半 tái² pún'. Tá pwán, 過半 kwo' pún'. Kwo pwán; the whole content of a ship's hold for the stowage of goods, 船艙 ₅shün ₍ts'ong. Ch'uen ts'áng; in bulk, 硬頭貨 ngáng² ₅t'au fo'. Ngang t'au ho; pork in bulk, 不切開之肉 pat₅ ts'ít₅ ₍hoi ₍chí yuk₂. Puh ts'ieh k'ái chí juh; sale by the bulk, 斷估賣 tün' 'kú mái². Twán kú mái; laden in bulk, 散艙貨 'sán ₍ts'ong fo'. Sán ts'áng ho; to break bulk, 開艙 ₍hoi ₍ts'ong. K'ái ts'áng, 開手起貨 ₍hoi 'shau 'hí fo'. K'ái shau k'í ho; the bulk of the people, 民之大半 ₅man ₍chí tái² pún'. Min chí tá pwán.

Bulk, a part of a building jutting out, 伸出的 ₅shan ch'ut₅ tik₅. Shin ch'uh tih, 伸開的 ₅shan ₍hoi tik₅. Shin k'ái tih.

Bulk-headed, a partition in a ship, 隔艙 kák₅ ₍ts'ong. Keh ts'áng, 間艙 kán' ₍ts'ong. Kien ts'áng.

Bulkiness, greatness in bulk, 厚大 hau² tái². Hau tá; ditto in size, 廣大 'kwong tái². Kwáng tá; ditto in stature, 高大 ₍kò tái². Káu tá.

Bulky, large, 厚大 hau² tái². Hau tá, 厚 hau². Hau, 廣厚 'kwong hau². Kwáng hau; of great dimensions, 闊大 fút₅ tái². Kwoh tá.

Bull, a, 牛公 ₅ngau ₍kung. Niú kung, 牛牯 ₅ngau 'kú. Niú kú, 牡牛 'mau ₅ngau. Mau niú, 特牛 tak₂ ₅ngau. Teh niú, 犢牛 tik₅ ₅ngau. Tih niú, 犢 tik₅. Tih, 犇 ₍fan. Fan; an enemy, 敵 tik₂. Tih; "a constellation comprising parts of Acquarius and Capricorn", 牛郎 [?] ₅ngau ₅long. Niú láng, 牽牛 ₍hín ₅ngau. K'ien niú.

Bull, a letter, or edict of the pope, 天主教王諭 ₍t'ín 'chü káu' ₅wong ü². T'ien chú kiáu hwáng yú.

Bull, a verbal blunder, 誤言 ng² ₅ín. Wú yen, 失言 shat₅ ₅ín. Shih yen, 錯語 ts'o' 'ü. Ts'o yú, 誤說 ng² shüt₅. Wú shwoh.

Bull, a prefix, signifies large, 大 tái². Tá.

Bull-baiting, the pratice of exciting bulls with dogs, 以狗觸牛之怒 'í 'kau ch'uk₅ ₅ngau ₍chí nò². Í kau ch'uh niú chí nú, 犯狗戾牛 fán² ₍nau chek₂ ₅ngau. Fán niú chih niú.

Bull-beef, the flesh of a bull, 牛肉 ₅ngau yuk₂. Niú juh, 粗牛肉 ₍ts'ò ₅ngau yuk₂. Ts'ú niú juh.

Bull-b[illegible], something terrible, 彈乞子 ₅k'éung hat₅ 'tsz. K'iáng k'ih tsz, 魁頭 ₍hí ₍t'au. K'í t'au.

Bull-calf, a male calf, 牛牯仔 ₅ngau 'kú 'tsai; a stupid fellow, 鈍物 tun² mat₂. Tun wuh.

Bull-dog, a species of dog of remarkable courage, 猛狗 'mang 'kau. Mang kau, 猛犬 'mang 'hün. Mang k'iuen.

Bull-faced, having a large face, 大面 tái² mín². Tá mien, 粗面 ₍ts'ò mín². Ts'ú mien, 爛面 lán² mín². Lán mien.

Bull-fight, a combat with a bull, 鬬牛 tau' ₅ngau. Tau niú, 人與猛牛相鬬 ₍yan 'ü 'mang ₅ngau ₍séung tau'. Jin yú mang niú siáng tau.

Bull-fly, } the gad-fly, 蠅 ₍fí ₅mong. Fí máng.
Bull-bee, }

Bull-frog, a large species of frog, 大田雞 tái² ₅t'ín ₍kai. Tá t'ien kí.

Bull-head, a genus of fishes, 魚類名 ₅ü lui² ₅meng. Yú lui ming; a stupid fellow, 蠢笨 'ch'un pan². Ch'un pin.

Bull-weed 苦芙 'fú ò'. K'ú ngáu.

Bull-wort 馬芥 'má kái'. Má kiái.

Bull's-eye, the target, 的 tik₅. Tih, 靶 'pá. Pá, 正鵠 ₍ching kuk₅. Chiug huh, 射的 shé² tik₅. Shié tih, 蘖 ít₂. Nieh, 紅心 ₅hung ₍sam. Hung sin; a circular window or opening, 眼窓 'ngán ₍ch'éung. Yen chw'áng, 牛眼窓 ₅ngau 'ngán ₍ch'éung. Niú yen chw'áng; the bull's-eye of a ship's deck, 圓天窓 ₅ün ₍t'ín ₍ch'éung. Yuen t'ien chw'áng; a bull's-eye lantern, 綠衣燈 luk₂ ₍í ₍tang. Luh í tang.

Bulla 玳瑁螺 toi² múi² ₅lo. Tái mei lo.

Bullace, a wild sour plum, 奈 'nái. Nái.

Bullantic, designating certain ornamental capital letters, used in apostolic bulls, 大篆字 tái² sün² tsz². Tá chuen tsz, 大篆字母 tái² sün² tsz² 'mò. Tá chuen tsz mú.

Bullate, having elevations like blisters, 有疱的 'yau p'áu' tik₅. Yú p'áu tih, 有泡嘅 'yau p'áu' ké'.

Bullen-nails, nails with round heads and short shanks, turned and lacquered, 圓頭釘 ₅ün ₅t'au ₍teng. Yuen t'au ting, 短圓頭釘 'tün ₅ün ₅t'au ₍teng. Twán yuen t'au ting.

Bullet, a ball of iron or lead used to load muskets, 彈子 tán² 'tsz. Tán tsz, 碼子 'má 'tsz. Má tsz, 銃子 ch'ung' 'tsz. Ch'ung tsz, 銃彈 ch'ung' tán². Ch'ung tán, 鎗碼 ₍ts'éung 'má. Ts'iáng má, 鎗彈子 ₍ts'éung tán² 'tsz. Ts'iáng tán tsz; an iron bullet, 鐵彈 t'ít₅ tán². T'ieh tán; a lead bullet, 鉛彈 ₅ün tán². Yuen tán; bullets for cannons, 炮子 p'áu' 'tsz. P'áu tsz; a bullet-hole, 炮彈窟 p'áu' tán² ₅lung. P'áu tán lung.

Bulletin, a report of a state of facts, issued by authority, 欽定報 ₍yam teng² pò'. K'in ting pú, 皇諭 ₅wong ü². Hwáng yú, 上諭 shéung' ü². Sháng yú; a public notice or announcement, from one of the Boards, 部詔 pò² chiú'. Pú cháu, 火票 'fo p'iú'. Ho p'iáu; ditto one issued by inferior authorities, 長紅 ₍ch'éung ₅hung. Ch'áng hung, 公報 ₍kung pò'. Kung pú.

Bulletin-board, a board for posting up recent intelligence, 長紅板 ˏch'éung ˏhung ʿpán. Ch'áng hung pán, 街招板 ˏkái ˏchiú ʿpán. Kiái cháu pán.

Bullied, insulted, 被侮慢 pí² ʿmò mán². Pí wú mán, 被冒犯 pí² mò² fán². Pí máu fán, 冒犯過 mò² fán² kwo'. Máu fán kwo, 侮慢過 ʿmò mán² kwo'. Wú mán kwo.

Bullion, uncoined gold or silver in bars, 金銀條 ˏkam ˏngan ˏt'iú. Kin yin t'iáu, 方寶 ˏfong ʿpò. Fáng páu; ditto from the treasury, 藩庫錠 ˏfán fú' ting². Fán k'ú ting; ditto large shoe-shaped ingots of sycee, 元寶錠 ˏün ʿpò ting². Yuen páu ting; ditto ingots issued by the hoppo at Canton, 關餉錠 ˏkwán ʿhéung ting². Kwán hiáng ting; ditto ingots issued by the Salt Commissioner, 鹽餉錠 ˏím ʿhéung ting². Yen hiáng ting; gold and silver, both coined and uncoined, 二金 í² ˏkam. Rh kin.

Bullirag, to insult in a bullying manner, 侮慢 ʿmò mán². Wú mán, 頻頻侮慢 ˏp'an ˏp'an ʿmò mán². P'in p'in wú mán.

Bullist, a writer of papal bulls, 草天主教王詔者 ʿts'ò ˏt'ín ʿchü káu' ˏwong chiú' ʿché. Ts'áu t'ien chú kiáu wáng cháu ché.

Bullock, a castrated bull, 劏牛牯 ˏím ˏngau ʿkú. Yen niú kú; a young bull, 牛仔 ˏngau ʿtsai. Niú tsz, 犢 tukˎ. Tuh; a full-grown bull, 犒 ʿau. Ngau, 犅 ˏkong. Káng, 牿牛 ʿau ˏngau. Ngau niú, 犍 kín². Kien, 犗 kái'. Kiái, 犉 ˏshun. Shun, 牯 ʿkú. Kú; a bullock without horns, 犝 ˏt'ung. T'ung; a bullock of one color, such as are used in sacrifice, 犧 ˏhí. Hí, 犧牲 ˏhí ˏshang. Hí sang, 純色之牛 ˏshun shikˎ ˏchí ˏngau. Shun sih chí niú; the emperor sacrifices a bullock of one color, 天子以犧牛 ˏt'ín ʿtsz ʿí ˏhí ˏngau. T'ien tsz í hí niú.

Bully, a noisy, blustering, quarrelsome fellow, 躁暴嘅人 ts'ò' pò² ké' ˏyan, 强夫 ˏk'éung ˏfú. K'iáng fú.

Bully, to insult and overbear with noise, 躁暴 ts'ò' pò². Ts'áu páu, 强嚇人 ˏk'éung hákˎ ˏyan. K'iáng hih jin, 搤吓人 ˏlò ʿhá ˏyan; to domineer, 刻薄 hákˎ pokˎ. K'eh poh, 苛刻 ˏho hákˎ. Ho k'eh.

Bully, to be noisy and quarrelsome, 吵鬧嘅 ʿch'áu náu² ké'.

Bullying, insulting with threats, 强嚇 ˏk'éung hákˎ. K'iáng hih.

Bulrush, a large kind of rush, growing in wet land or water, 蘆葦 ˏlò ʿwai. Lú wei, 蓋 lí². Lí; lampwick bulrush, 燈草 ˏtang ʿts'ò. Tang ts'áu, 燈心草 ˏtang ˏsam ʿts'ò. Tang sin ts'áu; a water rush, 蒲 ˏp'ò. P'ú, 莆 ˏp'ò. P'ú, 菖蒲 ˏch'éung ˏp'ò. Ch'áng p'ú.

Bulwark, in fortification, a bastion, or a rampart, 堡 ʿpò. Páu, 堡障 ʿpò chéung'. Páu cháng, 城障 ˏshing chéung'. Ching cháng, 城牆 ˏshing ˏts'éung. Ching ts'iáng, 城堡 ˏshing ʿpò. Ching páu, 城垣 ˏshing ˏún. Ching hiuen, 城池 ˏshing ˏch'í. Ching ch'í; a fortification, 炮台 p'áu' ˏt'oi. P'áu t'ái; a screen or shelter, 衞障 wai² chéung'. Wei cháng, 衞所 wai² ʿsho. Wei so, 保障 ʿpò chéung'. Páu cháng, 柵欄 ch'ákˎ ˏlán. Ch'áh lán, 旱旁 ʿhon ˏp'ong. Hán p'áng; a rampart, 板障 ʿpán chéung'. Pán cháng, 木障 mukˎ chéung'. Muh cháng, 坭障 ˏnai chéung'. Ní cháng; the bulwarks of a ship, 艦 lám². Lán, 旱旁 ʿhon ˏp'ong. Hán p'áng,

Bulwark, to fortify with a rampart, 築城 chukˎ ˏshing. Chuh ching.

Bum, the buttocks, 臀 ˏt'ün. Tw'án, 屁股 p'í' ʿkú. P'í kú.

Bum, to make a noise, 碰 pung'. Pang, 碰聲 pung' ˏshing. Pang shing, bòm shing.

Bum-bailiff, an under-bailiff, 皂隸 tsò² tai². Tsáu tí, 皂班 tsò² ˏpán. Tsáu pán, 捕盜差 pò² tò² ˏch'ái. Pú táu ch'ái, 小吏 ʿsiú lí². Siáu lí.

Bum-boat, a small boat carrying provisions to a ship at a distance from shore, 雜貨艇 tsápˎ fo' ʿt'eng. Tsáh ho t'ing.

Bumbast, see Bombast. A cloth made by sewing one stuff upon another, 花布 ˏfá pò'. Hwá pú; patchwork, 拼工 ˏp'ing ˏkung. P'ing kung, 拼工 ˏp'ing ˏkung. P'ing kung; wadding, 裡 ʿlí. Lí.

Bumble-bee, a large bee, 土蜂 ʿt'ò ˏfung. T'ú fung.

Bumkin, see Bumpkin.

Bump, a swelling or protuberance, 瘤 ˏlau. Liú, 腫處 ʿchung ch'ü'. Chung ch'ú; bumps of the head, 頭核 ˏt'au watˎ. T'au heh; a thump, 一碰 yatˎ pung'. Yih pang, 一撞 yatˎ chong². Yih chwáng; a heavy blow, 大碰 tái² pung'. Tá pang; gave him a bump, 碰倒佢 pung' ʿtò ʿk'ü. Pang táu k'ü; to feel one's bumps, 看頭核 hon' ˏt'au watˎ. K'án t'au heh, 看骨骼 hon' kwatˎ kákˎ. K'án kuh keh, 睇佢骨骼 ʿt'ai ʿk'ü kwatˎ kákˎ.

Bump, to make a loud, hollow noise, 碰聲 pung' ˏshing. Pang shing, ˏpòm shing.

Bump, the thump, 碰着 pung' chéukˎ. Pang choh, 撞着 chong² chéukˎ. Chwáng choh; to bump one's head, 碰親頭 pung' ˏts'an ˏt'au. Pang ts'in t'au; to bump one's self, 碰親 pung' ˏts'an. Pang ts'in.

Bumper, a cup or glass filled to the brim, 滿杯 ʿmún ˏpúi. Mwán pei, 杯滿到口 ˏpúi ʿmún tò' ʿhau. Pei mwán táu k'au; a crowded house at the theatre, 企滿 ʿk'í ʿmún. K'í mwán, 塞滿 sakˎ ʿmún. Seh mwán.

Bumpkin, an awkward, heavy rustic, 村佬 ˏts'ün ʿlò. Ts'un láu, 俗佬 tsukˎ ʿlò. Suh láu, 粗魯嘅人 ˏts'ò ʿlò ké' ˏyan.

Bumpkinly, clownish, 村佬嘅 ˏts'ün ʿlò ké'.

Bun, see Bunn.

Bunch, a protuberance or lump, 核 watˎ. Heh, 瘦核 shau' watˎ. Sau heh, 骨骼 kwatˎ kákˎ. Kuh keh; a cluster, 一毬 yatˎ ˏk'au. Yih k'iú; a bundle, 一把 yatˎ ʿpá. Yih pá, 一朵 yatˎ ʿto [tù]. Yih to, 一束 yatˎ ch'ukˎ. Yih shuh, 一捆 yatˎ ʿkw'an. Yih kw'an, 一吟 yatˎ lang', 一抽 yatˎ ˏch'au. Yih

ch'au; a bunch of keys, 一吟鎖匙 yat, lang' 'so ,shí; a bunch of incensesticks, 一捆香 yat, 'kw'an ,héung. Yih kw'an hiáng, 一股香 yat, 'kú ,héung. Yih kú hiáng, 一筒香 yat, ,t'ung ,héung. Yih t'ung hiáng; a bunch of hair, 一執毛 yat, chap, ,mò. Yih chih máu; a bunch of grapes, 一毬葡萄子 yat, ,k'au ,p'ò ,t'ò 'tsz. Yih k'iú p'ú t'áu tsz; a bunch of feathers, 一執毛 yat, chap, ,mò. Yih chih máu, 一把毛 yat, 'pá ,mò. Yih pá máu; a bunch of flowers, 一朵花 yat, 'to ,fá. Yih to hwá; 一毬花 yat, ,k'au ,fá. Yih k'iú hwá, 一把花朵 yat, 'pá ,fá 'to. Yih pá hwá tó, 一札花 yat, chát, ,fá. Yih cháh hwá.

Bunch, to swell out in a protuberance, 起瘤 'hí ,lau. K'í liú, 起核 'hí wat,. K'í heh; to be protuberant, 瘤嘅 ,lau ké', 骨骼的 kwat, kák, tik,.

Bunch, to tie in a bunch, 綁埋一把 'pong ,mái yat, 'pá. Páng mái yih pá, 捆埋一束 'kw'an ,mái yat, ch'uk,. Kw'an mái yih shuh, 札埋一札 chát, ,mái yat, chát,. Cháh mái yih cháh.

Bunch-backed, having a bunch on the back, 佗背 ,t'o púi'. T'o pei, 駝背 ,t'o púi'. T'o pei, 傻背 ,lau púi'. Lau pei; crooked, 攣背 ,lün púi'. Liuen pei.

Bunchiness, the quality of growing bunchy, 佗生嘅 ,t'o ,shang ké', 毬生嘅 ,k'au ,shang ké', 執生的 chap, ,shang tik,. Chih sang tih.

Bunchy *, like a bunch, 成毬嗰樣 ,shing ,k'au 'kòm yéung². Ching k'iú kán yáng, 成札嗰樣 ,shing chát, 'kòm yéung². Ching cháh kán yáng; having tufts ‡, 有髻 'yau kai'. Yú kí, 髻嗰樣 kai' 'kòm yéung². Kí kán yáng.

Bundle, a number of things tied together, 一包 yat, ,páu. Yih páu, 一束 yat, ch'uk,. Yih shuh, 一把 yat, 'pá. Yih pá, 一捆 yat, 'kw'an. Yih kw'an, 一純 yat, ,t'ün. Yih tw'án, 稆 wan². Hwan, 稕 chun'. Chun; a small bundle, 包仔 ,páu 'tsai. Páu tsz, 包袱仔 ,páu fuk, 'tsai; a bundle of clothes, 一包衣服 yat, ,páu ,í fuk,. Yih páu í fuh, 帕 p'á'. P'á: a bundle of grass, 一束草 yat, ch'uk, 'ts'ò. Yih shuh ts'áu, 一捆草 yat, 'kw'an 'ts'ò. Yih kw'an ts'áu, 一把草 yat, 'pá 'ts'ò. Yih pá ts'áu, 一稆 yat, wan². Yih hwan; a bundle of straw, 一把稈 yat, 'pá 'kon. Yih pá kán, 稕 chun'. Chun; a bundle of fuel, 一把柴 yat, 'pá ,ch'ái. Yih pá ch'ái, 掙 ,cháng. Tsang; a bundle of sedge, 蕊 ts'üt,. Ts'iueh; a bundle of rattan, 一捆籐 yat, 'kw'an ,t'ang. Yih kw'an t'ang; a bundle of papers, 一札紙 yat, chát, 'chí. Yih cháh chí, 一束紙 yat, ch'uk, 'chí. Yih shuh chí; a bundle of iron rods, 一捆鐵條 yat, 'kw'an t'ít, ,t'iú. Yih kw'an t'ieh t'iáu; make it up in a bundle, 札一札 chát, yat, chát,. Cháh yih cháh, 打一包 'tá yat, ,páu. Tá yih páu.

Bundle, to bundle up or tie in a bundle, 包埋 ,páu ,mái. Páu mái, 包括 ,páu kút,. Páu kwoh, 捆埋 'kw'an ,mái. Kw'an mái, 綁埋一包 'pong ,mái yat, ,páu. Páng mái yih páu, 裹埋一包 'kwo ,mái yat, ,páu. Ko mái yih páu, 打一包 'tá yat, ,páu. Tá yih páu; to bundle off, 趕緊去 'kon 'kan hü'. Kán kin k'ü; tie them all up in one bundle, 一起包裹埋 yat, 'hí ,páu 'kwo ,mái. Yih k'í páu ko mái.

Bung, the stopple of the orifice in the bilge of a cask, 桶枳 't'ung chat,. T'ung chih; brother of the bung, 耕夫 ,kang ,fú. Kang fú; bung-upwards, 伏地 fuk, tí². Fuh tí.

Bung, to stop the orifice in the bilge of a cask with a bung, 枳住 chat, chü². Chih chú, 塞住 sak, chü². Seh chú.

Bung-drawer, a wooden mallet, 枳鑽 chat, tsün'. Chih tswán.

Bung-hole 桶口 't'ung 'hau. T'ung k'au.

Bungalow, in Bengal, a country house, erected by Europeans, and made of wood, bamboo, &c., 寮 ,liú. Liáu, 舍 shé'. Shié; a one-storied house with a verandah around it, 單扈樓 ,tán ,ts'ang ,lau. Tán ts'ang lau.

Bungle, to perform in an awkward, clumsy manner, 劣做 lüt, tsò². Liueh tso.

Bungle, to make or mend clumsily, 做得劣 tsò² tak, lüt,. Tso teh liueh, 做得吟 tsò² tak, ,yai, 做得甚 tsò² tak, sham², 做得唔合 tsò² tak, ,m hòp, 'fún.

Bungle, a botch, 劣工 lüt, ,kung. Liueh kung, 拙工 chüt, ,kung. Chueh kung, 唔好手法 ,m 'hò 'shau shai'; gross blunder, 大悞 tái² ng². Tá wú, 大累 tái² lui². Tá lui; clumsy performance, 吟戲 ,yai hí', 做唔好 tsò² ,m 'hò, 作不佳 tsok, pat, ,kái. Tsoh puh kiá.

Bungler, a clumsy, awkward workman, 劣工 lüt, ,kung. Liueh kung, 賤工 tsín² ,kung. Tsien kung; one who performs without skill, 劣戲子 lüt, hí' 'tsz. Liueh hí tsz, 甚戲子 sham² hí' 'tsz; a bungler in politics, 不懂理國事者 pat, 'tung 'lí kwok, sz² 'ché. Puh tung lí kwoh sz ché, 不懂政者 pat, 'tung ching' 'ché. Puh tung ching ché.

Bunglingly, clumsily, 劣 lüt,. Liueh; awkwardly, 鈍拙 tun² chüt,. Tun chueh, 蠢然 'ch'un ,ín. Ch'un jen.

Bunion, a corn, 鷄眼 ,kai 'ngán. Kí yen.

Bunk, a case or frame of boards used for a bed, 床 ,ch'ong. Ch'wáng, 床架 ,ch'ong ká'. Ch'wáng kiá.

Bunker, a large bin for various things, 倉 ,ts'ong. Ts'áng; a coal bunker, 煤炭倉 ,múi t'án' ,ts'ong. Mei t'án ts'áng.

Bunn, } in China, a small cake, or a kind of sweet
Bun, } bread, 光頭酥 ,kwong ,t'au ,sú. Kwáng t'au sú, 光頭餅 ,kwong ,t'au 'peng. Kwáng t'au ping, 饅頭餅 ,mán ,t'au 'peng. Mwán t'au ping, 餅飩 'peng t'ok,. Ping t'oh, 甜餅 ,t'ím 'peng. T'ien ping; ditto fried in oil, 油煎 ,yau ,túi. Yú túi, 煎餡 ,tsín ,túi. Tsien túi, 隔年煎餡 kák, ,nín ,tsín ,túi. Keh nien tsien túi; buns with

* This and the following sentence express more than even a large bouquet of flowers. ‡ Applied to birds.

currants, 葡萄子餅 ˏp'ò ˏt'ò ʿtsz ʿpeng. P'ú t'áu tsz ping; ditto without currants, muffins, 馬嗎 ʿmá ˏfin.

Bunt, the middle part or cavity of a sail, 帳 ʿlí chéung'. Lí cháng.

Bunt, to swell out, 脹大 chéung' tái². Cháng tá; to push with the horns, 觸 ch'ukˎ. Ch'uh, 抄 (?) ˏch'áu. Ch'áu.

Bunter, a woman who picks up rags in the streets, 執爛野婆 chap, lán² ʿyé ˏp'o. Chih lán yé p'o; a vulgar woman, 嘣鮓婆 ʿlá ʿchá ˏp'o.

Bunting, } a thin woolen stuff, of which the flags
Buntine, } are made, 羽布 ʿü pò'. Yú pú.

Buntlines, ropes fastened to cringles on the bottom of square sails, 帳纜仔 ʿlí lám² ʿtsai.

Buoy, a floating mark, 浮泡 ˏfau ʿp'ò. Fau p'áu, 浮號 ˏfau hò². Fau háu; ditto made of wood, as used in China, 浮桴 ˏfau ˏfú. Fau fú; ditto for an anchor, 錨泡 ˏnáu ʿp'ò, 錨漂 ˏnáu p'iú'; life buoy, 救命圈 kau' meng² ˏhün. Kiú ming k'iuen, 浮水圈 ˏfau ʿshui ˏhün. Fau shwui k'iuen.

Buoy, to keep afloat in a fluid, 浮 ˏfau. Fau, 浮在水面 ˏfau tsoi² ʿshui mín². Fau tsái shwui mien, 浮泛 ˏfau fán'. Fau fán; to buoy up one's hopes, 撫慰人 ʿfú wai' ˏyan. Fú wei jin; to fix buoys, as a direction to mariners, 安水泡 ˏon ʿshui ʿp'ò, 安水號 ˏon ʿshui hò². Ngán shwui háu.

Buoy-rope 浮桴纜 ˏfau ˏfú lám². Fau fú lán.

Buoyancy, the quality of floating on the surface of the water, 自能浮者 tsz² ˏnang ˏfau ʿché. Tsz nang fau ché, 噲浮者 ʿúi ˏfau ʿché, 噲浮起者 ʿúi ˏfau ʿhí ʿché; specific lightness, 輕浮者 ˏheng ˏfau ʿché. K'ing fau ché; lightness of spirits, 輕浮 ˏheng ˏfau. K'ing fau; animation, 快活 fái' útˎ. Kw'ái hwoh.

Buoyant, floating, 浮泛 ˏfau fán'. Fau fán, 汎漂 fán' ˏp'iú. Fán p'iáu; light, 輕泛 ˏheng fán'. K'ing fán.

Buoyantly, in a buoyant manner, 輕然 ˏheng ˏín. K'ing jen, 快然 fái' ˏín. Kw'ái jen.

Buoyed, kept afloat on the water, 使浮泛 ʿsz ˏfau fán'. Shí fau fán; supported, 撫慰過 ʿfú wai' kwo'. Fú wei kwo.

Bupleuron 茈相 (?) ʿts'z séung'. Ts'z siáng.

Buprestidans, a tribe of coleopterous insects, of brilliant metallic color, 金虫 ˏkam ˏch'ung. Kin ch'ung.

Bur, } a chamber, 間房 ˏkán ˏfong. Kien fáng,
Bour, } 房子 ˏfong ʿtsz. Fáng tsz; a cottage, 廬舍
Bor, } ˏlü shé'. Lü shié.

Bur, a rough prickly covering of the seeds of certain plants, 勒 lakˎ. Leh; the bur of the covering of a shell, 壳蓋勒 hok, k'oi' lakˎ. Ko k'ái leh; burreed, 蘆葦 ˏlò ʿwai. Lú wei; a roughness in sounding the letter R, 說R之音 shütˎ R ˏchí ˏyam. Shwoh R chí yin.

Burbot, a fish of the genus gadus, shaped like an eel, 魚名 ˏü ˏmeng. Yú ming, 鱔魚名 ʿshín ˏü ˏmeng. Shen yú ming.

Burden * (also written burthen), 擔 ˏtám. Tán, 担 ˏtám. Tán, 負 fú². Fú, 挑 ˏt'iú. T'iáu, 肩 ˏkín. Kien; that which is borne or carried on the shoulder, 一擔 yatˎ tám'. Yih tán, 一肩 yatˎ ˏkín. Yih kien; that which is carried accross the shoulder, 一挑 yatˎ ˏt'iú. Yih t'iáu; that which is carried on the back, 一負 yatˎ fú². Yih fú; that which is borne with difficulty, 苦難 ʿfú nán². K'ú nán, 辛苦 ˏsan ʿfú. Sin k'ú; that which is grievous, 艱難 ˏkán ˏnán. Kien nán; a birth, 生出者 ˏshang ch'utˎ ʿché. Sang ch'uh ché; a heavy burden, 重担 chung² tám'. Chung tán, 大担 tái² tám'. Tá tán, 重負 chung² fú². Chung fú; a beast of burden, 駝獸 ˏt'o shau². T'o shau, 馱獸 ˏt'o shau². T'o shau; the burden of a ship, 船貨 ˏshün fo'. Ch'uen ho; a ton (ship's measurement), 一頓 yatˎ tun². Yih tun; to carry a burden, 担一擔 ˏtám yatˎ tám'. Tán yih tán; to be a burden to me, 監我大難 ˏkám ʿngo tái² ˏnán. Kien wo tá nán, 替人做牛 t'ai' ˏyan tsò² ˏngau. T'í jin tso niú; to bear a heavy burden, or to have a responsible situation, 負重 fú² chung². Fú chung, 重任 chung² yam². Chung jin.

Burden, to load, as a ship, 落貨 lokˎ fo'. Loh ho, 下貨 ʿhá fo'. Hiá ho; to encumber a person with weight, 加重任 ˏká chung² yam². Kiá chung jin, 加勞 ˏká ˏlò. Kiá láu; to oppress with any thing grievous, 煩 ˏfán. Fán, 煩勞 ˏfán ˏlò. Fán láu, 難爲人 ˏnán ˏwai ˏyan. Nán wei jin, 俾人辛苦 ʿpí ˏyan ˏsan ʿfú. Pí jin sin k'ú, 加難 ˏká ˏnán. Kiá nán; to surcharge, 勒 lakˎ. Leh; to burden with heavy taxes, 勒徵 lakˎ ˏching. Leh ching, 勒收 lakˎ ˏshau. Leh shau, 勒價 lakˎ ká'. Leh kiá; to burden with contributions, 勒捐 lakˎ ˏkün. Leh kiuen.

Burdened, loaded with weight, 擔 ˏtám. Tán, 負 fú². Fú; oppressed, 受難 shau² nán². Shau nán, 受辛苦 shau² ˏsan ʿfú. Shau sin k'ú, 受勒索 shau² lakˎ sokˎ. Shau leh soh; burdened with lazy fellows, 當爛人牛 ˏtong lán² ˏyan ˏngau.

Burdener, one who loads, 落野者 lokˎ ʿyé ʿché. Loh yé ché, 落貨者 lokˎ fo' ʿché. Loh ho ché; an oppressor, 勒索者 lakˎ sokˎ ʿché. Leh soh ché, 勒人者 lakˎ ˏyan ʿché. Leh jin ché, 虐人者 yéukˎ ˏyan ʿché. Yoh jin ché.

Burdensome, grievous to be borne, 難當 ˏnán ˏtong. Nán táng, 難堪 ˏnán ˏhòm. Nán k'án, 煩 ˏfán. Fán; causing uneasiness or fatigue, 辛苦 ˏsan ʿfú. Sin k'ú, 難受慨 ˏnán shau² ké'; vexatious, 煩悶慨 ˏfán mún² ké', 淹悶的 ˏím mún² tikˎ. Yen mwán tih; burdensome ceremonies, 煩禮 ˏfán ʿlai. Fán lí, 多禮 ˏto ʿlai. To lí.

Burdensomness, the quality of being burdensome,

* In the Delegates' version of the O. Testament the word "Burden" has often been omitted, or 兆 &c. been substituted. We think, 難, 所指之難, 所必臨之難 would more agree with the S. text and with the Ch. idiom.

難當者 ˏnán ˏtong ʿché. Nán táng ché, 艱苦 ˏkán ʿfú. Kien k'ú, 辛苦 ˏsan ʿfú. Sin k'ú; oppressiveness, 艱難 ˏkán ˏnán. Kien nán.

Bureau, a chest of drawers, for keeping papers &c., 寫字櫃 ʿsé tsz² kwai². Sié tsz kwei, 寫字箱 ʿsé tsz² ˏséung. Sié tsz siáng; ditto for keeping clothing, 衣櫃 ˏí kwai². Í kwei; department for the transaction of business by a public functionary, 部 pò². Pú; the office or comptoir, 衙門 ˏngá ˏmún. Yá mun, 寫字樓 ʿsé tsz² ˏlau. Sié tsz lau.

Bureaucracy 官政 ˏkún ching². Kwán ching; arbitrary government of officials, 專之官政 ˏchün ˏchí ˏkún ching². Chuen chí kwán ching.

Burette, an instrument for dividing a fluid into hundredth or thousandths, 分水器 ˏfan ʿshui hí². Fan shwui k'í, 分水針 ˏfan ʿshui ˏcham. Fan shwui chin.

Burg, a city, 城 ˏshing. Ching.

Burg-mote, a borough court, 城的衙門 ˏshing tik, ˏngá ˏmún. Ching tih yá mun, 邑之衙門 yap, ˏchí ˏngá ˏmún. Yih chí yá mun.

Burgage 侯畿 ˏhau ˏkí. Hau k'í.

Burgamot, } 梨名 ˏlí ˏmeng. Lí ming; a kind of
Bergamot, } perfume, 香水名 ˏhéung ʿshui ˏmeng. Hiáng shwui ming.

Burgeois 中樣錫字 ˏchung yéung² sek, tsz². Chung yáng sih tsz.

Burger-master, an acquatic fowl, 水鳥名 ʿshui ʿniú ˏmeng. Shwui niáu ming.

Burgess, an inhabitant of a borough, or walled town, 居城者 ˏkü ˏshing ʿché. Kü ching ché, 城民 ˏshing ˏman. Ching min; a magistrate of certain towns, 縣主 ün² ʿchü. Yuen chú.

Burggrave, in Germany, a hereditary commander of a burg or castle, 伯 pák,. Peh, 世襲伯爵 shai² tsap, pák, tséuk,. Shí sih peh tsioh.

Burg, see Borough.

Burg-brech, a fine imposed on a burg, for a breach of the peace, 罰花紅 fát, ˏfá ˏhung. Fáh hwá hung, 罰銀 fát, ˏngan. Fáh yin.

Burgh-master 邑長 yap, ʿchéung. Yih cháng, 縣主 ün² ʿchü. Yuen chú.

Burgher, an inhabitant of a burg or borough, 邑人 yap, ˏyan. Yih jin, 居城者 ˏkü ˏshing ʿché. Kü ching ché; one who enjoys the privileges of a place, 土人 ʿt'ò ˏyan. T'ú jin, 本土人 ʿpún ʿt'ò ˏyan. Pún t'ú jin, 赤子 ch'ik, ʿtsz. Ch'ih tsz.

Burghership, the state or privilege of a burgher, 係土人 hai² ʿt'ò ˏyan. Hí t'ú jin.

Burglar, one guilty of nocturnal housebreaking, 狗盜 ʿkau tò². Kau táu, 鼠盜 ʿshü tò². Shú táu, 夜賊 yé² ts'ák, Yé ts'ih, 强盜 ˏk'éung tò². K'iáng táu, 强賊 ˏk'éung ts'ák, K'iáng ts'ih, 明火賊 ˏming ʿfo ts'ák, Ming ho ts'ih.

Burglarious, pertaining to burglary, 破屋搶物的 p'o' uk, ʿts'éung mat, tik,. P'o uh ts'iáng wuh tih, 破屋刼物慨 p'o' uk, kíp, mat, ké'; constituting the crime of burglary, 破屋刼物之罪 p'o' uk, kíp, mat, ˏchí tsúi². P'o uh kieh wuh chí tsúi.

Burglariously, with an intent to commit burglary, 入屋想刼 yap, uk, ʿséung kíp,. Jih uh siáng kieh, 入屋意欲行刼 yap, uk, ʿí yuk, ˏhang kíp,. Jih uh í yuh hang kieh; in the manner of a burglar, 狗盜嗽像 ʿkau tò² ʿkòm yéung². Kau táu kán yáng.

Burglary, the act or crime of nocturnal housebreaking, 打明火 ʿtá ˏming ʿfo. Tá ming ho, 入屋打刼 yap, uk, ʿtá kíp,. Jih uh tá kieh, 明場打刼 ˏming ˏch'éung ʿtá kíp,. Ming ch'áng tá kieh, 破屋搶刼 p'o' uk, ʿts'éung kíp,.

Burgomaster 縣主 ün² ʿchü. Yuen chú, 邑長 yap, ʿchéung. Yih cháng.

Burgout, a kind of thick gruel used by seaman, 决粥 küt, chuk,. Kiueh chuh.

Burgundy, a kind of wine, so called from Burgundy, in France, 布管地酒 Pòkúntí ʿtsau. Púkwántí tsiú.

Burgundy pitch 布管地松樹膠 Pòkúntí ˏts'ung - shü² ˏkáu. Púkwántí sung shú kiáu.

Burh, burg, 城 ˏshing. Ching.

Burial, the act of burying a deceased person, 喪葬 ˏsong tsong². Sáng tsáng, 出喪 ch'ut, ˏsong. Ch'uh sáng, 葬山 tsong² ˏshán. Tsáng shán, 安葬 ˏon tsong². Ngán tsáng, 埋葬 ˏmái tsong². Mái tsáng, 瘞埋 í' ˏmái. Í mái, 出山 ch'ut, ˏshán. Ch'uh shán; to bury in a shallow grave, 殯葬 pan' tsong². Pin tsáng, 出殯 ch'ut, pan'. Ch'uh pin; the church service for funerals, 埋葬之禮 ˏmái tsong² ˏchí ʿlai. Mái tsáng chí lí, 喪葬之禮 ˏsong tsong² ˏchí ʿlai. Sáng tsáng chí lí; the act of placing anything under earth or water, 埋葬 ˏmái tsong²; to attend a burial, 送喪 sung² ˏsong. Sung sáng, 送殯 sung² pan'. Sung pin; to prepare for burial, 殯殮 pan' ʿlím. Pin lien.

Burial-place, a place appropriated to the burial of the dead, 葬山 tsong² ˏshán. Tsáng shán, 塚地 ʿch'ung tí². Ch'ung tí, 塚陵 ʿch'ung ˏling. Ch'ung ling, 塋域 ˏying wik, Ying yih, 墳垠 ˏfán ˏngan. Fán yin, 佳城 ˏkái ˏshing. Kiá ching, 墳山 ˏfan ˏshán. Fan shán, 夜臺 yé² ˏt'oi. Yé t'ái, 窀穸 ˏchun tsik,. Chun tsih, 穸 ʿpín. Pien; the christians' burial place, 塚園 ʿch'ung ˏün. Ch'ung ynen, 墳塋 ˏfán ˏying. Fán ying; a family burial ground, 先塋 ˏsín ˏying. Sien ying; a public burial ground *, 義塚 í' ʿch'ung. Í ch'ung; a general burial-place, 亂葬崗 lün² tsong² ˏkong. Lwán tsáng káng; a burial-place for strangers, 旅墳 ʿlü ˏfan. Lü fan.

Buried, deposited in a grave or in the earth, 葬埋過 tsong² ˏmái kwo². Tsáng mái kwo, 入黃坭窀 yap, ˏwong ˏnai ˏlung. Jih hwáng ní lung, 入地窀 yap, tí² ˏlung. Jih tí lung, 瘞玉 í' yuk, Í juh, 瘞埋過 í' ˏmái kwo². Í mái kwo; buried in obscurity, 埋沒 ˏmái mút, Mái muh.

* The ground purchased and presented to the community for the burial of the poor.

Burier, one who buries a deceased person, 主葬 'chü tsong'. Chú tsáng, 主葬者 'chü tsong' 'ché. Chú tsáng ché; natives, who guard the graves and bury the dead, 土工 't'ò ˏkung. T'ú kung, 山狗 ˏshán 'kau. Shán kau.

Burin, an instrument for engraving, 鏨刀 tsám² ˏtò. Tsán táu.

Burke, to murder a person with the intention of selling the body for dessection, 殺人以賣屍 shát, ˏyan 'í mái² ˏshí. Sháh jin í mái shí.

Burked, murdered, 殺而賣過 shát, ˏí mái² kwo'. Sháh rh mái kwo.

Burl, to pick burls, or knots from cloth in the process of fulling, 拾布粒 shap, pò' nap,. Shih pú lih, 撿布粒 'kím pò' nap,. Kien pú lih.

Burlace, a sort of grape, 葡萄子名 ˏp'ò ˏt'ò 'tsz ˏmeng. P'ú t'áu tsz ming.

Burlaps, coarse shirtings, 粗布 ˏts'ò pò'. Ts'ú pú.

Burler, a dresser of cloth, 拾布粒者 shap, pò' nap, 'ché. Shih pú lih ché, 撿布粒者 'kím pò' nap, 'ché. Kien pú lih ché.

Burlesque, jocular tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images, 優伶 ˏyau ˏling. Yú ling, 戲謔 hí' yéuk,. Hí yoh, 笑言 siú' ˏín. Siáu yen, 譏辭 ˏkí ˏts'z. Kí ts'z.

Burlesque, satire, 白嘲 pák, ˏcháu. Peh cháu, 白帖 pák, t'íp,. Peh t'ieh, 白抄 pák, ˏch'áu. Peh ch'áu; buffoonery, 弄戲 lung² hí'. Lung hí, 優戲 ˏyau hí'. Yú hí, 俳戲 ˏp'ái hí'. P'ái hí.

Burlesque, to turn into ridicule, 譏笑 ˏkí siú'. Kí siáu; to make ludicrous by representation, 弄戲 lung² hí'. Lung hí.

Burlesquer, one who burlesques, 詭馬人 'kwai 'má ˏyan. Kwei má jin, 俳伶人 ˏp'ái ˏling ˏyan. P'ái ling jin.

Burletta, a comic opera, 俳優 ˏp'ái ˏyau. P'ái yú.

Burliness, bulk, 厚大者 hau² tái² 'ché. Hau tá ché.

Burling-iron 拾布粒鉗 shap, pò' nap, ˏk'ím. Shih pú lih k'ien.

Burly, great in bulk, 厚大 hau² tái². Hau tá, 廣大 'kwong tái². Kwáng tá; timid, 畏縮 wai' shuk,. Wei shuh; falsely great, 釀大 yéung² tái². Niáng tá; boisterous, 吧嘲嘅 ˏpá pai' ké'.

Burmah, the Kingdom of, 緬甸國 Míntín kwok,. Mientien kwoh; the capital of Burmah, 阿瓦 Ongá. Oyá.

Burn (pret. and pp. burned and burnt), to consume with fire, 燒 ˏshiú. Sháu, 焚 ˏfan. Fan, 火焚 'fo ˏfan. Ho fan, 火燒 'fo ˏshiú. Ho sháu, 火化 'fo fá'. Ho hwá, 燃燒 ˏín ˏshiú. Jen sháu, 然 ˏín. Jen, 火然 'fo ˏín. Ho jen, 樵 ˏts'iú. Ts'iáu, 爍 'háu. Háu, 爇燋 sít, ˏtsiú. Seh tsiáu, 熾 ch'í'. Ch'í, 灼 chéuk,. Choh, 炙 ˏfan. Fan, 爚 yéuk,. Yoh, 熾 hí'. Hí, 燀 'chín. Chen, 爍 ˏcháu. Cháu, 爛 lám.² Lán, 烽 fung'. Fung, 熺 ˏhí. Hí, 焯 fau². Fau, 燻 siú'. Siáu, 糟 ˏts'ò. Ts'áu, 燎 'láu. Liáu, 焌 tsun'. Tsiun, 燃 ngan². Yin, 焢 ˏk'ung. K'ung; to burn charcoal, 燒炭 ˏshiú t'án'. Sháu t'án, 燒杉炭 ˏshiú ch'ám' t'án'. Sháu shán t'án; to burn jungle, 焚山草 ˏfan ˏshán 'ts'ò. Fan shán ts'áu, 燒山草 ˏshiú ˏshán 'ts'ò. Sháu shán ts'áu, 烧 'sín. Sien, 爐 hí'. K'í, 爐 lü². Lü; to burn the grass in the field, cut or otherwise, 燒田草 ˏshiú ˏt'ín 'ts'ò. Sháu t'ien ts'áu, 焚 ˏfán. Fán, 瞭 ˏláu. Láu; to burn lime, 燒灰 ˏshiú ˏfúi. Sháu hwui, 燒石灰 ˏshiú shek, ˏfúi. Sháu shih hwui; to burn bricks, 燒磚 ˏshiú ˏchün. Sháu chuen, 燒甎 ˏshiú ˏchün. Sháu chuen; to burn tiles, 燒瓦 ˏshiú 'ngá. Sháu yá; to burn earthenware, 燒瓦器 ˏshiú 'ngá hí'. Sháu yá k'í; to burn crockery ware, 燒磁器 ˏshiú ˏts'z hí'. Sháu ts'z k'í; to burn books, 焚書 ˏfan ˏshü. Fan shú; to burn the moxa, 灸艾 chek, ngái². Chih yái, 艾灼 ngái² chéuk,. Yái choh; to burn a dead body, 焚屍 ˏfan ˏshí. Fan shí, 臣 ˏí. Í, 化屍 fá' ˏshí. Hwá shí, 火屍 'fo ˏshí. Ho shí; to burn the body of a priest, 闍維 ˏshé ˏwai. Shié wei, 茶毗 ˏch'á ˏp'í. Ch'á p'í; to burn paper-cloth, 燒衣 ˏshiú ˏí. Sháu í, 化衣 fá' ˏí. Hwá í, 燒衣寶 ˏshiú ˏí 'pò. Sháu í páu; to burn incense, 燒香 ˏshiú ˏhéung. Sháu hiáng, 焚香 ˏfan ˏhéung. Fan hiáng; to burn paper, when worshipping their ancestors, 燒紙 ˏshiú 'chí. Sháu chí; to burn up, 燒化 ˏshiú fá'. Sháu hwá, 焚化 ˏfan fá'. Fan hwá, 火化 'fo fá'. Ho hwá; to burn out, 盡燒 tsun² ˏshiú. Tsin sháu, 燒嗟 ˏshiú sái'. Sháu sái, 盡行焚燬 tsun² ˏhang ˏfan 'wai. Tsin hang fan wei; to burn in, to brand, 烙 lok,. Loh; to burn the filth of a ship's bottom, 燂船 ˏt'ám ˏshün. T'án ch'uen; to burn one alive, 燒死 ˏshiú 'sz. Sháu sz, 夾生燒死 káp, ˏshang ˏshiú 'sz. Kiáh sang sháu sz; to burn a few additional faggots of grass, 燂幾灶火 ˏt'ám 'kí tsò' 'fo. T'án kí tsáu ho; burn it! 燒之 ˏshiú ˏchí. Sháu chí, 火之 'fo ˏchí. Ho chí, 燃之 ˏín ˏchí. Jen chí, 焚之 ˏfan ˏchí. Fan chí; to burn wood, 燒柴 ˏshiú ˏch'ái. Sháu ch'ái; to burn coal, 燒炭 ˏshiú t'án'. Sháu t'án; to burn the ken, 起尾注 'hí 'mí chü'. K'í wí chú, 阨食 ngák, shik,; to burn the flowergun, 燒花砲 ˏshiú ˏfá p'áu'. Sháu hwá p'áu.

Burn, to be on fire, 燒着 ˏshiú chéuk,. Sháu choh, 燒着了 ˏshiú chéuk, 'liú. Sháu choh liáu; to burn, as a house, 失火 shat, 'fo. Shih ho, 火燭 'fo chuk,. Ho chuh, 祝融下 chuk, ˏyung 'há. Chuh yung hiá, 遇回祿 ü² ˏúi luk,. Yú hwui luh, 不戒於火 pat, kái' ˏü 'fo. Puh kiái yú ho; to shine, 發光 fát, ˏkwong. Fáh kwáng; to be inflamed with passion, 慾火癡纏 * yuk, 'fo ˏch'í ˏch'ín. Yuh ho ch'í ch'en, 痛愛 t'ung' oi'. T'ung ngái, 痛惜 t'ung' sik,. T'ung sih; to burn dim and faint, 暗光 òm' ˏkwong. Ngán kwáng, 微光 ˏmí ˏkwong. Wí kwáng; to burn with rage, 頭殼頂爆烟 ˏt'au hok, 'teng páu' ˏín. T'au koh ting páu yen, 烈怒 lít, nò². Lieh nú, 火起 'fo 'hí. Ho k'í, 心中發火 ˏsam ˏchung fát, 'fo. Sin chung fáh ho; to be in a glow, 熱心 ít, ˏsam.

* The first sentence is chiefly used in a vulgar sense.

Jeh sin, 火氣漸起 'fo hí' tsím² 'hí. Ho k'í tsien k'í; to be affectet with a sensation of heat, 發熱 fát, ít₂. Fáh jeh, 發燒 fát, ₍shiú. Fáh sháu; to burn out, 燒到息 ₍shiú tò' sik,. Sháu táu sih; to make the fire burn, 囑爐 lau² ₍lò, 透火 t'au' 'fo. Tau ho; to burn incessantly, 爛燸 ₍lím ₍í. Lien í, 唔歇火 ₍m hít, 'fo.

Burn, a small stream or rivulet, 溪 ₍k'ai. K'í.

Burn, burns, a hurt or injury of the flesh, caused by the action of the fire, 火傷 'fo ₍shéung. Ho sháng, 火瘍 'fo ₍yéung. Ho yáng, 火灼 'fo chéuk,. Ho choh, 火炙 'fo chek,. Ho chih; the operation of burning or baking, 燒者 ₍shiú 'ché. Sháu ché.

Burned, } consumed with fire, 燒過 ₍shiú kwo'.
Burnt, } Sháu kwo, 燒了 * ₍shiú 'liú. Sháu liáu, 焦 ₍tsiú. Tsiáu.

Burner, a person who sets fire to anything, 燒者 ₍shiú 'ché. Sháu ché, 透火者 t'au' 'fo 'ché. T'au ho ché, 放火者 fong' 'fo 'ché. Fáng ho ché.

Burnet, pimpinella, 地榆 (?) tí² ₍ü. Tí yú.

Burning, consuming with fire, 燒 ₍shiú. Sháu; burning with rage, 烈怒 lít₂ nò². Lieh nú; a burning mirror, 陽鑒 ₍yéung sui². Yáng sui; raging as fire, 烈火 lít₂ 'fo. Lieh ho; glowing, 紅火 ₍hung 'fo. Hung ho, 火烘 'fo hung²; burning wells, 火井 'fo 'tseng. Ho tsing.

Burning, much heated, 好熱 'hò ít₂. Háu jeh; ardent, 熱心 ít₂ ₍sam. Jeh sin; a fiery disposition, 火氣 'fo hí', 火性 'fo sing'. Ho sing; the burning deserts, 炎地 ₍ím tí². Yen tí; burning hot, 燥烈 ts'ò' lít₂. Ts'áu lieh; a smell of burning, 燥火之氣 ts'ò' 'fo ₍chí hí'. Ts'áu ho chí k'í, 斯 ₍sz. Sz; head burning hot, 頭壳熱 ₍t'au hok, hing'.

Burning-glass 火鏡 'fo keng'. Ho king, 取火鏡 'ts'ü 'fo keng'. Ts'ü ho king.

Burning-mirror 陽鑒 ₍yéung sui². Yáng sui, 凸鏡 tat₂ keng'. Tuh king.

Burnish, to polish by friction, 研光 ₍ín ₍kwong. Yen kwáng, 磨光 ₍mo ₍kwong. Mo kwáng, 打磨 'tá ₍mo. Tá mo, 做 'ch'ong. Ch'áng, 研到光 ₍ín tò' ₍kwong. Yen táu kwáng, 唶 'sháng, 琯 wan². Yun, 璕 wan². Yun, 鎣 ₍ying. Ying, 刮削 kwát, séuk,. Kwáh sioh; to burnish metal, 打磨 'tá ₍mo. Tá mo.

Burnish, to grow bright, 生好瑩 ₍shang 'hò wing', 瑩潤 wing' yun², 生光滑 ₍shang ₍kwong wát₂. Sang kwáng hwáh; to grow, 生大 ₍shang tái². Sang tá; to spread out, 生肥大 ₍shang ₍fí tái². Sang fí tá.

Burnish, gloss, 瑩潤 wing' yun². Ying jun, 光滑 ₍kwong wát₂. Kwáng hwáh, 光滑者 ₍kwong wát₂ 'ché. Kwáng hwáh ché; brightness, 銑 'sín. Sien, 光靚 ₍kwong leng'. Kwáng ling, 閃光 'shím ₍kwong. Shen kwáng; lustre, 瑩 wing'. Ying.

Burnished, polished, 磨光過 ₍mo ₍kwong kwo'. Mo kwáng kwo, 琯過 wan² kwo'. Yun kwo, 打磨過 'tá ₍mo kwo'. Tá mo kwo, 唶光過 'sháng ₍kwong kwo'; made glossy, 光滑 ₍kwong wát₂. Kwáng hwáh, 光靚 ₍kwong leng'. Kwáng ling; burnished metal, 銑 'sín. Sien, 鑠金 yéuk, ₍kam. Lih kin, 光爛 ₍kwong lán². Kwáng lán; burnished, as a gem, 光滑的玉 ₍kwong wát₂ tik, yuk₂. Kwáng hwáh tih yuh, 瑩 wing'. Ying, 光潤 ₍kwong yun². Kwáng jun.

Burnisher, the person who polishes, 磨光者 ₍mo ₍kwong 'ché. Mo kwáng ché; an agate burnisher, 瑪瑙研 'má 'nò ₍ín. Má náu yen; an iron burnisher, 鏤金棒 tò² ₍kam 'páng. Tú kin páng.

Burnishing, polishing, 研光 ₍ín ₍kwong. Yen kwáng, 磨光 ₍mo ₍kwong. Mo kwáng; making smooth and glossy, 做光瑩 tsò² ₍kwong wing'. Tso kwáng ying, 整光滑 'ching ₍kwong wát₂. Ching kwáng hwáh; burnishing-stick, 鏤金棒 tò² ₍kam 'páng. Tú kin páng.

Burnoose, } an upper cloak or garment among the
Burnos, } Arabs, 大衫 tái² ₍shám. Tá sán, 大蔓 tái² ₍lau.

Burnt, consumed, 火化了 'fo fá' 'liú. Ho hwá liáu, 火化過 'fo fá' kwo'. Ho hwá kwo, 燒晒 ₍shiú sái', 燒了 ₍shiú 'liú. Sháu liáu; scourched by fire, 燥 ts'ò'. Ts'áu; ditto by the heat of the sun, 晒毀了 shái' 'wai 'liú. Sháí wei liáu, 曝毀了 puk₂ 'wai 'liú. Puh wei liéu.

Burnt-ear, a disease in grain, by which the seed is rendered abortive, and its coat covered with a black powder, 黑子 hak, 'tsz. Heh tsz.

Burnt-offering *, something offered, and burnt on the altar, as an atonement for sin, 燔祭 ₍fán tsai'. Fán tsí, 焚祭 ₍fan tsai'. Fan tsí.

Burr, a roughness in sounding the letter R, 講R之囉聲 'kong R ₍chí ₍hái ₍shing, 嘴 ch'éuk,; the lobe of the ear, 耳珠 'í ₍chü. Rh chú; the round knob of a horn next a deer's head, 鰓 ₍soi. Sái, 鹿角之下叉 luk₂ kok, ₍chí há² ₍ch'á. Luh koh chí hiá chá.

Burr-pump, } a large kind of pump, 大水節 tái²
Bilge-pump, } 'shui tsít,. Tá shwui tsieh, 大水濺 tái² 'shui tsít,.

Burr-stone, } a stone used for making mill-stones,
Buhr-stone, } 磨石 ₍mo shek₂. Mo shih.

Burras-pipe, an instrument or vessel used by surgeons to keep corroding powders in, 燒石盒 ₍shiú shek₂ hòp₂. Sháu shih hoh, 燒粉筒 ₍shiú 'fan ₍t'ung. Sháu fan t'ung.

Burrel, the red butter pear, 紅乳油梨 ₍hung 'ü ₍yau ₍lí. Hung jü yú lí.

Burrel-fly, the gad-bee, 蠛蠓 ₍fí ₍mong. Fí máng.

Burrel-shot, small shot, as nails, stones &c., 碎鐵 sui' t'ít,. Sui t'ieh, 散碼 'sán 'má.

Burrow, see Burgh and Borough.

Burrow, a hollow place in the earth, 穴 üt₂. Yueh, 竇 tau². Tau, 竇穴 tau² üt₂. Tau yueh; a rabbit's burrow, 兎穴 t'ò' üt₂. T'ú yueh; a subterranean residence, such as the poor ancient Chinese used

* The latter sentence stands chiefly for the past participle.

* Vid. Genesis 22, 2-12; Numbers 23, 1. ff; 2 Sam. 6, 17. 18; Job 1, 5. Ps. 20, 2, Ps. 50, 8. Ps. 51, 18.

to inhabit, 陶窡 ˏt'ò fukˎ. T'áu fuh, 地垒 tí² shatˎ. Tí shih, 窡窟 fukˎ fatˎ. Fuh kuh, 地窟 tí² fatˎ. Tí kuh.

Burrow, to excavate a hole under ground, 打地竈 'tá tí² ˏlung. Tá tí lung, 掘窟 kwat₂ fatˎ. Kiueh kuh, 掘竇 kwat₂ tau². Kiueh tau, 開地竈 ˏhoi tí² ˏlung. K'ái tí lung, 穿竇窖 ˏch'ün tau² káu'. Ch'uen tau kiáu, 掘穴 kwat₂ üt₂. Kiueh yueh, 竈地爲穴 ts'ui' tí² ˏwai üt₂. Ts'ui tí wei yueh, 拯豚 ch'ikˎ ˏfúi. Ch'ih hwui; to burrow like a pig, 爬地竈 ˏp'á tí² ˏlung. P'á tí lung, 豕發土 'ch'í fátˎ 't'ò. Ch'í fáh t'ú, 爬空 ˏp'á watˎ; to burrow like insects, 蟄 chat₂. Chih, 蛛 ˏfúi. Hwui; to lodge in any deep or concealed place, 空空自藏 wátˎ ˏhung tsz² ˏts'ong. Wáh k'ung tsz tsáng, 空通嚮躊 wátˎ ˏt'ung ˏlai ˏmau, 穴居 üt₂ ˏkü. Yueh kü, 藏於穴 ˏts'ong ˏü üt₂. Tsáng yú yueh.

Burrowing, lodging in a burrow, 藏於穴 ˏts'ong ˏü üt₂. Tsáng yú yueh, 躊於竈 ˏmau ˏü ˏlung; the burrowing spider, 土蜘蛛 't'ò ˏchí ˏchü. T'ú chí chú, 螳蟷 chat₂ ˏtong. Chih táng, 王蛛蝪 ˏwong t'ítˎ ˏt'ong. Hwáng t'ieh t'áng.

Bursar, a treasurer, 掌櫃 'chéung kwai². Cháng kwei, 掌銀櫃 'chéung ˏngan kwai². Cháng yin kwei, 管賬 'kún chéung'. Kwán cháng; a student, to whom a stipend is paid out of a purse, 義學庠院 í² hok₂ ˏts'éung ün². Í hioh ts'iáng yuen.

Bursarship, the office of a bursar, 管賬職 'kún chéung' chikˎ. Kwán cháng chih, 掌櫃職 'chéung kwai² chikˎ. Cháng kwei chih.

Bursary, the treasury of a college, or monastery, 庫房 fú' ˏfong. K'ú fáng; a stipend for the support of indigent students in a university, or college, 學俸 hok₂ 'fung. Hioh fung.

Burse, bourse, an exchange, 商人公所 ˏshéung ˏyan ˏkung 'sho. Sháng jin kung so.

Burst (pret. and pp. burst) to break open with force, 爆開 páu' ˏhoi. Páu k'ái, 爆散 páu' sán'. Páu sán, 發掙 fátˎ cháng², 破開 p'o' ˏhoi. P'o k'ái, 爆斷 páu' 't'ün, 斷 't'ün. Twán, 爆裂 páu' lít₂. Páu lieh, 發坼 fátˎ ch'ákˎ. Fáh ch'ih; to burst like a bag, 破裂 p'o' lít₂. P'o lieh, 裂開 lít₂ ˏhoi. Lieh k'ái, 幡 'fan. Fan; to burst like a sausage, 掙開 cháng² ˏhoi, 掙裂 cháng² lít₂, 破 p'o'. P'o; to burst to pieces, 破碎 p'o' sui'. P'o sui; to break away, 斷橛 't'ün küt₂; to burst upon with violence, 突然而來 tat₂ ˏín ˏí ˏloi. Tuh jen rh lái, 突如其來 tat₂ ˏü ˏk'í ˏloi. Tuh jú k'í lái; to rush upon suddenly, 衝突前來 ˏch'ung tat₂ ˏts'ín ˏloi. Ch'ung tuh ts'ien lái, 突然撞至 tat₂ ˏín chong² chí'. Tuh jen chwáng chí; to issue suddenly, 突然而出 tat₂ ˏín ˏí ch'utˎ. Tuh jen rh ch'uh, 突然衝出 tat₂ ˏín ˏch'ung ch'utˎ. Tuh jen ch'ung ch'uh; to burst forth, as a stream, 洊 tsín'. Tsien; to burst forth, as fire, 構 kau'. Kau, 奮發 'fan fátˎ. Fan fáh; to burst, as an abscess, 穿 ˏch'ün. Ch'uen; to burst, as a shell, 爆散 páu' sán'. Páu sán; to burst, as a bud, 甲坼 káp, ch'ákˎ. Kiáh ch'ih, 開 ˏhoi. K'ái; to burst with laughing, 笑到氣都絕 siú' tò' hí' ˏtò tsüt₂. Siáu táu k'í tú tsiueh, 笑到絕倒 siú' tò' tsüt₂ 'tò. Siáu táu tsiueh táu, 笑到氣都咳 siú' tò' hí' ˏtò k'atˎ. Siáu táu k'í tú keh; to burst into laughter, 忽然大笑 fatˎ ˏín tái² siú'. Hwuh jen tá siáu, 發笑 fátˎ siú'. Fáh siáu; enough to make one burst, 足以絕倒 tsukˎ 'í tsüt₂ 'tò. Tsuh í tsiueh táu, 足令倒地 tsukˎ ling² 'tò tí². Tsuh ling táu tí; to burst into tears, 忽然大哭 fatˎ ˏín tái² hukˎ. Hwuh jen tá kuh, 忽有淚下 fatˎ 'yau lui² 'há. Hwuh yú lui hiá; to burst forth, as the sun, 忽然開陽 fatˎ ˏín ˏhoi ˏyéung. Hwuh jen k'ái yáng, 曈曨 ˏt'ung ˏlung. T'ung lung; to burst forth, as vegetation, 萬物發生 mán² mat₂ fátˎ ˏshang. Wán wuh fáh sang, 草木解甲 'ts'ò mukˎ 'kái káp₂. Ts'áu muh kiái kiáh; the tub's hoops have burst, 桶箍爆了 't'ung ˏfú páu' 'liú. T'ung hú páu liáu; to crak, 裂 lít₂. Lieh; to burst in the dike, 崩基圍 ˏpang ˏkí ˏwai. Pang kí wei.

Burst, to break open by force, 破開 p'o' ˏhoi. P'o k'ái, 打開 'tá ˏhoi. Tá k'ái, 擗開 p'ekˎ ˏhoi, 撞開 chong² ˏhoi. Chwáng k'ái; to open suddenly, 突開 tat₂ ˏhoi. Tuh k'ái.

Burst, an explosion, 爆散 páu' sán'. Páu sán; a violent rending, 破裂 p'o' lít₂. P'o lieh; a rupture, or hernia, 小腸疝 'siú ˏch'éung shán'. Siáu ch'áng shán; to have a burst, to have a rupture, 有小腸疝 'yau 'siú ˏch'éung shán'. Yú siáu ch'áng shán.

Burst, rent asunder by violence, 破過 p'o' kwo'. P'o kwo, 裂過 lít₂ kwo'. Lieh kwo, 爆過 páu' kwo'. Páu kwo, 爆散過 páu' sán' kwo'. Páu sán kwo.

Burstenness, the hernia, 小腸疝 'siú ˏch'éung shán'. Siáu ch'áng shán.

Burster, one who bursts, 爆者 páu' 'ché. Páu ché, 爆散者 páu² sán' 'ché. Páu sán ché, 破開者 p'o' ˏhoi 'ché. P'o k'ái ché, 破裂者 p'o' lít₂ 'ché. P'o lieh ché, 打開者 'tá ˏhoi 'ché. Tá k'ái ché.

Bursting, parting by violence, 爆者 páu' 'ché. Páu ché, 爆散 páu' sán'. Páu sán, 破者 p'o' 'ché. P'o ché, 裂 lít₂. Lieh; bursting into tears, 忽然大哭 fatˎ ˏín tái² hukˎ. Hwuh jin tá kuh; bursting like a shell, 爆散 páu' sán'. Páu sán; bursting into joy, 歡 ˏhí. Hí, 突然歡喜 tat₂ ˏín ˏfún 'hí. Tuh jen hwán hí; bursting forth like a torrent, 突然湧出 tat₂ ˏín 'yung ch'utˎ. Tuh jen jung chiuh; bursting, as a bud, 甬 'yung. Yung, 開 ˏhoi. K'ái, 坼 ch'ákˎ. Ch'ih.

Burt, a flat fish of the turbot kind, 鰈 típ₂. Tieh, 比目類 'pí mukˎ lui². Pí muh lui.

Burthen, see Burden.

Burton, a small tackle formed by two blocks or pulleys, 繘羅 lut₂ ˏlo.

Bury, see Burg and Borough.

Bury, to entomb, 壅埋 ˏung ˏmái, 葬埋 tsong' ˏmái. 埋藏 ˏmái ˏts'ong. Mái ts'áng, 瘞 í'. Í, 殯葬 pan'

tsong'. Pin tsáng, 瘞埳 í' 'òm. Í ngán, 壙 'kan. Kin, 坑 ˌhang. Kang, 堋 p'ang². P'ang, 窮 p'ang². P'ang; to cover with earth, 埋 ˌmái. Mái, 埋於地 ˌmái ˌü tí². Mái yú tí; to bury in oblivion, 丟開 ˌtiú ˌhoi. Tiáu k'ái, 盡付東流 tsun² fú² ˌtung ˌlau. Tsin fú tung liú; to bury the hatchet, 結和 kít, ˌwo. Kieh ho, 聯和 ˌlün ˌwo. Liuen ho; to bury one alive, 生葬 ˌshang tsong'. Sang tsáng, 把佢監生葬 'pá 'k'ü ˌkám ˌshang tsong', 夾生葬 káp, ˌshang tsong'. Kiáh sang tsáng; to bury alive, as the ancient Chinese, 陪葬 ˌp'úi tsong'. P'ei tsáng, 殉葬 'sun tsong'. Siun tsáng; to bury one's self alive, 埋名 ˌmái ˌmeng. Mái ming, 隱姓埋名 'yan seng' ˌmái ˌmeng. Yin sing mái ming; to bury in rich dresses and a costly coffin, 厚葬 hau² tsong'. Hau tsáng; to bury in a mat, 藁葬 'kò tsong'. Káu tsáng; to bury in a shallow grave, 殯 pan'. Pin; to bury in another grave, 遷葬 ˌts'ín tsong'. Ts'ien tsáng, 改葬 'koi tsong'. Kái tsáng; to bury the bones of the dead, 掩骼 'im kák. Yen keh, 薶骴 ˌmái 'ts'z. Mái ts'z; to burn the books and bury the literati, 焚書坑儒 ˌfan ˌshü ˌhang ˌü. Fan shú kang jú; to bury by the roadside, 殣 í². Í, 葬於道側 tsong' ˌü tò² chak. Tsáng yú táu tseh; to conceal resentment, 埋怨 ˌmái ün'. Mái yuen; to bury paper with writing on it, a superstitious practice, 埋字紙 ˌmái tsz² 'chí. Mái tsz chí; to carry out to bury, 出殯 ch'ut, pan'.

Bury-pear, butter pear, 乳油梨 'ü ˌyau ˌlí. Jü yú lí.

Burying, interring, 葬埋 tsong' ˌmái. Tsáng mái, 埋藏 ˌmái ˌts'ong. Mái tsáng; burying in oblivion, 丟開 ˌtiú ˌhoi. Tiáu k'ái.

Burying, the act of interring the dead, 葬埋者 tsong' ˌmái 'ché. Tsáng mái ché, 葬死者 tsong' 'sz 'ché. Tsáng sz ché.

Burying-ground 葬山 tsong' ˌshán. Tsáng shán, 塋地 ˌying tí². Ying tí.

Burying-place 墳塋 ˌfan ˌying. Fan ying; grave, 墳墓 ˌfan mò². Fan mú; see Burial.

Bush, a shrub with branches, 茂樹 mau² shü². Mau shú; a cluster of shrubs, 叢 ˌts'ung. Ts'ung, 欉 ˌts'ung. Ts'ung, 叢 ˌts'ung. Ts'ung, 菆 ˌtsau. Tsau, 樵 ˌtsau. Tsau, 叢林 ˌts'ung ˌlam. Ts'ung lin, 枹 ˌp'áu. P'áu, 楚 'ch'ò. Ts'ú, 林薄 ˌlam pok. Lin poh, 樸 puk. Puh, 生莖 ˌshang tsuk. Sang tsuh, 覡髣 mak ˌmung. Mih mung; a bramble-bush, 楚 'ch'o. Ts'ú, 荆 ˌking. King; a fox tail, 狸尾芃 ˌlí 'mí ˌp'ung. Lí wí p'ung; a branch of a tree fixed or hung out as a tavern sign, 酒店枝 'tsau tím' ˌchí. Tsiú tien chí, 酒店號 'tsau tím' hò². Tsiú tien háu; a circle of metal let into round holes or orifices to prevent their wearing, 金套 ˌkam t'ò'. Kin t'áu, 籠之金圈 ˌlung ˌchí ˌkam ˌhün. Lung chí kin k'iuen; a bush of hair, 一執毛 yat, chap, ˌmò. Yih chih máu; good wine needs no bush, 酒船快人有眼 ˌlung ˌün fái' ˌyan 'yau 'ngán. Lung ch'uen kw'ái jin yú yen.

Bush, to grow thick or bushy, 生得叢 ˌshang tak, ˌts'ung. Sang teh ts'ung, 生得茂盛 ˌshang tak, mau² shing². Sang teh mau shing, 生得茂密 ˌshang tak, mau² mat. Sang teh mau mih, 生得濃密 ˌshang tak, ˌyung mat. Sang teh yung mih, 生得秀茂 ˌshang tak, sau' mau². Sang teh siú mau.

Bush, to line an orifice with metal to prevent its wearing, 鑲竈以金圈 ˌséung ˌlung 'í ˌkam ˌhün. Siáng lung í kin k'iuen, 鑲以金套 ˌséung 'í ˌkam t'ò'. Siáng í kin t'áu.

Bushman, a race of savages at the Cape of Good Hope, 南亞非利加之野族 ˌnám Afílíká ˌchí 'yé tsuk. Nán Afílíkiá chí yé tsuh, 野人 'yé ˌyan. Yé jin.

Bushel * — 籮 yat, ˌlo. Yih lo, 半斛 pún' huk. Pwán hoh; a dry measure, containing eight gallons, or four pecks. In the U. S. A. it is equal to 2150 and in England to 2218 cubic inches; a large quantity, 成堆 ˌshing ˌtúi. Ching túi; the box of a wheel, 轂套 kuk, t'ò'. Kuh t'áu, 轂圈 kuk, ˌhün. Kuh k'iuen.

Bushelage, a duty payable on commodities by the bushel, 籮厘 ˌlo ˌlí. Lo lí, 籮稅 ˌlo shui'. Lo shwui.

Bushet, a wood, 樹林 shü² ˌlam. Shú lin.

Bushiness, the quality of being bushy, 叢者 ˌts'ung 'ché. Ts'ung ché, 茂生者 mau² ˌshang 'ché; the bushiness of bamboo and firs, 竹苞松茂 chuk, ˌpáu ˌts'ung mau². Chuh páu sung mau.

Bushy, full of branches, 叢 ˌts'ung. Ts'ung, 欉 ˌts'ung. Ts'ung, 菆 ˌts'ung. Ts'ung; full of bushes, 薄 pok. Poh, 菆 ˌtsau. Tsau, 茂生 mau² ˌshang. Mau sang, 苞生 ˌpáu ˌshang. Páu sang, 叢生 ˌts'ung ˌshang. Ts'ung sang; bushy like a foxe's tail, 芃 ˌp'ung. P'ung, 芃尾 ˌp'ung 'mí. P'ung wí; a bushy beard, 大把鬍 tái² 'pá ˌsò. Tá pá sü, 髮鬈 ˌp'úi ˌsoi. P'ei sái, 髦 ˌpáu. Páu.

Busied, pp. of Busy.

Busiless, without business, 無頭路 ˌmò ˌt'au lò². Wú t'au lú, 無手藝 ˌmò 'shau ngai². Wú shau í, 無事幹 ˌmò sz² kon'. Wú sz kán, 無事 ˌmò sz². Wú sz, 無所閒 ˌmò 'sho ˌkí. Wú so kí; leisure, 閒 ˌhán. Hien, 安閒 ˌon ˌhán. Ngán hien.

Busily, with constant occupation, 事繁 sz² ˌfán. Sz fan, 事冗 sz² 'yung. Sz jung, 繁冗 ˌfán 'yung. Fán jung; busily employed, 事務紛繁 sz² mò² ˌfan ˌfán. Sz wú fan fán, 事務羈身 sz² mò² ˌkí ˌshan. Sz wú kí shin, 賤務羈身 tsín² mò² ˌkí ˌshan. Tsien wú kí shan, 賤冗羈身 tsín² 'yung ˌkí ˌshan. Tsien jung kí shin, 事務紛紜 sz² mò² ˌfan ˌwan. Sz wú fan yun; with an air of hurry or importance, 逞其事冗 'ch'ing ˌk'í sz² 'yung. Ch'ing k'í sz jung; with too much curiosity, 好窺事 hò' ˌkw'ai sz². Háu kw'ei sz, 打探事情 'tá

* 在花旗國二千一百五十方平寸算爲一 Bushel; 在大英國, 二千二百一十八方平寸算爲一 Bushel.

t'ám' sz² ˏts'ing. Tá t'án sz ts'ing, 訪事 'fong sz². Fáng sz; importunately, 囉唆 ˏlo ˏso. Lo so, 頻嘹淹悶 ˏp'an ˏlai ˏím mún².

Business, affair, employment, 事 sz². Sz, 事業 sz² íp,. Sz nieh, 事幹 sz² kon'. Sz kán, 頭路 ˏt'au lò². T'au lú, 手藝 'shau ngai². Shau í, 工夫 ˏkung ˏfú. Kung fú, 手勢 'shau shai'. Shau shí, 事務 sz² mò², 事件 sz² kín². Sz kien, 事情 sz² ˏts'ing, 事物 sz² mat,. Sz wuh, 采事 'ts'oi sz². Ts'ái sz, 績 tsik,. Tsih, 載 tsoi'. Tsái, 事故 sz² kú', 故 kú'. Kú, 綷 'tsoi. Tsái; trade, 生意 ˏshang í'. Sang í, 貿易 mau² yik,. Mau yih, 生理 ˏshang 'lí. Sang lí; concern, 心事 ˏsam sz². Sin sz; important business, 要事 iú' sz². Yáu sz, 緊要事 'kan iú' sz². Kin yáu sz, 大事 tái² sz². Tá sz; pressing or urgent business, 緊事 'kan sz². Kin sz, 急事 kap, sz². Kih sz, 急務 kap, mò². Kih wú; rules of business, 事例 sz² lai². Sz lí; I will make it my business, 留心辦理 ˏlau ˏsam pán² 'lí. Liú sin pán lí, 是必代理 shí² pít, toi² 'lí. Shí pieh tái lí, 懷事在心 ˏwái sz² tsoi² ˏsam. Hwái sz tsái sin; not to attend to business, 不思事 pat, ˏsz sz². Puh sz sz; public business, 公事 ˏkung sz². Kung sz, 公幹 ˏkung kon'. Kung kán, 公務 ˏkung mò². Kung wú; a trifling business, 小事 'siú sz². Siáu sz, 小小事幹 'siú 'siú sz² kon'. Siáu siáu sz kán, 些賤事 ˏsé tsín² sz². Sié tsien sz; the business of the world, 世事 shai' sz². Shí sz, 世務 shai' mò². Shí wú; it is your business, 關你事 ˏkwán 'ní sz². Kwán ní sz, 在你 tsoi² 'ní. Tsái ní; it is none of your business, 唔關你事 ˏm ˏkwán 'ní sz², 與你無干 'ü 'ní ˏmò ˏkon. Yú ní wú kán, 不干爾事 pat, ˏkon 'í sz². Puh kán rh sz, 無干於你 ˏmò ˏkon ˏü 'ní. Wú kán yú ní; to clear off business, 撇脫 pít, t'üt,. Pieh t'oh; to do the business for a man, 殺人 shát, ˏyan. Sháh jin, 壞人 wái² ˏyan. Hwái jin, 敗人事 pái² ˏyan sz². Pái jin sz; a bad business, 弊家伙 pai² ˏká 'fo, 廢事 fai' sz²; much business, 事幹多 sz² kon' ˏto. Sz kán to, 多事 ˏto sz². To sz, 事繁 sz² ˏfán. Sz fán, 事情多 sz² ˏts'ing ˏto. Sz ts'ing to; overrun with care and business, 事多過米 sz² ˏto kwo' 'mai; to have no business, 無事 ˏmò sz². Wú sz, 無頭路 ˏmò ˏt'au lò². Wú t'au lú, 無野做 ˏmò 'yé tsò²; an extensive business, 大生意 tái² ˏshang í'. Tá sang í, 大貿易 tái² mau² yik,. Tá mau yih; a prosperous business, 生意旺相 ˏshang í' wong² séung'. Sang í wáng siáng, 生意興旺 ˏshang í' ˏhing wong². Sang í hing wáng; great success in business, 大發財 tái² fát, ˏts'oi. Tá fáh ts'ái, 聽大錢 chán² tái² ˏts'ín. Chán tá ts'ien; a low business, 低藝事 ˏtai ngai² sz². Tí í sz; to commence business, 開舖頭 ˏhoi p'ò' ˏt'au. K'ái p'ú t'au, 開行 ˏhoi ˏhong. K'ái háng, 做生意 tsò² ˏshang í'. Tso sang í; to commence a new business, 開方 ˏhoi ˏfong; to become partner in a business, 入股份 yap, 'kú fan². Jih kú fan, 合伴 hòp, pún². Hoh pwán; to manage a business, 理事 'lí sz². Lí sz, 料理事 liú² 'lí sz². Liáu lí sz, 辦理事 pán² 'lí sz². Pán lí sz, 管理事 'kún 'lí sz². Kwán lí sz; to be engaged in trading business, 買賣 'mái mái². Mái mái, 做生意 tsò² ˏshang í'. Tso sang í; I have no business, 無頭路 ˏmò ˏt'au lò². Wú t'au lú; what is your business? 你做乜野 'ní tsò² mat, 'yé, 你有乜事幹 'ní 'yau mat, sz² kon', 有甚麼事 'yau sham² ˏmo sz². Yú shin mo sz, 有何貴幹 'yau ˏho kwai' kon'. Yú ho kwei kán, 有何事情 'yau ˏho sz² ˏts'ing. Yú ho sz ts'ing, 有何事業 'yau ˏho sz² íp,. Yú ho sz nieh, 有乜盛事 'yau mat, shing² sz²; what is your profession? 做乜工夫 tsò² mat, ˏkung ˏfú, 做乜手藝 tsò² mat, 'shau ngai², 作何事業 tsok, ˏho sz² íp,; this is my business, 呢的係我本分 ˏní tí² hai² 'ngo 'pún fan², 係我分內事 hai² 'ngo fan² noi² sz². Hí wo fan nui sz.

Business-like, being in the true manner of business, 依例辦理 ˏí lai² pán² 'lí. Í lí pán lí, 照例辦事 chiú' lai² pán² sz². Cháu lí pán sz.

Busk, a piece of steel, or whale-bone, worn by women on the breast, 緊褡鯨骨 'kan táp, ˏk'ing kwat,, 緊褡硬鋼 'kan táp, ngáng² ˏkong. Kin táh ngang káng.

Busk, to busy, 有事 'yau sz². Yú sz; to prepare, 預備 ü² pí². Yú pí.

Busked, wearing a busk, 著緊褡 chéuk, 'kan táp,. Choh kin táh.

Busket, a small bush, 小叢 'siú ˏts'ung. Siáu ts'ung, 一執樹 yat, chap, shü². Yih chih shú.

Buskin, a kind of half boot, 靴頭 ˏhù ˏt'au. Hiueh t'au, 半橛靴 pún' küt, ˏhù, 偪屨 pik, kü². Pih kü, 短柄靴 'tün peng' ˏhù. Twán ping hiueh, 韡 ˏhù. Hiueh, 邪偪 ˏts'é pik,. Sié pih; buskins worn by actors, 鞮屨 ˏt'ai kü². T'í kü.

Buskined, dressed in buskins, 著靴頭 chéuk, ˏhù ˏt'au. Choh hiueh t'au.

Busky, bushy, 叢 ˏts'ung. Ts'ung, 茂生嘅 mau² ˏshang ké'.

Buss, a kiss, 親嘴 ˏts'an 'tsui. Ts'in tsui, 啜嘴 chüt, 'tsui. Chueh tsui.

Bust 半身像 pún' ˏshan tséung². Pwán shin siáng, 半橛像 pún' küt, tséung².

Bustart 鵲名 ts'éuk, ˏmeng. Ts'ioh ming.

Bustle, to stir quick, 急忙 kap, ˏmong. Kih máng, 頻嚦 ˏp'an ˏlan, 慌慌忙忙 ˏfong ˏfong ˏmong ˏmong. Hwáng hwáng máng máng, 手忙脚亂 'shau ˏmong kéuk, lün². Shau máng kioh lwán, 忙忙碌碌 ˏmong ˏmong luk, luk,. Máng máng luh luh, 做手唔成勢 tsò² 'shau ˏm ˏshing shai', 奔波 ˏpan ˏpo. Pan po, 翩翩 ˏp'ín ˏp'ín. P'ien p'ien; to be very active, 做多事 tsò² ˏto sz². Tso to sz, 作許多事 tsok, 'hü ˏto sz². Tsoh hü to sz; to bustle about for a living, 爲口奔馳 wai² 'hau ˏpan ˏch'í. Wei k'au pan ch'í, 餬口四方 ˏú 'hau sz' ˏfong. Hú k'au sz fáng.

Bustle, hurry, 頻嚦 ˏp'an ˏlan, 忙速 ˏmong ts'uk,. Máng suh, 慌忙 ˏfong ˏmong. Hwáng máng, 急速 kap, ts'uk,. Kih suh, 倥偬 ˏhung ˏts'ung.

K'ung ts'ung, 周章 ˏchau ˏchéung. Chau cháng, 忙急者 ˏmong kap, ʿché. Máng kih ché; great stir or fuss, 好鬧熱 ʿhò náu² ít₂. Háu náu jeh, 好不鬧熱* ʿhò pat, náu² ít₂. Háu puh náu jeh, 好興鬧 ʿhò hing' náu². Háu hing náu; a great noise and tumult, 好吵鬧嘅事 ʿhò ʿch'áu náu² ké' sz², 吵鬧 ʿch'áu náu². Ch'áu náu, 好嘈鬧 ʿhò ái' náu², 好嘈鬧 ʿhò ˏts'ò náu². Háu ts'áu náu, 好吧嘢 ʿhò ˏpá pai'; bustle and confusion, 紛亂 ˏfan lün². Fan lwán, 紛紛亂 ˏfan ˏfan lün². Fan fan lwán; bustle of a market, 嘈嘈嘢 ˏts'ò ˏts'ò pai', 喧 hung². Hung, 嚐 ˏtsang. Tsang, 囂 ˏhiú. Hiáu, 嚐嚐聲 ˏtsang ˏtsang ˏshing; do not be in such a bustle, 無過奬 ˏmò kwo' ʿtséung. Wú kwo tsiáng, 無過譽 ˏmò kwo' ü². Wú kwo yú; to make a bustle in the world, 令人褒美 ling² ˏyan ˏpò ʿmí. Ling jin páu mei, 令人稱道 ling² ˏyan ˏch'ing tò². Ling jin ch'ing táu, 令人談論 ling² ˏyan ˏt'ám lun². Ling jin t'án lun; no bustle, 靜蕭蕭 tsing² ˏsiú ˏsiú. Tsing siáu siáu; joyful bustle, 興頭 hing' ˏt'au. Hing t'au; bustles, 腰枕 ˏiú ʿcham. Yáu chin.

Bustler 奔忙者 ˏpan ˏmong ʿché. Pan máng ché, 頻嚟嘅人 ˏp'an ˏlan ké' ˏyan, 急速之人 kap, ts'uk, ˏchí ˏyan. Kih suh chí jin, 紛紛亂者 ˏfan ˏfan lün² ʿché. Fan fan lwán ché.

Bustling, stirring, 做多事 tsò² ˏto sz². Tso to sz, 手忙脚亂 ʿshau ˏmong kéuk, lün². Shau máng kioh lwán, 誇張多事 ˏchau ˏchéung ˏto sz². Chau cháng to sz, 紛紛多事 ˏfan ˏfan ˏto sz². Fan fan to sz, 紛紜 ˏfan ˏwan. Fan yun, 奔忙 ˏpan ˏmong. Pan máng, 倥偬 ˏhung ˏts'ung. K'ung ts'ung, 急迫 kap, pik,. Kih pih, 急速 kap, ts'uk,. Kih suh, 奔來奔去 ˏpan ˏloi ˏpan hü'. Pan lái pan k'ü; making a great fuss, 好鬧熱 ʿhò náu² ít₂. Háu náu jeh, 興鬧 hing' náu². Hing náu.

Busto, a bust, which see.

Busy, employed with constant attention, 有事 ʿyau sz². Yú sz, 事務紛繁 sz² mò² ˏfan ˏfán. Sz wú fan fán; very busy, 好多事 ʿhò ˏto sz². Háu to sz, 好多工夫 ʿhò ˏto ˏkung ˏfú, 多事 ˏto sz². To sz, 事務忽忽 sz² mò² ˏts'ung ˏts'ung. Sz wú ts'ung ts'ung; no leisure, 不暇 pat, há². Puh hiá, 不遑 pat, ˏwong. Puh hwáng, 無暇日 ˏmò há² yat₂. Wú hiá jih, 無閒 ˏmò ˏhán. Wú hien; a busy brain, 多謀嘅人 ˏto ˏmau ké' ˏyan. To mau tih jin; busy inquirer, 探子 t'ám' ʿtsz. T'án tsz, 訪事 ʿfong sz². Fáng sz; importunate, 琳嗶 ˏlam lut,; a busy season or month, 旺月 wong² üt₂. Wáng yueh, 興月 ˏhing üt₂. Hing yueh; busy at work, 勤作 ˏk'an tsok,. K'in tsoh, 勤做 ˏk'an tsò². K'in tso; busy at prayers, vexatious, 淹悶人 ˏím mún² ˏyan.

Busy, to employ with constant attention, 用 yung². Yung; to keep engaged, 俾無閒 ʿpí ˏmò ˏhán. Pí wú hien, 使無暇 ʿsz ˏmò há², 令不停工 ling² pat, ˏt'ing ˏkung. Ling puh t'ing kung.

* This sentence cannot be used in Punti.

Busy-body, a meddling person, 滋事的人 ˏtsz sz² tik, ˏyan. Tsz sz tih jin, 好事者 hò' sz² ʿché. Háu sz ché, 多事之人 ˏto sz² ˏchí ˏyan. To sz chí jin, 街坊保長 ˏkái ˏfong ʿpò ʿchéung. Kiái fáng páu cháng; one who officiously concerns himself with the affairs of others, 窺探人事嘅 ˏkw'ai t'ám' ˏyan sz² ké', 私探人事者 ˏsz t'ám' ˏyan sz² ʿché. Sz t'án jin sz ché, 尋事的人 ˏts'am sz² tik, ˏyan. Ts'in sz tih jin, 攪是攪非嘅人 ʿkáu shí² ʿkáu ˏfí ké' ˏyan.

Busy-minded, having an active mind, 好心機 ʿhò ˏsam ˏkí. Háu sin kí, 好心神 ʿhò ˏsam ˏshan. Háu sin shin.

But, except, 除了 ˏch'ü ʿliú. Ch'ú liáu, 除曉 ˏch'ü ˏhiú, 除外 ˏch'ü ngoi². Ch'ú wái; besides, 另外 ling² ngoi². Ling wái, 餘外 ˏü ngoi². Yú wái; unless, 除非 ˏch'ü ˏfí. Ch'ú fí, 若非 yéuk, ˏfí. Joh fí; only, 獨 tuk,. Tuh, 獨係 tuk, hai². Tuh hí, 但 tán². Tán, 但係 tán² hai². Tán hí, 惟 ˏwai. Wei, 唯 ˏwai. Wei, 維 ˏwai. Wei, 第 tai². Tí, 只 ʿchí. Chí, 祇 ʿchí. Chí, 而 ˏí. Rh, 然 ˏín. Jen, 然而 ˏín ˏí. Jen rh, 乃 ʿnái. Nái, 顧 kú'. Kú, 迺 ʿnái. Nái, 聿 lut,. Yuh, 但係 tán² hai². Tán hí, 惟是 ˏwai shí². Wei shí, 總係 ʿtsung hai². Tsung hí; but one, 惟一 ˏwai yat,. Wei yih; but that, 惟是 ˏwai shí². Wei shí; but few, 只少 ʿchí ʿshiú. Chí sháu; we were all there but you, 除了你我等皆在 ˏch'ü ʿliú ʿní ʿngo ʿtang ˏkái tsoi². Ch'ú liáu ní wo tang kiái tsái, 除你个个都係處 ˏch'ü ʿní ko' ko' ˏtò ʿhai ch'ü', 除你一个都係處 ˏch'ü ʿní yat, ko' ˏtò ʿhai ch'ü'; the last but one, 尾後第二个 ʿmí hau² tai² f² ko'. Wí hau tí rh ko, 前尾者 ˏts'ín ʿmí ʿché. Ts'ien wí ché; you cannot but know, 總知到 ʿtsung ˏchí tò'. Tsung chí táu, 不免不知 pat, ʿmín pat, ˏchí. Puh mien puh chí, 不得不知 pat, tak, pat, ˏchí. Puh teh puh chí; I could not but, 不得不 pat, tak, pat,. Puh teh puh, 不免 pat, ʿmín. Puh mien; not one but is provided, 無一不備 ˏmò yat, pat, pí². Wú yih puh pí, 無不預備 ˏmò pat, ü² pí². Wú puh yú pí; what reader but knows, 讀者誰不知 tuk, ʿché ˏshui pat, ˏchí. Tuh ché shwui puh chí; she does nothing but cry, 凈係啼哭 tsing² hai² ˏt'ai huk,. Tsing hí t'í kuh, 總係喊 ʿtsung hai² hám'. Tsung hí hien, 惟有哭泣 ˏwai ʿyau huk, yap,. Wei yú kuh kih — 味啼哭 yat, mí² ˏt'ai huk,. Yih wí t'í kuh; it is nothing but fear, 不過怕啫 pat, kwo' p'á' ˏché, 無過驚恐 ˏmò kwo' ˏking ʿhung. Wú kwo king k'ung; nothing but a scratch, 不過抓損 pat, kwo' ʿcháu ʿsün. Puh kwo cháu sun; to eat but little, 食無幾多 shik, ˏmò ʿkí ˏto. Shih wú kí to, 少少食的 ʿshiú ʿshiú shik, tik,; be but ruled by me, 獨聽我話 tuk, ˏt'eng ʿngo wá². Tuh t'ing wo hwá, 只聽我講 ʿchí ˏt'eng ʿngo ʿkong. Chí t'ing wo kiáng, 惟從我 ˏwai ˏts'ung ʿngo. Wei ts'ung wo; but for you, 若非你 yéuk, ˏfí ʿní. Joh fí ní, 倘非你 ʿt'ong ˏfí ʿní. T'áng fí ní, 設使非你 ch'ít, ʿsz ˏfí ʿní. Sheh shí fí ní, 假使非爾 ʿká

ʿsz ˏfí ʿí. Kiá shí fí rh; but just now, 剛喘 ˏkong ˏngám, 剛剛 ˏkong ˏkong. Káng káng, 恰可 háp, ʿho. Hiáh k'o, 方纔 ˏfong ˏts'oi. Fáng ts'ái; but a while since, 頃刻 ʿk'ing hák. K'ing k'eh, 先陣 ˏsín chan². Sien chin, 先時間 ˏsín ˏshí ˏkán. Sien shí kien; but here again, 惟翻在此 ˏwai ˏfán tsoi² ʿts'z. Wei fán tsái ts'z, 又喺處 yau² ʿhai ch'ü', 又在此 yau² tsoi² ʿts'z. Yú tsái ts'z; but yet, 尚 shéung². Sháng, 尚且 shéung² ʿch'é. Sháng ts'ié; but also, 亦有 yik ʿyau. Yih yú, 又係 yau² hai². Yú hí, 又有 yau² ʿyau. Yú yú; but as to, 乃若 ʿnái yéuk. Nái joh, 至於 chí' ˏü. Chí yú; but at present, 第今 tai² ˏkam. Tí kin, 但今 tán² ˏkam. Tán kin; but if, 但若 tán² yéuk. Tán joh; but then, 然則 ˏín tsak. Jen tseh; but there are, 但係 tán² hai². Tán hí; but I don't know, 但不知 tán² pat ˏchí. Tán puh chí, 但唔知 tán² ˏm ˏchí; he has not only the courage to do so, but, 不但敢,乃 pat tán² ʿkòm, ʿnái. Puh tán kán, nái; not only this, but, 不獨此,乃 pat tuk ʿts'z, ʿnái. Puh tuh ts'z, nái; not only courageous, but also skilful in contriving, 不但有勇,而且有謀 pat tán² ʿyau ʿyung, ˏí ʿch'é ʿyau ˏmau. Puh tán yú yung, rh ch'é yú mau; they have feet, but cannot walk, 有脚惟不能行 ʿyau kéuk ˏwai pat ˏnang ˏhang. Yú kioh wei puh nang hang; mouths have they, but speak not, 有口而不言 ʿyau ʿhau ˏí pat ˏín. Yú k'au rh puh yen; I should like to go, but only fear, 我想去只怕 ʿngo ʿséung hü' ʿchí p'á'. Wo siáng k'ü chí p'á; I have nothing to say, but, 也無他說 ʿyá ˏmò ˏt'á shüt. Yé wú t'á shwoh, 但只是 tán² ʿchí shí². Tán chí shí; but for this man, I must have perished, 若非此人我則敗矣 yéuk ˏfí ʿts'z ˏyan ʿngo tsak pái² ʿí. Joh fí ts'z jin wo tseh pái í; I wish it, but another person is master, 我平心意願,然有別人作主 ʿngo ˏp'ing ˏsam í' ün², ˏín ʿyau pít ˏyan tsok ʿchü. Wo p'ing sin í yuen, jen yú pieh jin tsoh chú.

But more 況 fong'. Hwáng, 且 ʿch'é. Ts'ié, 況且 fong' ʿch'é. Hwáng ts'ié, 也有 ʿyá ʿyau. Yé yú, 重有 chung² ʿyau. Chung yú, 更有 kang' ʿyau. Kang yú.

But, an end, 頭 ˏt'au. T'au, 㠯 ʿtuk. Tuh; a limit, 界 kái'. Kiái, 限 hán². Hien, 界至 kái' chí'. Kiái chí; the end of a plank in a ship's side or bottom, which unites with another, 船板頭 ˏshün ʿpán ˏt'au. Ch'uen pán t'au.

But, to be bounded by, 至 chí'. Chí, 接 tsíp. Tsieh, 附 fú². Fú.

But-end, the largest or blunt end of a thing, 大頭 tái² ˏt'au. Tá t'au, 㠯 tuk; the but-end of a musket, 鎗㠯 ˏts'éung tuk. Ts'iáng tuh; the but-end of an arrow, 箭筈 tsín' ʿk'úi. Tsien k'úi, 箭押 tsín' át.

Butcher 屠夫 ˏt'ò ˏfú. T'ú fú, 屠人 ˏt'ò ˏyan. T'ú jin, 屠戶 ˏt'ò ú². T'ú hú, 屠子 ˏt'ò ʿtsz. T'ú tsz, 屠家 ˏt'ò ˏká. T'ú kiá, 屠行 ˏt'ò ˏhong. T'ú háng; a pork-butcher, 劏猪佬 ˏt'ong ˏchü ʿlò. T'áng chú láu, 宰猪者 ʿtsoi ˏchü ʿché. Tsái chú ché, 宰 ʿtsoi. Tsái; one who kills men, or commands troops to kill them, 兇殺 ˏhung shát. Hiung sháh, 殺戮者 shát luk ʿché. Sháh luh ché, 殃殺 ˏyéung shát. Yáng sháh, 肆殺 sz' shát. Sz sháh; butcher's shambles, 猪肉檯 ˏchü yuk ˏt'oi. Chú juh t'ái; the butcher's trough, 劏猪槽 ˏt'ong ˏchü ˏts'ò. T'áng chú ts'áu.

Butcher, to slaughter or kill animals for food, &c., 劏 ˏt'ong. T'áng, 屠 ˏt'ò. T'ú, 劏屠 ˏt'ong ˏt'ò. T'áng t'ú, 宰 ʿtsoi. Tsái; to butcher people, 屠戮 ˏt'ò luk. T'ú luh, 殺戮 shát luk. Sháh luh, 肆殺 sz' shát. Sz sháh, 殃戮 ˏyéung luk. Yáng luh; to murder or put to death with cruelty, 劏人 ˏt'ong ˏyan. T'áng jin; to butcher cattle, 劏牛 ˏt'ong ˏngau. T'áng niú, 宰牛 ʿtsoi ˏngau. Tsái niú; to butcher pigs, 劏猪 ˏt'ong ˏchü, 宰猪 ʿtsoi ˏchü. Tsái chú; to butcher the people, 屠戮百姓 ˏt'ò luk pák sing'. T'ú luh peh sing, 屠戮其民 ˏt'ò luk ˏk'í ˏman. T'ú luh k'í min; to capture men and butcher them, as practised by the villagers, 捉人劏 chuk ˏyan ˏt'ong. Chuh jin t'áng.

Butcher-bird, shrike, 鵙 púi'. Pei, 伯鶹 pák ˏliú. Peh liáu, 伯趙 pák chiú². Peh cháu, 姑惡 ˏkú ok. Kú ngoh, 伯勞 pák ˏlò. Peh láu, 苦吻鳥 ʿfú ʿman ʿniú. K'ú min niáu.

Butcher-row, the row of shambles, 市廊檯 ʿshí ˏlong ˏt'oi. Shí láng t'ái.

Butchered, killed, 劏過 ˏt'ong kwo'. T'áng kwo, 屠過 ˏt'ò kwo'. T'ú kwo, 宰過 ʿtsoi kwo'. Tsái kwo, 殺戮過 shát luk kwo'. Sháh luh kwo, 屠戮過 ˏt'ò luk kwo'. T'ú luh kwo; they butchered him in cold blood, 狠心劏過他 ˏlong ˏsam ˏt'ong kwo' ˏt'á. Láng sin t'áng kwo t'á.

Butchering, slaughtering, 劏 ˏt'ong. T'áng, 屠 ˏt'ò. T'ú, 殺戮 shát luk. Sháh luh; to prohibit butchering animals, 禁宰 kam' ʿtsoi. Kin tsái, 禁屠 kam' ˏt'ò. Kin t'ú, 禁止屠宰 kam' ʿchí ˏt'ò ʿtsoi. Kin chí t'ú tsái.

Butcherly, savage, 兇猛 ˏhung ʿmang. Hiung mang; cruel, 兇悍 ˏhung hon². Hiung hán; murderous, 兇性 ˏhung sing'. Hiung sing.

Butchers-broom, Knee-holly, 樹名 shü² ˏmeng. Shú ming.

Butchery, the business of slaughtering cattle for the table &c., 劏屠之事 ˏt'ong ˏt'ò ˏchí sz². T'áng t'ú chí sz, 劏屠者 ˏt'ong ˏt'ò ʿché. T'áng t'ú ché, 屠者 ˏt'ò ʿché. T'ú ché; massacre, or great destruction of human life, 大殺戮之事 tái² shát luk ˏchí sz². Tá sháh luh chí sz; the place where animals are killed for the market, 屠欄 ˏt'ò ˏlán. T'ú lán, 屠房 ˏt'ò ˏfong. T'ú fáng; murder, 兇殺 ˏhung shát. Hiung sháh.

Butler 管家 ʿkún ˏká. Kwán kiá, 當家 ˏtong ˏká. Táng kiá, 大樓買辦 tái² ˏlau ʿmái pán². Tá lau mái pán; an attendant at table, 企堂 ʿk'í ˏt'ong. K'í t'áng, 侍食者 shí² shik ʿché. Shí shih ché; a cup-bearer, 進爵者 tsun' tséuk ʿché. Tsin

tsioh ché, 上酒者 ʻshéung ʻtsau ʻché. Sháng tsiú ché; in China, a comprador, 買辦 ʻmái pán². Mái pán, and a table servant, 侍仔 shí² ʻtsai, often perform all the duties specified under the word Butler.

Butlerage, in England, a duty on wine, 酒稅 ʻtsau shui². Tsiú shwui.

Butlership, the office of a butler, 管家職 ʻkún ˏká chik˳. Kwán kiá chih, 大樓買辦職 tái² ˏlau ʻmái pán² chik˳. Tá lau mái pán chih.

Butment, a buttress of an arch, 拱斗 ʻkung ʻtau. Kung tau; the mass of stone or solid work at the end of a bridge, by which the extreme arches are sustained, 橋頭 ˏk'iú ˏt'au. K'iáu t'au, 橋頭柱 ˏk'iú ˏt'au ʻch'ü. K'iáu t'au ch'ú.

Butt, end, 頭 ˏt'au, 尾 ʻmí; a mark to be shot at, 的 tik˳. Tih, 紅心 ˏhung ˏsam. Hung sin, 把 ʻpá. Pá; the point where a mark is set or fixed to be shot at, 把墻 ʻpá ˏts'éung. Pá ts'iáng, 把阜 ʻpá fau². Pá fau; the point to which a purpose or effort is directed, 鵠 kuk˳. Huh, 志之鵠 chí² ˏchí kuk˳. Chí chí huh; the aim, 意 í². Í, 大志 tái² chí². Tá chí; the person at whom ridicule, jests, or contempt are directed, 取笑者 ʻts'ü siú² ʻché. Ts'ü siáu ché; a broad hinge or butt, 蝴蝶鈕 ˏú típ˳ káu². Hú tieh kiáu; a push given by the head of an animal, —牴 yat˳ ʻtai. Yih tí, —抵者 yat˳ ʻtai ʻché. Yih tí ché, —觸 yat˳ ch'uk˳. Yih ch'uh; a cask whose contents are two hogsheads, or a pipe, —桶 yat˳ ʻt'ung. Yih t'ung; the end of a plank in a ship's bottom, 船板頭 ˏshün ʻpán ˏt'au. Ch'uen pán t'au; butts and bounds, see Butts; a butt's length, —箭路 yat˳ tsín² lò². Yih tsien lú, —碼路 yat˳ ʻmá lò². Yih má lú; to run full butt at one, 衝撞 ˏch'ung chong². Ch'ung chwáng, 衝觸 ˏch'ung ch'uk˳. Ch'ung ch'uh, 衝抵 ˏch'ung ʻtai. Ch'ung tí; a butt of wine, —桶酒 yat˳ ʻt'ung ʻtsau. Yih t'ung tsiú.

Butt-end, see But-end.

Butt, to, as cattle, 牴 ʻtai. Tí, 抵 ʻtai. Tí, 觸親 ch'uk˳ ˏts'an. Ch'uh ts'in, 觸 ʻtai. Tí, 顫 fat˳. K'uh, 觝 ʻtai. Tí, 揘 ˏkoi. Kái, 捽 ts'üt˳. Tsuh, 撞 ˏch'áng. Tsang, 揘 ˏhang. Kang, 跌 t'ít˳. T'ieh, 觸 chüt˳. Chuch; to butt at, 向觸 héung² ch'uk˳. Hiáng ch'uh; to butt against, 觸犯 ch'uk˳ fán². Ch'uh fán, 撞着 pung² chéuk˳. Pang choh, 撞着 chong² chéuk˳. Chwáng choh; butt against it, 牴着佢 ʻtai chéuk˳ ʻk'ü. Tí choh k'ü, 撞着佢 chong² chéuk˳ ʻk'ü. Chwáng choh k'ü.

Butted, struck with the head, 牴過 ʻtai kwo². Tí kwo, 觸親過 ch'uk˳ ˏts'an kwo². Ch'uh ts'in kwo; having abuttals, 有界至 ʻyau kái² chí². Yú kiái chí, 有界限 ʻyau kái² hán². Yú kiái hien, 至 chí². Chí, 接 tsíp˳. Tsieh.

Butter 乳油 ʻü ˏyau. Jü yú, 嬭油 ʻnái ˏyau. Nái yú, 樹乳油 shü² ʻü ˏyau. Shú jü yú, 酥 ˏsú. Sú, 酥油 ˏsú ˏyau. Sú yú, 馬思哥 ʻmá ˏsz ˏko. Má sz ko, 醐 ˏú. Hú; butter from cow-milk, 牛乳油 ˏngau ʻü ˏyau. Niú jü yú; salt butter, 鹹乳油 ˏhám ʻü ˏyau. Hien jü yú, 鹽乳油 ˏím ʻü ˏyau. Yen jü yú; fresh butter, 鮮乳油 ˏsín ʻü ˏyau. Sien jü yú.

Butter, to smear with butter, 上乳油 ʻshéung ʻü ˏyau. Sháng jü yú, 搽乳油 ˏch'á ʻü ˏyau. Ch'á jü yú; a slice of bread and butter, 上乳油的塊麵包 ʻshéung ʻü ˏyau tik˳ fái² mín² ˏpáu. Sháng jü yú tih kw'ái mien páu; butter of lead, 鉛膏 ˏün ˏkò. Yuen káu; butter of antimony, 晏地摩尼膏 Ántímoní ˏkò. Ngántímoní káu.

Butter-lump, the bittern, 雀名 ts'éuk˳ ˏmeng. Ts'ioh ming.

Butter-burr, a plant, a species of tussilago, 草名 ʻts'ò ˏmeng. Ts'áu ming.

Butter-cup, a species of ranunculus, 花名 ˏfá ˏmeng. Hwá ming.

Butter-flower 風呂草 ˏfung ʻlü ʻts'ò. Fung lü ts'áu.

Butter-fly 蝴蝶 ˏú típ˳. Hú tieh, 蛺蝶 káp˳ típ˳. Kiáh tieh, 䗪末 t'át˳ mút˳. T'áh moh, 蛺蝦 káp˳ sít˳. Kiáh sieh, 蛺蝶 káp˳ tsít˳. Kiáh tsieh, 胥 ˏsü. Sü; Atlas butterfly (moth), 夜蛾 yé² ˏngo. Yé ngo, 花羅大極 ˏfá ˏlo tái² kik˳. Hwá lo tá kih; a large species of butterfly, 崩紗 ˏpang ˏshá. Pang shá; large butterflies from the Lofau mountains, 羅浮仙蝶 Lofau ˏsín típ˳. Lofau sien tieh.

Butteris, an instrument of steel set in wood for paring the hoofs of a horse, 馬甲刀 ʻmá káp˳ ˏtò. Má kiáh táu, 馬甲銼 ʻmá káp˳ ts'o². Má kiáh ts'o.

Buttermilk 乳油渣 ʻü ˏyau ˏchá. Jü yú chá.

Butter-nut, the fruit of an American tree, the juglans cinerea, 油核子 ˏyau wat˳ ʻtsz. Yú heh tsz.

Butter-print, } a piece of carved wood, used to mark
Butter-stamp, } the cakes of butter, 乳油花印 ʻü ˏyau ˏfá yan². Jü yú hwá yin.

Butter-tooth 門牙 ˏmún ˏngá. Mun yá.

Butter-wife, } 賣乳油婦 mái² ʻü ˏyau ʻfú. Mái
Butter-woman, } jü yú fú, 乳油婦 ʻü ˏyau ʻfú. Jü yú fú.

Butter-wort 花名 ˏfá ˏmeng. Hwá ming.

Buttery, having the qualities of butter, 乳油的 ʻü ˏyau tik˳. Jü yú tih, 乳油嘅 ʻü ˏyau ké²; having the appearance of butter, 乳油嘅樣 ʻü ˏyau ʻkòm yéung². Jü yú kán yáng, 乳油嘅色 ʻü ˏyau ʻkòm shik˳. Jü yú kán sih.

Buttery, store-room, 伙食房 ʻfo shik˳ ˏfong. Ho shih fáng.

Butting, striking with the head, 牴 ʻtai. Tí, 抵 ʻtai. Tí, 觸 ch'uk˳. Ch'uh.

Buttock, the rump, 臀 ˏt'ün. Tw'án, 尻 tuk˳. Tuh, 屁股 p'í² ʻkú. P'í kú, 屎窟 ʻshí fat˳. Shí kuh, 後臀 hau² ˏt'ün. Hau tw'án, 蹕 ˏp'í. P'í, 眉 ˏkün. Kiuen, 臀 ˏt'ün. Tw'án, 骶 ʻtai. Tí, 脽 ˏshui. Shwui, 朕 ˏí. Í, 臀尖 ˏt'ün ˏtsím. Tw'án tsien, 豚 ˏt'ün. Tw'án; the convexity of a ship behind, under the stern, 船尻 ˏshün tuk˳. Ch'uen tuh.

Buttock-broker 媒人 ˏmúi ˏyan. Mei jin.

Buttock-mail 花紅銀 ˏfá ˏhung ˏngan. Hwá hung yin.

Button 鈕 ʿnau. Niú, 鈕釦 ʿnau kʿau'. Niú kʿau, 鈕子 ʿnau ʿtsz. Niú tsz, 扣鈕 kʿau' ʿnau. Kʿau niú; button or knob of a lock, 鏇鉞 wat, üt. Kʿiuh yueh, 鎖鈕 ʿso ʿnau. So niú; buttons that can be taken off like studs, 生鈕釦 ˏshang ʿnau kʿau'. Sang niú kʿau; an official button, 一粒頂 yat, nap, ʿteng. Yih lih ting, 頂子 ʿteng ʿtsz. Ting tsz, 帽頂 mò² ʿteng. Máu ting, 頂戴 ʿteng tái'. Ting tái; a bud, 芽 ˏngá. Yá; a window button, 窗鈕 ˏchʿéung ʿnau. Chwʿáng niú; a brass button, 銅鈕釦 ˏtʿung ʿnau kʿau'. Tʿung niú kʿau; a plain button, 光身鈕 ˏkwong ˏshan ʿnau. Kwáng shin niú; ornamental buttons, 花鈕 ˏfá ʿnau. Hwá niú; hollow, ornamental buttons, 通花鈕 ˏtʿung ˏfá ʿnau. Tʿung hwá niú; gilt buttons, 鍍金鈕 tò² ˏkam ʿnau. Tú kin niú; chrysoprase buttons, as worn by the rich, 翡翠玉鈕 ˏfí ʿtsʿoi yuk, ʿnau. Fí tsʿái yuh niú; crystal buttons, worn when in mourning, 水晶鈕 ʿshui ˏtsing ʿnau. Shwui tsing niú, 銀鈕 ˏngan ʿnau. Yin niú; glass buttons, 玻璃釦子 ˏpo ˏlí kʿau' ʿtsz. Po lí kʿau tsz; to wear a button, as Chinese officials, 戴頂 tái' ʿteng. Tái ting; to make a cloth button, 做結鈕 tsò² kít, ʿnau. Tso kieh niú, 結布鈕 kít, pò' ʿnau. Kieh pú niú.

Button, to fasten with a button, 扣住 kʿau' chü². Kʿau chú, 扣埋 kʿau' ˏmái. Kʿau mái, 紐埋 ʿnau ˏmái. Niú mái, 上鈕子 ʿshéung ʿnau ʿtsz. Sháng niú tsz, 扣一釦 kʿau' yat, kʿau'. Kʿau yih kʿau, 扣上鈕子 kʿau' ʿshéung ʿnau ʿtsz. Kʿau sháng niú tsz, 扣住个粒鈕 kʿau' chü² ko' nap, ʿnau. Kʿau chú ko lih niú; to unbutton, 解鈕釦 ʿkái ʿnau kʿau'. Kiái niú kʿau, 解開一粒鈕 ʿkái ˏhoi yat, nap, ʿnau. Kiái kʿái yih lih niú.

Button-bush, a North American evergreen shrub, 長春草 (?) ˏchʿéung ˏchʿun ʿtsʿò. Chʿáng chʿun tsʿáu.

Button-hole, native, 鈕耳 ʿnau ʿí. Niú rh, 鈕襻 ʿnau pʿán'. Niú pʿán, 鈕門 ʿnau ˏmún. Niú mun; foreign ditto, 鈕口 ʿnau ʿhau. Niú kʿau.

Button-maker, one whose occupation is to make buttons, 打鈕師傅 ʿtá ʿnau ˏsz fú². Tá niú sz fú, 捫布鈕師傅 ˏmún pò' ʿnau ˏsz fú². Mun pú niú sz fú.

Button-stone, a species of figured stone, 鈕火石 ʿnau ʿfo shek, Niú ho shih.

Button-tree, conocarpus, 鈕樹 ʿnau shü². Niú shú.

Button-wood, plantanus occidentalis, 球子樹 ˏkʿau ʿtsz shü². Kʿiú tsz shú.

Buttoned, fastened with a button, 扣埋過 kʿau' ˏmái kwo'. Kʿau mái kwo, 上扣子 ʿshéung kʿau' ʿtsz. Sháng kʿau tsz.

Buttoning, fastening with a button, 扣住 kʿau' chü². Kʿau chú, 扣埋 kʿau' ˏmái. Kʿau mái.

Buttress, a prop, 柱 ʿchʿü. Chʿú, 拄 ʿchʿü. Chʿú; a wall or abutment built archwise, serving to support another wall on the ouside, 拱柱 ʿkung ʿchʿü. Kung chʿú, 壁帶 pik, tái'. Pih tái, 坡間柱 ˏpo ˏkán ʿchʿü. Po kien chʿú, 壁柱 pik, ʿchʿü. Pih chʿú, 欂 pok. Poh, 貼牆柱 tʿíp, ˏtsʿéung ʿchʿü. Tʿieh tsʿiáng chʿú, 挨牆柱 ˏái ˏtsʿéung ʿchʿü. Yái tsʿiáng chʿú; a support, 傍牆 ˏpʿong ˏtsʿéung. Pʿáng tsʿiáng, 楷梧 ˏchí ˏng. Chí wú; an inclined wall, 坡堤 ˏpo ˏtʿai. Po tʿí: the buttress of a bridge, 橋頭 ˏkʿiú ˏtʿau. Kʿiáu tʿau; the buttress of a wall, 牆脚 ˏtsʿéung kéuk. Tsʿiáng kioh, 牆梁子 ˏtsʿéung ʿto ʿtsz. Tsʿiáng to tsz; buttresses of a state, 梁柱 ˏléung ʿchʿü. Liáng chʿú; a buttress of a state, 國柱 kwok, ʿchʿü. Kwoh chʿú.

Buttress, to prop, 柱之 ʿchʿü ˏchí. Chʿú chí, 拄之 ʿchʿü ˏchí. Chʿú chí; to support by a buttress, 以牆柱之 ʿí ˏtsʿéung ʿchʿü ˏchí. Í tsʿiáng chʿú chí, 以柱頂之 ʿí ʿchʿü ʿteng ˏchí. Í chʿú ting chí.

Butttressed, supported with a buttress, 有柱 ʿyau ʿchʿü. Yú chʿú, 有梁 ʿyau ʿto. Yú to, 有坡堤 ʿyau ˏpo ˏtʿai. Yú po tʿí.

Butts, a place where archers meet to shoot at a mark, 箭道 tsín' tò². Tsien táu; short ridges often left at the angles of field in plowing land, 瀝之實地 lek, ˏchí shat, tí²; sides of the thickest and stoutest soleleather, 皮 ˏpʿí. Pʿí; butts and bounds, 界至 kái' chí'. Kiái chí.

But-wink, a bird, 雀名 tsʿéuk, ˏmeng. Tsʿioh ming.

Butyraceous, } having the qualities of butter, 乳油
Butyric, } 的 ʿü ˏyau tik. Jü yú tih; resembling butter, 乳油嗰樣 ʿü ˏyau ʿkòm yéung². Jü yú kán yáng.

Butyric, butyric acid, 乳油醋 ʿü ˏyau tsʿò'. Jü yú tsʿú.

Butyrine, a peculiar oily matter in butter, 乳油質 ʿü ˏyau chat. Jü yú chih.

Buxeous, belonging to the boxtree, 黃楊的 ˏwong ˏyéung tik. Hwáng yáng tih.

Buxina, } an alkaloid obtained from the buxus sem-
Buxine, } pervirens, or common box, 黃楊覘 ˏwong ˏyéung ʿkán. Hwáng yáng kien.

Buxom, obedient, 柔順的 ˏyau shun² tik. Jau shun tih, 順良 shun² ˏléung. Shun liáng, 順從嘅 shun² ˏtsʿung ké'; lively, 快活 fái' útˏ. Kwʿái hwoh; wanton, 生慾心 ˏshang yuk, ˏsam. Sang yuh sin, 色心 shik, ˏsam. Sih sin.

Buxomly, wantonly, 姿然 ˏháu ˏín.

Buxomness, briskness, 快活者 fái' útˏ ʿché. Kwʿái hwoh ché, 快暢 fái' chʿéung'. Kwʿái chʿáng; amorousness, 相思之事 ˏséung ˏsz ˏchí sz². Siáng sz chí sz, 姿者 ˏháu ʿché.

Buy (pret. and pp. bought), to purchase, 買 ʿmái. Mái, 買 ʿkú. Kú, 買來 ʿmái ˏloi. Mái lái, 買入 ʿmái yap. Mái jih, 市 ʿshí. Shí, 糴 tek. Tih, 沽 ˏkú. Kú, 置 chí'. Chí, 購 kau'. Kau, 買受 ʿmái shau². Mái shau, 購買 kau' ʿmái. Kau mái, 捐 ˏkün. Kiuen; to buy and sell, 買賣 ʿmái mái². Mái mái, 販賣 fán' mái². Fán mái; to buy upon trust, 賒買 ˏshé ʿmái. Shié mái, 賒住 ˏshé chü². Shié chú; "to buy fear," bribe, or buy one off, 買怕 ʿmái pʿá'. Mái pʿá; "to buy water," to

throw some cash in the river when fetching water to wash a deaceased parent with, 買水 ʻmái ʻshui. Mái shwui; to buy an office, 捐官 ˏkün ˏkún. Kiuen kwán, 捐職 ˏkün chikˎ. Kiuen chih; to buy a title, 捐功名 ˏkün ˏkung ˏmeng. Kiuen kung ming; to buy fame, 沽名 ˏkú ˏmeng. Kú ming, 買名 ʻmái ˏmeng. Mái ming, 買聲名 ʻmái ˏshing ˏmeng. Mái shing ming; to buy people's hearts, to win their hearts by lavishing money or other things on them, 買服人心 ʻmái fukˏ ˏyan ˏsam. Mái fuh jin sin; to purchase goods, 買貨 ʻmái foʼ. Mái ho, 買貨 ʻkú foʼ. Kú ho, 購買貨物 kauʼ ʻmái foʼ matˏ. Kau mái ho wuh; to take money with the intention to purchase goods cheap, 收買 ˏshau ʻmái. Shau mái; to buy a stock of goods beforehand, 劄貨 cháp, foʼ. Cháh ho, 劄落貨 cháp, lokˏ foʼ. Cháh loh ho; to buy rice, 糴米 tekˏ ʻmai. Tih mí; to buy rice cheap, 平糴 ˏp'ing tekˏ. P'ing tih; to buy goods cheap, 買得平 ʻmái takˎ ˏp'ing. Mái teh p'ing, 買貨相宜 ʻmái foʼ ˏséung ˏí. Mái ho siáng í; to engross or buy up goods, 壟 ʻlung. Lung, 壟斷 ʻlung tün². Lung twán; to buy and lay up, 買埋 ʻmái ˏmái. Mái mái, 上埋貨 ʻshéung ˏmái foʼ. Sháng mái ho; to buy a horse, 買馬 ʻmái ʻmá. Mái má, 販馬 fánʼ ʻmá. Fán má; to buy wine, 沽酒 ˏkú ʻtsau. Kú tsiú; to buy for ready money, 現銀買 ín² ˏngan ʻmái. Yen yin mái; to buy from him, 向佢買 héungʼ ʻk'ü ʻmái, 與他買 ʻü ˏt'á ʻmái. Yú t'á mái; to buy up goods, 辦買 pán² ʻmái. Pán mái, 辦貨 pán² foʼ. Pán ho; to select and buy, 採買 ʻts'oi ʻmái. Ts'ái mái; to buy out or off, 買出 ʻmái ch'utˎ. Mái ch'uh; to purchase the share or shares of a person in a stock, 買全 ʻmái ˏts'ün. Mái ts'iuen, 買全股份 ʻmái ˏts'ün ʻkú fan². Mái ts'iuen kú fan; to pay dear for, 買貴 ʻmái kwaiʼ. Mái kwei, 買得價高 ʻmái takˎ káʼ ˏkò. Mái teh kiá káu.

Buy, to negotiate about a purchase, 講價 ʻkong káʼ. Kiáng kiá, 議價錢 ʻí káʼ ˏts'ín. Í kiá ts'ien.

Buyer, a purchaser, 買主 ʻmái ʻchü. Mái chú, 買家 ʻmái ˏká. Mái kiá, 買者 ʻmái ʻché. Mái ché, 買者 ʻkú ʻché. Kú ché, 買客 ʻmái hákˎ. Mái k'eh, 受主 shau² ʻchü. Shau chú, 買的人 ʻmái tikˎ ˏyan. Mái tih jin.

Buying, purchasing, 買 ʻmái. Mái, 沽 ˏkú. Kú, 糴 tekˏ. Tih; buying and selling, 買賣 ʻmái mái². Mái mái, 糴糶 tekˏ t'iúʼ. Tih t'iáu.

Buzz, to make a low, humming sound, as insects, 營 ˏying. Ying, 營 ˏying. Ying, 做營營聲 tsò² ˏying ˏying ˏshing. Tso ying ying shing; to buzz, like a crowd of people, 做嗡嗡聲 tsò² ˏtsang ˏtsang ˏshing. Tso tsang tsang shing; to speak with a low, humming voice, 講得細細聲 ʻkong takˎ saiʼ saiʼ ˏshing. Kiáng teh sí sí shing, 做哈哈聲 tsò² ˏngam ˏngam ˏshing; to buzz about, 亂講 lün² ʻkong. Lwán kiáng, 亂吸 lün² ngapˎ; buzz of a crowd, 呷啖茶 háp, tám² ˏch'á.

Buzz, to whisper, or spread, as a report, 靜靜傳 tsing² ʻtsing ˏch'ün. Tsing tsing ch'uen, 靜靜通知 tsing² ʻtsing ˏt'ung ˏchí. Tsing tsing t'ung chí, 傳焙話 ˏch'ün púi² wá². Ch'uen pei hwá, 傳私話 ˏch'ün ˏsz wá². Ch'uen sz hwá; a buzz like musketoes, 蚊咁嘈 ˏman kòmʼ ˏts'ò; the buzz of musketoes, 蚊雷 ˏman ˏlúi.

Buzzard, a species of hawk, 鵰 fukˏ. Fuh, 鵰 ˏtiú. Tiáu, 鷲 (?) tsau². Tsiú; a block-head, 鈍物 tun² matˏ. Tun wuh.

Buzzard, senseless, stupid, 蠢鈍 ʻch'un tun². Ch'un tun, 蠢拙 ʻch'un chütˎ. Ch'un chueh.

Buzzer, a whisperer, 傳焙話者 ˏch'ün púi² wá² ʻché, 傳私話者 ˏch'ün ˏsz wá² ʻché. Ch'uen sz hwá ché, 靜靜通傳者 tsing² ʻtsing ˏt'ung ˏch'ün ʻché. Tsing tsing t'ung ch'uen ché.

Buzzing, making a low, humming sound, 做營營聲 tsò² ˏying ˏying ˏshing. Tso ying ying shing; whispering, 傳焙話 ˏch'ün púi² wá². Ch'uen pei hwá, 傳密話 ˏch'ün matˏ wá². Ch'uen mih hwá; a buzzing green fly, 營營青蠅 ˏying ˏying ˏts'eng ˏying. Ying ying ts'ing ying.

Buzzing, a noise, as of a crowd of people, 哈哈聲 ˏhòm ˏhòm ˏshing, 噪噪聲 ˏts'ò ˏts'ò ˏshing; a buzzing in the ears, 耳鳴 ʻí ˏming. Rh ming, 聽聽聲 ˏts'iú ˏts'iú ˏshing, 聚 ˏliú. Liáu; the buzzing or hum of insects, 薨薨 ˏkwang ˏkwang. Kwang kwang

By, near, close, 近 kan². Kin, 邇 ʻí. Rh, 附近 fú² kan². Fú kin, 貼 t'ípˎ. T'ieh; near in motion, 經過 ˏking kwoʼ. King kwo, 過近 kwoʼ kan². Kwo kin; instrument or cause, 以 ʻí, Í, 被 pí². Pí, 用 yung². Yung; through, 由 ˏyau. Yú, 從 ˏts'ung. Ts'ung; to sit by one, 貼坐 t'ípˎ tso². T'ieh tso, 近坐 kan² tso². Kin tso; by the town, 近城 kan² ˏshing. Kin ching; by the river side, 在河邊 tsoi² ˏho ˏpín. Tsái ho pien; to pass by the Church, 經過禮拜堂 ˏking kwoʼ ʻlai páiʼ ˏt'ong. King kwo lí pái t'áng, 過近禮拜堂 kwoʼ kan² ʻlai páiʼ ˏt'ong. Kwo kin lí pái t'áng; day by day, 日日 yatˏ yatˏ. Jih jih, 天天 ˏt'ín ˏt'ín. T'ien t'ien; year by year, 年年 ˏnín ˏnín. Nien nien, 連年 ˏlín ˏnín. Lien nien; it has been so year by year, 歷年係嗰 likˏ ˏnín haiʼ ʻkòm. Lih nien hí kán, 歷年如是 likˏ ˏnín ˏü shí². Lih nien jú shí, 屢年如是 ʻlü ˏnín ˏü shí². Lü nien jú shí; article by article, 節節 tsítˎ tsítˎ. Tsieh tsieh, 欵欵 ʻfún ʻfún. Kw'án kw'án, 章章 ˏchéung ˏchéung. Cháng cháng, 段段 tün² tün². Twán twán; by the space of seven years, 七年之久 ts'atˎ ˏnín ˏchí ʻkau. Ts'ih nien chí kiú, 七年之間 ts'atˎ ˏnín ˏchí ˏkán. Ts'ih nien chí kien, 七年咁耐 ts'atˎ ˏnín kòmʼ noi². Ts'ih nien kán nái; by this time, 此時 ʻts'z ˏshí. Ts'z shí, 斯時 ˏsz ˏshí. Sz shí; by or according to, 照 chiúʼ. Cháu, 依 ˏí. Í, 據 kü². Kü; this appears by his own account, 依他之說可以見之 ˏí ˏt'á ˏchí shütˎ ʻho ʻí kínʼ ˏchí. Í t'á chí shwoh k'o í kien chí; these are good rules to live by, 從此例可也 ˏts'ung ʻts'z laiʼ ʻho ʻyá. Ts'ung ts'z lí k'o yó, 照此例做好呀 chiúʼ

ʿts'z lai² tsò² ʿhò á'. Cháu ts'z lí tso háu á; to say by heart, 背 púi'. Pei, 念 ním². Nien; to go out by the side door, 從橫門出 ˏts'ung ˏwáng ˏmún ch'ut˳. Ts'ung hung mun ch'uh; to come by land, 打路來 ʿtá lò² ˏloi. Tá lú lái, 喺陸路來 ʿhai luk˳ lò² ˏloi; 由陸而至 ˏyau luk˳ ˏí chí'. Yú luh rh chí, 從旱路來 ˏts'ung hon' lò² ˏloi. Ts'ung hán lú lái; to come by ship, 打船來 ʿtá ˏshün ˏloi. Tá ch'uen lái, 搭船來 táp˳ ˏshün ˏloi. Táh ch'uen lái, 由水路來 ˏyau ʿshui lò² ˏloi. Yú shwui lú lái, 喺船來 ʿhai ˏshün ˏloi, 從舟而至 ˏts'ung ˏchau ˏí chí'. Ts'ung chau rh chí; reckoned by the acre, 以畝數計 ʿí ʿmau shò' kai'. Í mau sú kí; to sell by the pound, 論斤賣 lun² ˏkan mái². Lun kin mái, 斷斤賣 tün' ˏkan mái². Twán kin mái; to walk by rule, 行以規矩 ˏhang ʿí ˏkw'ai ʿkü. Hang í kw'ei kü; to swear by heaven, 指天而誓 ʿchí ˏt'ín ˏí shai². Chí t'ien rh shí, 指天誓願 ʿchí ˏt'ín shai² ün². Chí t'ien shí yuen; he has a cask of wine by him, 有桶酒喺側邊嚟 ʿyau ʿt'ung ʿtsau ʿhai chak˳ ˏpín ˏlai, 有桶酒在他之傍 ʿyau ʿt'ung ʿtsau tsoi² ˏt'á ˏchí ˏp'ong. Yú t'ung tsiú tsái t'á chí p'áng; to sit by one's self, 獨坐 tuk˳ tso². Tuh tso; to stand by one's self, 自立 tsz² lap˳. Tsz lih; set it by itself, 單擠開一吓 ˏtán ˏchai ˏhoi yat˳ ʿhá, 獨置一處 tuk˳ chí' yat˳ ch'ü'. Tuh chí yih ch'ú; he is by himself, 佢獨在 ʿk'ü tuk˳ tsoi². Kü tuh tsái, 獨佢喺處 tuk˳ ʿk'ü ʿhai ch'ü', 惟他在 ˏwai ˏt'á tsoi². Wei t'á tsái; to be present by attorney, 發札代理 fát˳ chát˳ toi² ʿlí. Fáh cháh tái lí; north by west, 北兼的向西 pak˳ ˏkím tik˳ héung' ˏsai. Pih kien tih hiáng sí; the cause by which, 所以然 ʿsho ʿí ˏín. So í jen; I have no money by me, 無銀在身 ˏmò ˏngan tsoi² ˏshan. Wú yin tsái shin, 未有銀在身上 mí² ʿyau ˏngan tsoi² ˏshan shéung². Wí yú yin tsái shin sháng, 未有銀帶來 mí² ʿyau ˏngan tái' ˏloi. Wí yú yin tái lái; to stand by one, 幫助人 ˏpong cho² ˏyan. Páng tsú jin, 持危扶顛 ˏch'í ˏngai ˏfú ˏtín. Ch'í wei fú tien; take example by him, 學佢 hok˳ ʿk'ü. Hioh k'ü, 效他 háu² ˏt'á. Hiáu t'á, 法他 fát˳ ˏt'á. Fáh t'á; she is with child by you, 私胎係你來的 ˏsz ˏt'oi hai² ʿní ˏloi tik˳. Sz t'ái hí ní lái tih, 私胎由爾所致 ˏsz ˏt'oi ˏyau ʿí ʿsho chí'. Sz t'ái yú rh so chí; he had two children by her, 共佢生兩个仔 kung² ʿk'ü ˏshang ʿléung ko' ʿtsai. Kung k'ü sang liáng ko tsz, 與他生二子 ʿü ˏt'á ˏshang í² ʿtsz. Yú t'á sang rh tsz; he is loved by every one, 人人都愛佢 ˏyan ˏyan ˏtò oi' ʿk'ü. Jin jin tú ngái k'ü, 爲衆所愛 ˏwai chung' ʿsho oi'. Wei chung so ngái; by birth, 生出係 ˏshang ch'ut˳ hai². Sang ch'uh hí, 生而爲 ˏshang ˏí ˏwai. Sang rh wei, 生卽係 ˏshang tsik˳ hai². Sang tsih hí; by trade a hatter, 做帽事業 tsò² mò² sz² íp˳. Tso máu sz nieh; turned by the lath, 車的 ˏch'é tik˳. Ch'é tih, 車嘅 ˏch'é ké'; by candlelight, 開火 ˏhoi ʿfo. K'ái ho, 開燈 ˏhoi ˏtang. K'ái tang; to work by candlelight, 開燈做工夫 ˏhoi ˏtang tsò² ˏkung ˏfú. K'ái tang tso kung fú, 做夜工 tsò² yé² ˏkung. Tso yé kung; by the favor of night, 乘夜 ˏshing yé². Ching yé, 乘黑 ˏshing hak˳. Ching heh; by night, 夜間 yé² ˏkán. Yé kien, 星夜 ˏsing yé². Sing yé; by chance, 偶然 ʿngau ˏín. Ngau jen, 不料 pat˳ liú². Puh liáu, 不意 pat˳ í'. Puh í; by the name, 以此名 ʿí ʿts'z ˏmeng. Í ts'z ming, 稱此名 ˏch'ing ʿts'z ˏmeng, 叫呢的名 kiú' ˏní tí² ˏmeng; to subdue people by virtue, 以德服人 ʿí tak˳ fuk˳ ˏyan. Í teh fuh jin; seize him by force, 拿住佢 ˏná chü² ʿk'ü. Ná chú k'ü, 以力執之 ʿí lik˳ chap˳ ˏchí. Í lih chih chí, 用力拿他 yung² lik˳ ˏná ˏt'á. Yung lih ná t'á; to keep people down by force, 以力壓人 ʿí lik˳ át˳ ˏyan. Í lih yáh jin; killed by the sword, 被刀殺死 pí² ˏtò shát˳ ʿsz. Pí táu sháh sz; to attack by fire, 以火攻之 ʿí ʿfo ˏkung ˏchí. Í ho kung chí; by the way, 路邊 lò² ˏpín. Lú pien; ditto, to remark, 有一件事 ʿyau yat˳ kín² sz². Yú yih kien sz; by the bulk, 論堆 lun² ˏtúi. Lun túi; by retail, 論件 lun² kín². Lun kien, 逐樣 chuk˳ yéung². Chuh yáng, 逐件 chuk˳ kín². Chuh kien, by the piece, 逐一 chuk˳ yat˳. Chuh yih; by stealth, 偷偷 ˏt'au ˏt'au. T'au t'au, 靜靜 tsing² ʿtsing. Tsing tsing, 陰陰 ˏyam ˏyam. Yin yin; by virtue of, 憑 ˏp'ang. P'ang; by dint of, 以 ʿí. Í, by what means can it by effected, 用乜野法治佢 yung² mat˳ ʿyé fát˳ chí² ʿk'ü, 用何法治之 yung² ˏho fát˳ chí² ˏchí. Yung ho fáh chí chí; one by one, 一一 yat˳ yat˳. Yih yih, 每每 ʿmúi ʿmúi. Mei mei; by turns, 輪流 ˏlun ˏlau. Lun liú; by degrees, 漸漸 tsím² tsím². Tsien tsien, 寖假 tsam' ʿká. Tsin kiá, 漸次 tsím² ts'z'. Tsien ts'z; I shall be back again by one o'clock, 一點鐘我翻嚟 yat˳ ʿtím ˏchung ʿngo ˏfán ˏlai; by that time, 个陣時 ko' chan² ˏshí. Ko chin shí, 个時候 ko' ˏshí hau². Ko shí hau, 个時間 ko' ˏshí ˏkán. Ko shí kien, 此際 ʿts'z tsai'. Ts'z tsí; by twenty years younger, 細有二十歲 sai' ʿyau í² shap˳ sui'. Sí yú rh shih sui, 少他二十歲 shiú' ˏt'á í² shap˳ sui'. Sháu t'á rh shih sui; it is three by my watch, 照我鏢係三點鐘 chiú' ʿngo ˏpiú hai² ˏsám ʿtím ˏchung. Cháu wo piáu hí sán tien chung, 照我鏢是三點 chiú' ʿngo ˏpiú shí² ˏsám ʿtím. Cháu wo piáu shí sán tien, 依吾鏢交申 ˏí ˏng ˏpiú ˏkáu ˏshan. Í wú piáu kiáu shin; by all means, 千萬 ˏts'ín mán². Ts'ien wán, 千祈 ˏts'ín ˏk'í. Ts'ien k'í, 萬萬 mán² mán². Wán wán; by no means, 斷不 tün' pat˳. Twán puh, 必不 pít˳ pat˳. Pieh puh, 斷唔 tün' ˏm. Twán wú, 並非 ping' ˏfí. Ping fí, 並不 ping' pat˳. Ping puh, 弗乎 fat˳ ˏú. Fuh hú, 不然 pat˳ ˏín. Puh jen, 非也 ˏfí ʿyá. Fí yé, 萬萬不可 mán² mán² pat˳ ʿho. Wán wán puh k'o; by means of it, 藉此 tsik˳ ʿts'z. Tsih ts'z, 所以 ʿsho ʿí; hard by, 近 kan². Kin 貼 t'íp˳. T'ieh, 貼近 t'íp˳ kan²; by and by, 等一吓 ʿtang yat˳ ʿhá. Tang yih hiá, 等吓啫 ʿtang ʿhá ché', 慢慢 mán² mán². Mán mán, 且慢 ʿch'é mán². Ts'ié mán, 等陣啫 ʿtang chan²

ché', 等息間 'tang sik, ˏkán. Tang sih kien, 過些時 kwo' ˏsé ˏshí. Kwo sié shí, 正過時 ching' kwo' ˏshí. Ching kwo shí, 經過時 ˏking kwo' ˏshí. King kwo shí; by the by, 阿, 有小件事 ˏo, 'yau 'siú kín² sz². O, yú siáu kien sz.

By-blow, a side-blow, 橫打 ˏwáng 'tá. Hung tá; bastard, 野子 'yé 'tsz. Yé tsz.

By-business, business aside of the common mode, 餘外事 ˏü ngoi² sz². Yú wái sz, 外事 ngoi² sz². Wái sz.

By-coffee-house, a coffee-house in an obscure place, 焙架啡店 púi² ká' ˏfí tím'.

By-concernment, an affair distinct from the main business, 外事 ngoi² sz². Wái sz, 小事 'siú sz². Siáu sz.

By-concern, a private corner, 厠 ts'z'. Ts'z.

By-dependance, an appendage, 附物 fú² mat₂. Fú wuh, 連物 ˏlín mat₂. Lien wuh, 贅物 chui² mat₂. Chui wuh; that which depends on something else, 屬他者 shuk₂ ˏt'á 'ché. Shuh t'á ché, 服他者 fuk₂ ˏt'á 'ché. Fuh t'á ché.

By-design, an incidental design, 乍意 chá' í'. Chá í, 偶得之意 'ngau tak, ˏchí í'. Ngau teh chí í.

By-end, private end, 私意 ˏsz í'. Sz í, 私心 ˏsz ˏsam. Sz sin.

By-gone, past, 過去的 kwo' hü' tik,. Kwo k'ü tih, 已過 'í kwo'. Í kwo, 已過咯 'í kwo' lok,, 已經過了 'í ˏking kwo' 'liú. Í king kwo liáu, 既往 kí' 'wong. Kí wáng; by-gone times, 往世 'wong shai'. Wáng shí, 去世 hü' shai'. K'ü shí; by-gone years, 已往之年 'í 'wong ˏchí ˏnín. Í wáng chí nien; let by-gones be by-gones, 事過了無用講 sz² kwo' 'liú ˏmò yung² 'kong. Sz kwo liáu wú yung kiáng, 既往不說 kí' 'wong pat, shüt,. Kí wáng puh shwoh.

By-interest, private interest, 私意 ˏsz í'. Sz í, 私心 ˏsz ˏsam. Sz sin, 意利已 í' lí² 'kí. Í lí kí, 私心射利 ˏsz ˏsam shé² lí². Sz sin shié lí.

By-lane, a lane out of the usual road, 焙巷 púi² hong², 僻巷 p'ik, hong². P'ih hiáng.

By-law, the law of a city or private corporation, 例 lai². Lí, 規例 ˏkw'ai lai². Kw'ei lí; supplementary laws, 附例 fú² lai². Fú lí.

By-matter, something incidental, 偶然之事 'ngau ˏín ˏchí sz². Ngau jen chí sz.

By-name, nick-name, 花名 ˏfá ˏmeng. Hwá ming, 混名 wan² ˏmeng. Hwan ming.

By-name, to give a nick-name, 攞花名 'lo ˏfá ˏmeng. Lo hwá ming, 加混名 ˏká wan² ˏmeng. Kiá hwan ming.

By-passage, a passage by the way, 徑 king'. King, 側路 chak, lò². Tseh lú.

By-path, a private path, 徑 king'. King, 徑 king'. King, 巡 king'. King, 蹊 ˏhai. Hí, 側路 chak, lò². Tseh lú, 私路 ˏsz lò². Sz lú; do not walk in by-paths, 行不由徑 ˏhang pat, ˏyau king'. Hang puh yú king, 唔行小路 ˏm ˏhang 'siú lò², 唔好行細路 ˏm 'hò ˏhang sai' lò²; attending a funeral procession, do not go in a by-path, 送喪不由徑 sung' ˏsong pat, ˏyau king'. Sung sáng puh yú king.

By-purpose, a concealed design, 私意 ˏsz í'. Sz í, 隱意 'yan í'. Yin í, 私心 ˏsz ˏsam. Sz sin.

By-respect, private end, 私心 ˏsz ˏsam. Sz sin, 私意 ˏsz í'. Sz í.

By-road, an obscure road, 焙路 púi² lò², 僻路 p'ik, lò². P'ih lú.

By-room, a private appartment, 側房 chak, ˏfong. Tseh fáng, 偏房 ˏp'ín ˏfong. P'ien fáng.

By-stander, a spectator, 旁人 ˏp'ong ˏyan. P'áng jin, 旁立者 ˏp'ong lap₂ 'ché. P'áng lih ché, 旁侍者 ˏp'ong shí² 'ché. P'áng shí ché, 旁觀者 ˏp'ong ˏkún 'ché. P'áng kwán ché.

By-street, an obscure street, 僻街 p'ik, ˏkái. P'ih kiái, 焙街 púi² ˏkái.

By-stroke, an incidental or sly stroke, 偶打 'ngau 'tá. Ngau tá, 橫打 ˏwáng 'tá. Hung tá.

By-turning, an obscure road, 焙橫街 púi² ˏwáng ˏkái.

By-view, self-interested purpose, 私意 ˏsz í'. Sz í, 私心 ˏsz ˏsam. Sz sin.

By-walk, a secluded walk, 焙徑 ˏpúi² king'. Pei king.

By west, westward, 向西 héung' ˏsai. Hiáng sí.

By-word, a common saying, 俗語 tsuk₂ 'ü. Suh yú; to become a by-word, 爲後世口實 ˏwai hau² shai' 'hau shat₂. Wei hau shí k'au shih, 做人話柄 tsò² ˏyan wá² peng'. Tso jin hwá ping.

Byard, a strap accross the breasts or those who drag the sledges in coalmines, 過胸帶 kwo' ˏhung tái'. Kwo hiung tái, 過膊帶 kwo' pok, tái'. Kwo poh tái.

Bye, a dwelling, 居處 ˏkü ch'ü'. Kü ch'ú, 屋宇 uk, 'ü. Uh yú; good bye, 平安 ˏp'ing ˏon. P'ing ngán, 請安 'ts'eng ˏon. Ts'ing ngán, 請呀 'ts'eng á'; said by the one who departs, 一路平安 yat, lò² ˏp'ing ˏon. Yih lú p'ing ngán, 福星拱照 fuk, ˏsing 'kung chiú'. Fuh sing kung cháu, 福星載道 fuk, ˏsing tsoi' tò². Fuh sing tsái táu, 一路福星 yat, lò² fuk, ˏsing. Yih lú fuh sing.

Byre, a cow house, 牛欄 ˏngau ˏlán. Niú lán.

Byssin, } a silk or linen hood, 絲帽 ˏsz mò². Sz
Byssus, } máu, 緞帽 tün² mò². Twán máu, 麻冕 ˏmá 'mín. Má mien.

Byssine, made of silk, 絲 ˏsz. Sz, 絲嘅 ˏsz ké'.

Byssus, exceedingly fine linen, cotton or silken cloth, 幼細布 yau' sai' pò'. Yú sí pú, 幼細紗 yau' sai' ˏsò. Yú sí sü.

Byzant, } a gold coin of the value of about £15
Byzantine, } sterling, 金錢名, 價約十五磅金 ˏkam ˏts'ín ˏmeng, ká' yéuk, shap₂ 'ng pong² ˏkam. Kin ts'ien ming, kiá yoh shih wú páng kin.

Byzantine *, } pertaining to Byzantium, 嘌親頓的
Byzantian, } Péts'antín tik,. Péts'intien tih.

* 土耳其都古名.

C

C, the third letter of the English alphabet, 英話字母第三字 ˏYing wá² tsz² ˋmò tai² ˏsám tsz². Ying hwá tsz mú tí sán tsz; C, 一百 yat, pák,. Yih peh; CC, 二百 ˏí² pák,. Rh peh; C.S.=Custos sigilli, 照磨 chiú' ˏmo. Cháu mo; C.B.=Companion of the Bath, see Bath.

Caaba, a square stone in the temple of Mecca, 喀吧 Kápá. Kiápá, 聖石 * shing' shek,. Shing shih; the most sacred temple of the Mohammedans, 回回教人至聖之廟 ˏÚi ˏúi káu' ˏyan chí' shing' ˏchí miú². Hwui hwui kiáu jin chí shing chí miáu.

Cab 約四升 yéuk, sz' ˏshing. Yoh sz shing.

Cab, a covered carriage with two or four wheels, drawn by one horse, 單馬車 ˏtán ˋmá ˏch'é. Tán má ch'é.

Cabal, a number of persons united in some close design, usually to promote their private views in church or state by intrigue, 奸黨 ˏkán ˋtong. Kien táng, 姦黨 ˏkán ˋtong. Kien táng, 詭黨 ˋkwai ˋtong. Kwei táng, 惡黨 ok, ˋtong. Ngoh táng, 夥黨 ˋfo ˋtong. Ho táng, 朋黨 ˏp'ang ˋtong. P'ang táng, 匪黨 ˋfí ˋtong. Fí táng; to combine in cabals, 聯黨 ˏlün ˋtong. Liuen táng; intrigue, 奸謀 ˏkán ˏmau. Kien mau, 謀畧 ˏmau léuk,. Mau lioh, 奸計 ˏkán kai'. Kien kí; conspiracy, 謀反 ˏmau ˋfán. Mau fán.

Cabal, to plot, 謀反 ˏmau ˋfán. Mau fán, 謀亂 ˏmau lün². Mau lwán, 謀害 ˏmau hoi². Mau hái, 結黨 kít, ˋtong. Kieh táng, 謀畧 ˏmau léuk,. Mau lioh, 設奸計 ch'ít, ˏkán kai'. Sheh kien kí.

Cabala, a mysterious kind of science among Jewish rabbins, pretended to have been delivered to the ancient Jews by revelation and transmitted by oral tradition, &c. †, 奧傳 ò' chün². Ngau chuen, 淵玄之道 ˏün ˏün ˏchí tò². Yuen hiuen chí táu, 隱微之道 ˋyan ˏmí ˏchí tò². Yin wí chí táu, 玄妙之道理 ˏün miú² ˏchí tò² ˋlí. Hiuen miáu chí táu lí.

Cabalism, the secret science of the cabalists, 猶太人奧妙之道 Yauˋtái ˏyan ò' miú² ˏchí tò². Yú-t'ái jin ngau miáu chí táu, 淵微之道 ˏün ˏmí ˏchí tò². Yuen wí chí táu.

Cabalist, a Jewish doctor who professes the study of the cabala, or the mysteries of Jewish tradition, 淵學奧傳者 ˏün hok, ò' chün² ˋché. Yuen hioh ngau chuen ché, 淵玄道之師 ˏün ˏün tò² ˏchí ˏsz. Yuen hiuen táu chí sz.

Cabalistic, } pertaining to the cabala, 奧傳的 ò'
Cabalistical, } chün² tik,. Ngau chuen tih, 奧妙道嘅 ò' miú² tò² ké'.

Caballer, one who unites with others in close designs to effect an object by intrigue, 奸謀之人 ˏkán ˏmau ˏchí ˏyan. Kien mau chí jin, 姦雄 ˏkán ˏhung. Kien hiung; ditto one at Court, 奸臣 ˏkán ˏshan. Kien chin, 奸黨 ˏkán ˋtong. Kien táng.

Caballing, uniting in a cabal, 結黨 kít, ˋtong. Kieh táng, 聯黨 ˏlün ˋtong. Liuen táng; intriguing in a small party, 謀害 ˏmau hoi². Mau hái, 奸謀 ˏkán ˏmau. Kien mau.

Cabaret, a tavern, 酒店 ˋtsau tím'. Tsiú tien.

Cabbage, brassica, 椰菜 ˏyé ts'oi'. Yé ts'ái, 黃椰菜 ˏwong ˏyé ts'oi'. Hwáng yé ts'ái; winter cabbage, 羊蹄菜 ˏyéung ˏt'ai ts'oi'. Yáng t'í ts'ái, 東方宿 ˏtung ˏfong suk,. Tung fáng suh, 連蟲陸 ˏlín ˏch'ung luk,. Lien ch'ung luh, 堇草 ts'uk, ˋts'ò. Ts'uh ts'áu, 茄藍菜 ˏk'é ˏlám ts'oi'. K'iá lán ts'ái; red cabbage, 芥藍 kái' ˏlám. Kiái lán; headed cabbage, 大倉菜 tái² ˏp'o ts'oi'. Tá p'o ts'ái; white-heart cabbage, 牛肚白菜 ˏngau ˋt'ò pák, ts'oi'. Niú t'ú peh ts'ái, 牛肚松 ˏngau ˋt'ò ˏts'ung. Niú t'ú sung, 春風蘭 ˏch'un ˏfung ˏlán. Ch'un fung lán; cabbage lettuce, 生菜 ˏshang ts'oi'. Sang ts'ái; cloth filched by tailors in cutting out garments, 碎布 sui' pò'. Sui pú, 偷碎布 ˏt'au sui' pò'. T'au sui pú.

Cabbage, to form a head in growing, 生倉 ˏshang ˏp'o. Sang p'o.

Cabbage, to purloin or embezzle, as pieces of cloth, after cutting out a garment, 偷取 ˏt'au ˋts'ü. T'au ts'ü, 竊取 sít, ˋts'ü. Tsieh ts'ü, 暗取 òm' ˋts'ü. Ngán ts'ü, 竊取碎布 sít, ˋts'ü sui' pò'. Tsieh ts'ü sui pú.

Cabbage-net, a small net to boil cabbage in, 菜網 ts'oi' ˋmong. Ts'ái wáng.

Cabbage-tree, the cabbage palm, 菜樹 ts'oi' shü². Ts'ái shú.

Cabbage-worm 菜蟲 ts'oi' ˏch'ung. Ts'ái ch'ung.

Cabbaged, purloined, 竊取過 sít, ˋts'ü kwo'. Tsieh ts'ü kwo, 偷過碎布 ˏt'au kwo' sui' pò'. T'au kwo sui pú.

Cabin, a small room, 小房 ˋsiú ˏfong. Siáu fáng, 房仔 ˏfong ˋtsai, 房子 ˏfong ˋtsz. Fáng tsz; an inclosed place, 圍開嘅房 ˏwai ˏhoi ké' ˏfong, 間開的房 kán' ˏhoi tik, ˏfong. Kien k'ái tih fáng;

* 回回教人云有天使以此石給與亞伯拉罕.
† 猶太人以此奧妙之傳僞解聖經之義.

a cottage, 舍 shé'. Shié, 茅舍 ˏmáu shé'. Máu shié; an appartment in a ship for officers and passengers, 船房 ˏshün ˏfong. Ch'uen fáng, 船房子 ˏshün ˏfong 'tsz. Ch'uen fáng tsz, 客房仔 hák, ˏfong 'tsai; ditto cabins or appartments without doors, as in Chinese junks, 客艙 hák, ˏts'ong. K'eh ts'áng, 官艙 ˏkún ˏts'ong. Kwán ts'áng; cabin or saloon at the stern of a ship, 船尾大房 ˏshün 'mí tái² ˏfong. Ch'uen wí tá fáng; ditto one on deck, 船上尾樓 ˏshün shéung² 'mí ˏlau. Ch'uen sháng wí lau, 艅尾房 ˏling 'mí ˏfong. Ling wí fáng; a poor woman's cabin, 綠窓 luk, ˏch'éung. Luh chw'áng.

Cabin, to live in a cabin, 住小房 chü² 'siú ˏfong. Chú siáu fáng.

Cabin-boy, a boy whose duty it is to wait on the officers and passengers on board of a ship, 船娣仔 ˏshün 't'ai 'tsai. Ch'uen t'í tsí.

Cabinet, a closet, 厠 ts'z'. Ts'z; a small room, 廂房 ˏséung ˏfong. Siáng fáng, 小房 'siú ˏfong. Siáu fáng, 房仔 ˏfong 'tsai; the select or secret council of a prince, 內閣 noi² kok, Nui koh; the Imperial council chamber, 軍機處 ˏkwan ˏkí ch'ü'. Kiun kí ch'ú; a member of ditto, 閣老 kok, 'lò. Koh láu, 入閣 yap, kok, Jih koh, 內閣大臣 noi² kok, tái² ˏshan. Nui koh tá chin; the president of the cabinet, 內閣大學士 noi² kok, tái² hok, sz². Nui koh tá hioh sz; a piece of furniture, consisting of a chest or box, with drawers and doors, 漆箱 ts'at, ˏséung. Ts'ih siáng; a hut, 草舍 'ts'ò shé'. Ts'áu shié.

Cabinet-council 內閣 noi² kok, Nui koh; the members of a privy council, 內閣大臣 noi² kok, tái² ˏshan. Nui koh tá chin.

Cabinet-maker, a man whose occupation is to make cabinets, tables, bureaus &c., 甲萬師傅 káp, mán² ˏsz fú². Kiáh wán sz fú, 木匠 muk, tséung². Muh tsiáng.

Cabirian, } pertaining to the cabiric, certain deities
Cabiric, } greatly venerated by the ancient pagans in Greece and Phenicia, 古希臘國神名 'kú Hí-láp kwok, ˏshan ˏmeng. Kú Hiláh kwoh shin ming.

Cable, a large, strong rope to retain a vessel at anchor, 錨纜 ˏnáu lám². Miáu lán, 錨索 ˏnáu sok, Miáu soh, 碇綱 teng' ˏkong. Ting káng; a chain ditto, 錨鏈 ˏnáu lín². Miáu lien; the Atlantic cable, 過洋電線 kwo' ˏyéung tín² sín'. Kwo yáng tien sien; a small cable, 舟索 ˏchau sok, Chau soh; to cut the cable, 斬纜 'chám lám². Chán lán; a cable's length *, 一錨纜之長 yat, ˏnáu lám² ˏchí ˏch'éung. Yih miáu lán chí ch'áng.

Cable-tier, the place where the cables are coiled away, 盤纜處 ˏp'ún lám² ch'ü'. Pw'án lán ch'ú.

Cabled, fastened with a cable, 以纜繫住 'í lám² hai² chü². I lán hí chú, 以鏈扣住過 'í lín² k'au' 'wan kwo'. I lien k'au wan kwo.

Cablet, a little cable, 錨纜仔 ˏnáu lám² 'tsai; a little chain, 錨鏈仔 ˏnáu lín² 'tsai.

Cabman, the driver of a cab, 單馬車夫 ˏtán 'má ˏch'é ˏfú. Tán má ch'é fú, 御者 ü² 'ché. Yú ché.

Cabob, to roast meat in a certain manner, 燒肉 ˏshiú yuk, Sháu juh, 芾辣肉 'ch'án ch'uk, yuk, Ch'án ch'uh juh, 芾辣炙筋 'ch'án ch'uk, chek, ˏkan. Ch'án ch'uh chih kin; cabobs, 腺 ch'uk, Ts'uh.

Caboose, the cook-room or kitchen of a ship, 船廚 ˏshün ˏch'ü. Ch'uen ch'ú; a stove for cooking in a small vessel, 風爐 ˏfung ˏlò. Fung lú, 手爐 'shau ˏlò. Shau lú.

Cabriolet, a one-horse chaise, 一輛 yat, 'léung. Yih liáng, 雙輪車 ˏshéung ˏlun ˏch'é. Shwáng lun ch'é, 一乘車 yat, ˏshing ˏch'é. Yih ching ch'é.

Caburns, small lines made of spun-yarn, to bind cables, seize tackles &c., 繩子 ˏshing 'tsz. Shing tsz, 小繩 'siú ˏshing. Siáu shing.

Cacao, the chocolate tree, 揸古聿樹 Chákúlut shü². Chákúluh shú.

Cachalot, a spermaceti whale, 鯨類 ˏk'ing lui². K'ing lui.

Cache, a hole in the ground for hiding and preserving provisions which it is inconvenient to carry, 窖 káu'. Kiáu.

Cachet, a seal, 印 yan'. Yin, 寶 'pò. Páu; lettre de cachet, 罪詔 tsúi² chiú'. Tsúi cháu, 拿票 ˏná p'iú'. Ná p'iáu, 捕票 pò² p'iú'. Pú p'iáu, 花倫紙 * ˏfá ˏlun 'chí. Hwá lun chí, 硬頭簽 ngáng² ˏt'au ˏts'ím. Ngang t'au ts'ien.

Cachexy, a deranged state of the constitution, 身虛血毒 ˏshan ˏhü hüt, tuk, Shin hü hiuch tuh.

Cachination, loud laughter, 嘻嘻 ˏhá ˏhá. Hiá hiá, 呵呵 ˏho ˏho.

Cacholong, an opaque or milk-white chalcedony, 珂 ˏo. O.

Cacique, see Cazique.

Cack, to ease the body by stool, 出恭 ch'ut, ˏkung. Ch'uh kung, 行恭 ˏhang ˏkung. Hang kung.

Cackerel, a species of fish, 魚名 ˏü ˏmeng. Yú ming.

Cackle, to make a particular noise, as a hen, 咯咯 kok, kok, 呃喔 ngák, uk, ; to cackle, as a goose, 鵝鵝 yik, yik, Nih nih, 鵝呃 ˏngo ngák, ; to giggle, 嘻嘻 ˏhí ˏhí. Hí hí, 嘻嘏 ˏhí ˏhá. Hí hiá; to talk in a silly manner, 吸三吸四 ngap, ˏsám ngap, sz'.

Cackle, the broken noise of a goose or hen, 咯咯聲 kok, kok, ˏshing, 呃喔聲 ngák, uk, ˏshing, 鵝鵝聲 yik, yik, ˏshing. Nih nih shing; idle talk, 閒言閒語 ˏhán ˏin ˏhán 'ü. Hien yen hien yú; silly prattle, 亂吸 lün² ngap,.

Cackler, a fowl that cackles, 咯咯的雞 kok, kok, tik, ˏkai, 鵝鵝的鵝 yik, yik, tik, ˏngo. Nih nih tih ngo; a telltale, 疏口嘐 ˏsho 'hau ké', 多口嘐人 ˏto 'hau ké' ˏyan.

* 約一百二十沁，每沁計六英尺.

* This is the word used for warrant and is an attempt at giving the foreign sound.

Cackling, making the noise of a goose or hen, 鶂鶂 yik, yik,. Nih nih, 咯咯 kok, kok,.

Caco-chymic, } having the fluids of the body vit-
Caco-chymical, } iated, especially the blood, 壞血的 wái² hüt, tik,. Hwái hiueh tih, 壞血嘅 wái² hüt, ké'.

Caco-chymy, a vitiated state of the blood, 壞血 wái² hüt,. Hwái hiueh.

Caco-demon, an evil spirit, 惡鬼 ok, 'kwai. Ngoh kwei.

Caco-ethes, a bad habit, 唔好規矩 ˏm 'hò ˏkw'ai 'kü; a bad disposition, 惡性 ok, sing'. Ngoh sing, 惡性情 ok, sing' ˏts'ing. Ngoh sing ts'ing, 乖僻性情 ˏkwái p'ik, sing' ˏts'ing. Kwái p'ih sing ts'ing; an incurable ulcer, 毒瘡 tuk, ˏch'ong. Tuh ch'wáng.

Caco-ethes scribendi, a diseased propensity for writing, 寫字癖 'sé tsz² p'ik,. Sié tsz p'ih, 字癡 tsz² ˏch'í. Tsz ch'í.

Cacography, bad spelling, 寫錯 'sé ts'o'. Sié ts'o, 寫白字 'sé pák, tsz². Sié peh tsz.

Cacology, bad speaking, 不流利之話 pat, ˏlau lí² ˏchí wá². Puh liú lí chí hwá, 唾言 chat, ˏín. Chih yen.

Cacophonic, } sounding harshly, 沙音 ˏshá ˏyam,
Cacophonical, } 粗音 ˏts'ò ˏyam. Ts'ú yin, 粗聲 ˏts'ò ˏshing. Ts'ú shing.

Cacophonous, harsh-sounding, 粗音的 ˏts'ò ˏyam tik,. Ts'ú yin tih, 沙聲嘅 ˏshá ˏshing ké'.

Cacophony, a disagreeable sound of words, 粗音 ˏts'ò ˏyam. Ts'ú yin, 粗聲 ˏts'ò ˏshing. Ts'ú shing.

Cacotechny, a corrupt art, 醜藝 'ch'au ngai². Ch'au í.

Cacotrophy, bad food, 壞食 wái² shik,. Hwái shih, 惡食 ok, shik,. Ngoh shih; bad nutrition, 唔消化 ˏm ˏsiú fá', 唔補血 ˏm 'pò hüt,.

Cactus, the prickly pear, 神僊掌 ˏshan ˏsín 'chéung. Shin sien cháng, 神仙掌 ˏshan ˏsín 'chéung. Shin sien cháng; cactus pentagonus, 企盤勒 'k'í ˏp'ún lak,. K'í pw'án leh; another species, 海棠勒 'hoi ˏt'ong lak,. Hái t'áng leh.

Cacuminate, to make pointed, 尖之 ˏtsím ˏchí. Tsien chí, 整尖 'ching ˏtsím. Ching tsien, 修尖 ˏsau ˏtsím. Siú tsien; to make sharp, 利 lí². Lí.

Cad, a boy at the door of an omnibus, 車門娣 ˏch'é ˏmún 't'ai. Ch'é mun t'í; a runner, or messenger, 走躍 'tsau tek,, 走使 'tsau sz'. Tsau shí.

Cadaver, a corpse, 屍 ˏshí. Shí, 屍首 ˏshí 'shau. Shí shau.

Cadaverous, having the appearance or color of a dead, human body, 死屍嗰色 'sz ˏshí 'kòm shik,. Sz shí kán sih, 屍嘅 ˏshí ké', 屍的 ˏshí tik,. Shí tih; pale, 死屍嗰面 'sz ˏshí 'kòm mín². Sz shí kán mien, 針刮無滴血 ˏcham kat, ˏmò tik, hüt,. Chin kih wú tih hiueh, 黃瘦 ˏwong shau'. Hwáng sau, 形容枯槁 ˏying ˏyung ˏfú 'kò. Hing yung k'ú káu; having the qualities of a dead body, 臭屍嘅 ch'au' ˏshí ké'; cadaverous scent, 死屍臭味 'sz ˏshí ch'au' mí². Sz shí ch'au wí.

Cadaverousness, the quality of being cadaverous, 死屍者 'sz ˏshí 'ché. Sz shí ché, 死屍 'sz ˏshí.

Caddis, a kind of tape or ribbon, 繒 tái'. Tái.

Caddow, a jackdaw, 鵲名 ts'éuk, ˏmeng. Ts'ioh ming.

Caddy, a small box for keeping tea, 茶箱仔 ˏch'á ˏséung 'tsai. Ch'á siáng tsz.

Cade, tame, 馴 ˏts'un. Tsiun, 純 ˏshun. Shun, 養得熟 'yéung tak, shuk,. Yáng teh shuh; bred by hand, 養純過 'yéung ˏshun kwo'. Yáng shun kwo; a cade lamb, 調馴的羔 ˏt'iú ˏts'un tik, ˏkò. T'iáu tsiun tih káu.

Cade, to bring up or nourish by hand, 養熟 'yéung shuk,. Yáng shuh, 調熟 ˏt'iú shuk,. T'iáu shuh, 調馴 ˏt'iú ˏts'un. T'iáu tsiun, 調良 ˏt'iú ˏléung. T'iáu liáng.

Cade, a barrel or cask, 枇杷桶 ˏp'í ˏp'á 't'ung. P'í p'á t'ung.

Cade-oil 杜仲油 tò² chung² ˏyau. Tú chung yú, 杜松油 (?) tò² ˏts'ung ˏyau. Tú sung yú.

Cadence, } 韻 wan². Yun, 音韻 ˏyam wan². Yin
Cadency, } yun; to give a cadence, 諧韻 ˏhái wan². Hiái yun, 合韻 hòp, wan². Hoh yun, 協韻 híp, wan². Hieh yun, 音韻相符 ˏyam wan² ˏséung ˏfú. Yin yun siáng fú, 聲律和諧 ˏshing lut, ˏwo ˏhái. Shing liuh ho hiái; sound or tone, 聲韻 ˏshing wan². Shing yun; making harsh cadence, 音韻不諧 ˏyam wan² pat, ˏhái. Yin yun puh hiái, 行動和諧 * ˏhang tung² ˏwo ˏhái. Hang tung ho hiái; the distinction of families †, 別號 pít, hò². Pieh háu, 別字 pít, tsz². Pieh tsz.

Cadence, to regulate by musical measure, 節奏 tsít, tsau'. Tsieh tsiú, 節奏音律 tsít, tsau' ˏyam lut,. Tsieh tsiú yin liuh, 節奏音韻 tsít, tsau' ˏyam wan². Tsieh tsiú yin yun.

Cadenced, having a particular cadence, 合韻 hòp, wan². Hoh yun.

Cadene, a species of inferior carpet from the Levant, 粗地氈 ˏts'ò tí² ˏchín. Ts'ú tí chen.

Cadent, falling down, 下 'há. Hiá.

Cadenza, the modulation of the voice in singing, 轉韻 chun' wan². Chuen yun, 調韻 ˏt'iú wan². T'iáu yun.

Cadet, the younger of two brothers, 弟 tai². Tí; the youngest son, 季弟 kwai' tai². Kwei tí, 末弟 mut, tai². Moh tí, 末弟 ˏlái tai²; a volunteer, 義士 í² sz². Í sz, 勇士 'yung sz². Yung sz; a young man in a military school, 武童 'mò ˏt'ung. Wú t'ung.

Cadew, = case-worm, see Caddis.

Cadge, a market man or huckster, 販仔 fán' 'tsai, 担頭仔 tám' ˏt'au 'tsai.

Cadge, cheerful, 快活 fái' út,. Kw'ái hwoh, 好得意 'hò tak, í'. Háu teh í.

Cadi, in the Turkish dominions, an inferior judge, a justice of the peace, 士 sz.² Sz.

* In horsmanship. † In heraldry.

Cadillac, a sort of pear, 梨名 ˏlí ˏmeng. Lí ming.
Cadmia, an oxide of zink which collects on the sides of furnaces where zink is sublimed, 白鉛灰 pák₂ ˏün ˏfúi. Peh yuen hwui, 吉末亞 Katmiá.
Cadmium, a white metal resembling tin, 白金 pák₂ ˏkam. Peh kin, 剖美喑金 Katmíòm ˏkam.
Caducity, tendency to fall, 老弱 ˊlò yéuk₂. Láu joh, 衰頹 ˏshui ˏt'úi. Shwái t'úi.
Caducous, in botany, falling early, or soon after development, as flowers, 早凋 ˊtsò ˏtiú. Tsáu tiáu, 速謝 ts'uk₂ tsé². Suh tsié.
Caecias, a wind from the northeast, 東北風 ˏtung pak₂ ˏfung. Tung peh fung.
Caecum 大腸頭 tái² ˏch'éung ˏt'au. Tá ch'áng t'au.
Caerule, see Cerule.
Caesure, a pause in verse, so introduced as to aid the recital, 停頓 ˏt'ing tun². T'ing tun.
Café, a coffee-house, 喫啡店 ká' ˏfí tím'.
Cafenet, in Turkey, a hotel or house of rest for travelers, 歇店 hít₂ tím'. Hieh tien.
Caffeic, obtained from coffee, 喫啡嘅 ká' ˏfí ké', 喫啡的 ká' ˏfí tik₂. Kiá fí tih.
Caffein 喫啡質 ká' ˏfí chat₂. Kiá fí chih, 喫啡冰 ká' ˏfí ˏping. Kiá fí ping, 喫啡之苦質 ká' ˏfí ˏchí ˊfú chat₂. Kiá fí chí k'ú chih.
Caffre, an unbeliever, 不信上帝者 pat₂ sun' Shéung² tai' ˊché. Puh sin Sháng tí ché; a name given to a tribe in South Africa * 架非耳族 Káfíí tsuk₂. Kiáfírh tsuh.
Caftan, a Persian or Turkish vest or garment, 土耳其人長衫名 T'òík'í ˏyan ˏch'éung ˏshám ˏmeng. T'úrhk'í jin ch'áng sán ming.
Cag, Keg, a small cask, or barrel, 枇杷桶仔 ˏp'í ˏp'á ˊt'ung ˊtsai, 細枇杷桶 sai' ˏp'í ˏp'á ˊt'ung. Sí p'í p'á t'ung.
Cage, an enclosure for confining birds, 雀籠 ts'éuk₂ ˏlung. Ts'ioh lung, 鳥籠 ˊniú ˏlung. Niáu lung; ditto for wild beasts, 柙 háp₂. Hiáh, 獸籠 shau² ˏlung. Shau lung, 櫳 ˏlung. Lung, 校 káu'. Kiáu, 獸閑 shau² ˏhán. Shau hien; an inclosure made with palisades for confining wild beasts, 圈 háp₂. Hiáh, 圈檻 ˏhün lám². K'iuen lán, 欄 ˏlán. Lán, 櫳 ˏlung. Lung, 樊 ˏfán. Fán; a cage for criminals, as used in China, 囚籠 ˏch'au (ts'au) ˏlung. Ch'au lung; a prison for criminals, 牢籠 ˏlò ˏlung. Láu lung, 牢檻 ˏlò lám². Láu lán; a cart with a cage on it, 檻 lám². Lán.
Cage, to confine in a cage, 困入籠 kw'an' yap₂ ˏlung. Kw'an jih lung, 籠住 ˏlung chü². Lung chú, 籠 ˏlung. Lung, 困住 kw'an' chü². Kw'an chú, 檻 lám². Lán; to shut up, 囚住 ˏch'au chü². Ch'au chú, 牢 ˏlò. Láu, 牢住 ˏlò chü². Láu chú.
Caged, as birds, 困住過 kw'an' chü² kwo'. Kw'an chú kwo, 困入林內 kw'an' yap₂ ˏlam noi². Kw'an jih lin nui, 困了 kw'an' ˊliú. Kw'an liáu; ditto, as prisoners, 囚入過 ˏch'au yap₂ kwo'. Ch'au jih kwo, 放入過籠 fong' yap₂ kwo' ˏlung. Fáng jih kwo lung, 丟入過 ˏtiú yap₂ kwo'. Tiáu jih kwo.
Caging, confining in a cage, 困入籠 kw'an' yap₂ ˏlung. Kw'an jih lung, 籠住 ˏlung chü². Lung chú, 放入籠 fong' yap₂ ˏlung. Fáng jih lung, 丟入籠 ˏtiú yap₂ ˏlung. Tiáu jih lung, 籠 ˏlung. Lung, 檻 lám². Lán.
Cagmag, tough old geese sent to market, 肋鵝 ngan² ˏngo, 老鵝 ˊlò ˏngo. Láu ngo; tough, dry meat 肋肉 ngan² yuk₂, 册 ch'ák₂. Ts'eh.
Cahier, the successive portions of a work when printed in parts or numbers, 卷 ˊkün. Kiuen, 號 hò². Háu.
Cair, } a skiff belonging to a galley, 艇 ˊt'eng.
Caique, } T'ing.
Caiman, see Cayman.
Caincic †, the caid of the root of the cainca, 藥名 yéuk₂ ˏmeng. Yoh ming, 熱病藥 ít₂ peng² yéuk₂. Jeh ping yoh.
Cairn, a rounded or conical heap of stones erected as a sepulchral monument, 圓堆石 ˏün ˏtúi shek₂. Yuen túi shih, 頂堆石 ˊting ˏtúi shek₂. Ting túi shih, 以堆石爲墳墓之號 ˊí ˏtúi shek₂ ˏwai ˏfan mò² ˏchí hò². Í túi shih wei fan mú chí háu.
Cairngorm, a yellowish quartz crystal, 蠟石 láp₂ shek₂. Lih shih.
Caisson, a wooden chest, into which several bombs are put, and sometimes gunpowder, 圓壳碼箱 ˏün hok₂ ˊmá ˏséung. Yuen koh má siáng; a wooden chest used in laying the foundation of the pier of a bridge, 基石箱 ˏkí shek₂ ˏséung. Kí shih siáng; an ammunition chest, 炮碼箱 p'áu' ˊmá ˏséung. P'áu má siáng, 炮碼桶 p'áu' ˊmá ˊt'ung. P'áu má t'ung.
Caitiff, a mean villain, 光棍 ˏkwong kwan'. Kwáng kwan, 棍脚 kwan' kéuk₂. Kwan kioh, 棍徒 kwan' ˏt'ò. Kwan t'ú, 棍頭 kwan' ˏt'au. Kwan t'au, 小人 ˊsiú ˏyan. Siáu jin.
Caitiff, base, 棍脚嘅 kwan' kéuk₂ ké', 鄙陋 ˊp'í lau². P'í lau.
Cajeput, cajuput, an oil from the East Indies, 加熱淳油 Káítpút ˏyau. Kiájehpoh yú.
Cajole, to flatter, 諂媚 ˊch'ím mí². Chen mei, 挪撚 ˏno ˊnan, 逢迎色笑 ˏfung ˏying shik₂ siú'. Fung ying sih siáu, 讒 ˊch'ím. Chen, 阿諛奉承 ˏo ˏü fung' ˏshing. O yú fung ching, 嫵媚 ˊmò mí². Wú mei, 娃媒 ˏwá ˏcháí. Wá cháí; to deceive, 買哄 ˊmái hung'. Mái hung, 滑嘴棍騙 wát₂ ˊtsui kwan' p'ín'. Hwáh tsui kwan p'ien, 餂言欺騙 ˊt'ím ˏín ˏhí p'ín'. T'ien yen k'í p'ien, 滑嘴噤人 wát₂ ˊtsui t'am' ˏyan; to soothe, 撫慰 ˊfú wai'. Fú wei.
Cajoler, a flatterer, 諂媚之人 ˊch'ím mí² ˏchí ˏyan. Chen mei chí jin, 挪撚嘅人 ˏno ˊnan ké' ˏyan,

* 南亞非利加族人.

† 巴西國樹名架然加.

媚人 mí² ˏyan. Mei jin, 諂諛者 'ch'ím ˏü 'ché. Chen yú ché.

Cajolery, flattery, 諂媚之事 'ch'ím mí² ˏchí sz². Chen mei chí sz, 挪撚嘅事 ˏno 'nan ké' sz², 諂媚者 'ch'ím mí² 'ché. Chen mei ché; a wheedling to delude, 滑嘴欺騙 wát₂ 'tsui ˏhí p'ín'. Hwáh tsui k'í p'ien.

Cajoling, flattering, 挪撚 ˏno 'nan, 諂媚 'ch'ím mí². Chen mei; deceiving, 滑嘴噤人 wát₂ 'tsui t'am' ˏyan; skillful at cajoling, 辯轉 pín² 'chün.

Cake 餅 'peng. Ping, 糂 ˏún. Hwán, 糕 ˏkò. Káu, 餻 ˏkò. Káu, 餅 káp₂. Kiáh, 糱 ˏfú. Fú, 糰 ˏwán. Hwán, 糰 ˏt'ün. Tw'án, 餌 'ts'é. Ts'ié, 餳餅 ˏching 'peng. Ching ping, 糙 ˏtúi. Túi, 饙 'king. King, 餲 'ying. Ying; wheaten cakes, 麵餅 mín² 'peng. Mien ping; octo-angelic cakes, 八仙糕 pát₂ ˏsín ˏkò. Páh sien káu; white rice cakes, 白米餅 pák₂ 'mai 'peng. Peh mí ping; hard, yellow, sweet rice cakes, 炒米餅 'ch'áu 'mai 'peng. Ch'áu mí ping; sugar cakes, 沙糖餅 ˏshá ˏt'ong 'peng. Shá t'áng ping; steamed rice cakes, 乾糕餅 * ˏkon ˏkò 'peng. Kán káu ping; fruit cakes, 百果糕 pák₂ 'kwo ˏkò. Peh ko káu; white, square rice cakes, 雲片糕 ˏwan p'ín' ˏkò. Yun p'ien káu, 紙牌糕 'chí ˏp'ái ˏkò. Chí p'ái káu; hibiscus cakes, 芙蓉糕 ˏfú ˏyung ˏkò. Fú yung káu, 荳沙芙蓉糕 tau² ˏshá ˏfú ˏyung ˏkò. Tau shá fú yung káu, 荳蓉糕 tau² ˏyung ˏkò. Tau yung káu; cassia flower cakes, 桂花糕 kwai' ˏfá ˏkò. Kwei hwá káu; aster flower cakes, 菊花糕 kuk₂ ˏfá ˏkò. Kuh hwá káu; rose flower cakes, 玫瑰糕 ˏmúi kwai' ˏkò. Mei kwei káu; green pease cakes, 綠荳糕 luk₂ tau² ˏkò. Luh tau káu; curd cakes, 荳腐糕 tau² fú² ˏkò. Tau hú káu; spongy cakes, 鬆糕 ˏsung ˏkò. Sung káu; sponge cakes, 鷄蛋糕 ˏkai tán² ˏkò. Kí tán káu; new year's cakes, 年糕 ˏnín ˏkò. Nien káu, 過年糕 kwo' ˏnín ˏkò. Kwo nien káu, 元農 ˏün ˏnung. Yuen nung; cocoa-nut cakes, 椰子糕 ˏyé 'tsz ˏkò. Yé tsz káu; water-chest-nut cakes, 馬蹄糕 'má ˏt'ai ˏkò. Má t'í káu; taro cakes, 芋頭糕 ú² ˏt'au ˏkò. Hú t'au káu; triangular cakes, 三角糕 ˏsám kok₂ ˏkò. Sán koh káu; sugar cakes, 冰糖糕 ˏping ˏt'ong ˏkò. Ping t'áng káu; crystal cakes, 水晶糕 'shui ˏtsing ˏkò. Shwui tsing káu; white sugar cakes, 白糖糕 pák₂ ˏt'ong ˏkò. Peh t'áng káu; Lunkáu cakes, 倫教糕 Lunkáu ˏkò. Lunkiáu káu; blind man's cakes, 盲公餅 ˏmáng ˏkung 'peng. Máng kung ping; autumnal or full moon cakes, 月餅 üt₂ 'peng. Yueh ping, 中秋月餅 ˏchung ˏts'au üt₂ 'peng. Chung ts'iú yueh ping; salt-meat cakes, 鹹肉月餅 ˏhám yuk₂ üt₂ 'peng. Hien juh yueh ping; sweat cakes containing meat, 甜肉月餅 ˏt'ím yuk₂ üt₂ 'peng. T'ien juh yueh ping; sweat bean cakes, 荳沙月餅 tau² ˏshá üt₂ 'peng. Tau shá yueh ping; ham cakes, 火腿肉月 'fo 't'úi yuk₂ üt₂. Ho t'úi juh yueh; crystral cakes with meat, 水晶肉月 'shui ˏtsing yuk₂ üt₂. Shwui tsing juh yueh; colored cakes, 什錦肉月 shap₂ 'kam yuk₂ üt₂. Shih kin juh yueh; oyster cakes, 蠔豉肉月 ˏhò shí² yuk₂ üt₂. Háu shí juh yueh; crisp cakes, 酥餅 ˏsú 'peng. Sú ping; cakes with pork fat, 膏酥餅 ˏkò ˏsú 'peng. Káu sú ping; red bean flour cakes, 紅綾酥 ˏhung ˏling ˏsú. Hung ling sú; white olive seed cakes, 白綾酥 pák₂ ˏling ˏsú. Peh ling sú; crane cakes, 鶴翎酥 hok₂ ˏling ˏsú. Hoh ling sú; goose-fat cakes, 鵝油酥 ˏngo ˏyau ˏsú. Ngo yú sú; sesamum cakes, 芝麻酥 ˏchí ˏmá ˏsú. Chí má sú; almond cakes, 杏仁酥 hang² ˏyan ˏsú. Hang jin sú; flat peach cakes, 盒桃酥 hòp₂ ˏt'ò ˏsú. Hoh t'áu sú; Takhing cakes, 德慶酥 Takhing ˏsú. Tehhing sú; currant cakes, 葡萄子餅 ˏp'ò ˏt'ò 'tsz 'peng. P'ú t'áu tsz ping; round steamed cakes, 蒸餅 ˏching 'peng. Ching ping, 轆頭餅 luk₂ ˏt'au 'peng. Luh t'au ping; Fuhkien cakes, 福建餅 Fukkín 'peng. Fuhkien ping, 蛋餅 tán² 'peng. Tán ping, 洋白餅 ˏyéung pák₂ 'peng. Yáng peh ping; victory cakes (given to soldiers), 大餅 tái² 'peng. Tá ping, 得勝餅 tak₂ shing' 'peng. Teh shing ping; small cash cakes, 金錢餅 ˏkam ˏts'ín 'peng. Kin ts'ien ping; thin crisp cakes, 薄脆餅 pok₂ ts'ui' 'peng. Poh ts'ui ping; ice cakes, 冰餅 ˏping 'peng. Ping ping, 軟肉 'ün yuk₂. Yuen juh; meat cakes, 福肉 fuk₂ yuk₂. Fuh juh; minced meat cakes, 碎肉 sui' yuk₂. Sui juh; chess-men cakes, 棋子餅 ˏk'í 'tsz 'peng. K'í tsz ping; bowl cakes, 甌餅 ˏau 'peng. Ngau ping; tái pát kín cakes, 大八件 tái² pát₂ kín². Tá peh kien; siú pát kín cakes, 小八件 'siú pát₂ kín². Siáu peh kien; phenix cakes, 龍鳳餅 ˏlung fung² 'peng. Lung fung ping; fried cakes, 鹹煎餅 ˏhám ˏtsín 'peng. Hien tsien ping; 'yau tsín (Yú tsien) cakes, 油煎餅 ˏyau ˏtsín 'peng. Yú tsien ping; longevity peach cakes, 壽桃餅 shau² ˏt'ò 'peng. Shau t'áu ping; barm cakes, 酒酵 'tsau káu'. Tsiú kiáu; yeast or spirit-cakes, used for fermentation, 酒餅 'tsau 'peng, 酵餅 káu' 'peng, 麴糵 kuk₂ ít₂. Kuh nieh; a roll of cakes, 一包餅 yat₂ ˏpáu 'peng. Yih páu ping; to fry cakes, 炕餅 hong' 'peng. Háng ping; to stamp cakes, 印餅 yan' 'peng. Yin ping; to steam cakes, 烝糕 ˏching ˏkò. Ching káu, 甑糕 tsang' ˏkò. Tsang káu; to eat cakes, 食餅 shik₂ 'peng. Shih ping; to bake cakes, 烙餅 lok₂ 'peng. Loh ping; plain cakes, 無餡餅 ˏmò hám² ˏpáu. Wú hán páu, 光酥餅 ˏkwong ˏsú 'peng. Kwáng sú ping; cakes containing meat, or fruit, &c., 有餡餅 'yau hám² 'peng; to make coal cakes, 泵炭機 'tam t'án' ˏkí.

Cake, to form into a cake or mass, 做成餅墩樣 tsò² ˏshing 'peng 'kòm yéung². Tso ching ping kán yáng, 作如餅形 tsok₂ ˏü 'peng ˏying. Tsoh jú ping hing.

* All cakes called 糕 are more or less spongy or of a consistence as to be eaten on the spot.

Cake, to form into a hard mass, 做餅咁實 tsò' 'peng kòm' shat₂. Tso ping kán shih.

Cake, see Cackle.

Caked, formed into a hard mass, 做過餅咁實 tsò² kwo' 'peng kòm' shat₂. Tso kwo ping kán shih.

Caking, forming hard masses, 做成餅咁實 tsò² ₍shing 'peng kòm' shat₂. Tso ching ping kán shih.

Calabash, bottle ditto, 葫蘆 ₍ú ₍lò. Hú lú, 瓠蠡 ₍ú ₍lò. Hú lú, 壺蘆 ₍ú ₍lò. Hú lú, 匏瓜 ₍p'áu ₍kwá. P'áu kwá, 匏瓠 ₍p'áu ₍ú. P'áu hú, 匏 ₍p'áu. P'áu, 瓢 ₍p'iú. P'iáu, 蠡 ₍hü. Hü, 匏瓜 ₍p'áu ₍kwá. P'áu kwá; a large calabash, 瓠 yik₂. Yih; appearance like a large calabash, 瓠瓠 yik₂ yik₂. Yih yih; a dried calabash shell, 瓢 ₍p'úi. P'ei.

Calabash-tree, crescentia, 匏蠡樹 ₍p'áu ₍lò shü². P'áu lú shú.

Calaboose, a corruption of the Spanish word calabozo, prison, 監 ₍kám. Kien, 監牢 ₍kám ₍lò. Kien láu.

Calade, the slope or declivity of a rising manage-ground, 斜坡 ₍ts'é ₍po. Sié po, 馬場斜坡之地 'má ₍ch'éung ₍ts'é ₍po ₍chí tí². Má ch'áng sié po chí tí.

Caladium 蓀菇 ₍sz ₍kú. Sz kú, 茨菇 ₍ts'z ₍kú. Ts'z kú.

Calaite, see Turquois.

Calamanco, a woolen stuff of a fine gloss, and checkered in the warp, 加拉盲哥大呢 Kálámángko tái² ₍ní. Kiálámángko tá ní.

Calamandrina 立浪草 (?) lap₂ long² 'ts'ò. Lih láng ts'áu.

Calambour, a species of the agallochum-tree, used in cabinet-making, 樹名 shü² ₍meng. Shú ming.

Calamiferous, a term applied to plants having a long, hollow, knotted stem, 竿的 ₍kon tik₂, 幹嘅 kon' ké', 通心的 ₍t'ung ₍sam tik₂. T'ung sin tih.

Calamine, lapis calaminaris, the native carbonate of zink, used in the manufacture of brass, 鍮鉐 ₍t'au shek₂. T'au shih, 無名異 ₍mò ₍meng í². Wú ming í.

Calamint, calamintha, 排香草 ₍p'ái ₍héung 'ts'ò. P'ái hiáng ts'áu.

Calamite, variety of hornblende allied to trimolite, of a vitreous lustre, 石名 shek₂ ₍meng. Shih ming.

Calamitous, involved in deep distress, 患難 wán² nán². Hwán nán, 災磨 ₍tsoi ₍mo. Tsái mo, 患害 wán² hoi². Hwán hái, 凄慘 ₍ts'ai 'ts'ám. Ts'í ts'án, 折磨 chít₂ ₍mo. Cheh mo; adverse, 凶 ₍hung. Hiung, 唔好彩 ₍m 'hò 'ts'oi, 無彩數 ₍mò 'ts'oi shò'. Wú ts'ái sú, 不祥 pat₂ ₍ts'éung. Puh ts'iáng, 不吉 pat₂ kat₂. Puh kih, 不幸 pat₂ hang². Puh hang, 夭 'iú. Yáu; miserable, 災禍 ₍tsoi wo². Tsái ho, 災殃的 ₍tsoi ₍yéung tik₂. Tsái yáng tih, 患禍 wán² wo². Hwán ho; calamitous times, 凶時 ₍hung ₍shí. Hiung shí, 災時 ₍tsoi ₍shí. Tsái shí; a calamitous year 凶年 ₍hung ₍nín. Hiung nien; calamitous affair, 凶事 ₍hung sz². Hiung sz, 不吉之事 pat₂ kat₂ ₍chí sz². Puh kih chí sz, 不祥之事 pat₂ ₍ts'éung ₍chí sz². Puh ts'iáng chí sz.

Calamitously, in a manner to bring great distress, 凶然 ₍hung ₍ín. Hiung jen, 凶嗷樣 ₍hung 'kòm yéung². Hiung kán yáng.

Calamitousness, deep distress, 災難 ₍tsoi nán². Tsái nán, 災殃 ₍tsoi ₍yéung. Tsái yáng, 凄慘 ₍ts'ai 'ts'ám. Ts'í ts'án; the quality of producing misery, 凶 ₍hung. Hiung, 致禍之事 chí' wo² ₍chí sz². Chí ho chí sz.

Calamity, a great misfortune or cause of misery, 禍 wo². Ho, 患 wán². Hwán, 災難 ₍tsoi nán². Tsái nán, 禍患 wo² wán². Ho hwán, 患難 wán² nán². Hwán nán, 災害 ₍tsoi hoi². Tsái hái, 災殃 ₍tsoi ₍yéung. Tsái yáng, 咎 kau'. Kau, 凶 ₍hung. Hiung, 夭 'iú. Yáu, 訞 'iú. Yáu, 姑 ₍fú. K'ú; distress, 苦難 'fú nán². K'ú nán, 凄慘 ₍ts'ai 'ts'ám. Ts'í ts'án, 苦楚 'fú 'ch'o. K'ú ts'ú, 困阨 kw'an' ák₂. Kw'an ngeh; infelicity, 不祥之事 pat₂ ₍ts'éung ₍chí sz². Puh ts'iáng chí sz, 不吉之事 pat₂ kat₂ ₍chí sz², 夭孽 'iú ít₂. Yáu nieh, 夭害 'iú hoi². Yáu hái, 凶害 ₍hung hoi². Hiung hái; an unexpected calamity, 橫禍 ₍wáng wo. Hiung ho, 橫災 ₍wáng ₍tsoi. Hung tsái, 無妄之災 ₍mò 'mong ₍chí ₍tsoi. Wú wáng chí tsái, 災變 ₍tsoi pín'. Tsái pien; to induce calamities, 惹禍 'yé wo². Yé ho, 惹災 'yé ₍tsoi. Yé tsái; to bring calamities upon one's self, 惹禍臨身 'yé wo² ₍lam ₍shan. Yé ho lin shin, 招禍臨身 ₍chiú wo² ₍lam ₍shan. Cháu ho lin shin, 自取其禍 tsz² 'ts'ü ₍k'í wo². Tsz ts'ü k'í ho, 自作孽 tsz² tsok₂ ít₂. Tsz tsoh nieh; to flee calamity, 避患 pí² wán². Pí hwán, 避凶 pí² ₍hung. Pí hiung, 避難 pí² nán². Pí nán, 避禍 pí² wo². Pí ho; visited with many calamities, 降之百殃 kong' ₍chí pák₂ ₍yéung. Kiáng chí peh yáng; to occasion calamity, 作孽 tsok₂ ít₂. Tsoh nieh; heaven sends down calamities, 天作孽 ₍t'ín tsok₂ ít₂. T'ien tsoh nieh, 天降咎 ₍t'ín kong' kau'. T'ien kiáng káu; a great calamity, 大禍 tái² wo². Tá ho, 大虐 tái² yéuk₂. Tá nioh; all calamities have befallen him, 百殃臨身 pák₂ ₍yéung ₍lam ₍shan. Peh yáng lin shin; calamity and happiness 禍福 wo² fuk₂. Ho fuh; the people suffer calamities and outrages, 生民塗炭 ₍shang ₍man ₍t'ò t'án'. Sang min t'ú t'án; unforeseen calamities sent from heaven, 天災橫禍 ₍t'ín ₍tsoi ₍wáng wo². T'ien tsái hung ho; every place has its time of properity and its time of calamity, 豐熟年年有,災殃各地頭 ₍fung shuk₂ ₍nín ₍nín 'yau, ₍tsoi ₍yéung kok₂ tí² ₍t'au. Fung shuh nien nien yú, tsái yáng koh tí t'au.

Calamus, the generic name of the Indian cane, called also rotang, 沙籐 ₍shá ₍t'ang. Shá t'ang; ditto the cromaticus, or sweet-flag, 菖蒲 ₍ch'éung ₍p'ò. Ch'áng p'ú, 泥菖 ₍nai ₍ch'éung. Ní ch'áng.

Calandra, a species of lark, 鷚雀 ₍ling ts'éuk₂. Ling ts'ioh.

Calangay, a species of white parrot, 白鸚鵡 pák₂ ˏying ʿmò. Peh ying wú.

Calash, a light carriage with very low wheels, 輕馬車 ˏheng ʿmá ˏch'é. K'ing má ch'é; a hood on the top of a carriage, which can be thrown back, 車嗧 ˏkü ʿk'am, 車蓋 ˏkü k'oi'. K'ü k'ái.

Calcadis, white vitriol, 嘔藥 ʿau yéuk₂. Ngau yoh, 白嘔霜 pák₂ ʿau ˏséung. Peh ngau shwáng.

Calcar, in glass-works, a kind of oven, 爐 ˏlò. Lú.

Calcareous, partaking of the nature of lime, 灰嘅 ˏfúi ké', 灰的 ˏfúi tik₅. Hwui tih; calcareous spar, 寒水石 ˏhon ʿshui shek₂. Hán shwui shih, 鹽精石 ˏím ˏtsing shek₂. Yen tsing shih, 帶灰之石 tái' ˏfúi ˏchí shek₂. Tái hwui chí shih.

Calcareousness, quality of being calcareous, 灰性 ˏfúi sing'. Hwui sing, 灰者 ˏfúi ʿché.

Calcavalla, a sweet wine from Portugal, 甜酒 ˏt'ím ʿtsau. T'ien tsiú.

Calceated, shod, 有鞋穿 ʿyau ˏhái ˏch'ün. Yú hiái ch'uen, 有鞋着嘅 ʿyau ˏhái chéuk₅ ké'.

Calcedon, a foul vein, like chalcedony, found in some precious stones, 黃筋 ˏwong ˏkan. Hwáng kin; see Chalcedony.

Calcedonic, } pertaining to Chalcedony, 珂玉的
Calcedonian, } ˏo yuk₂ tik₅. O yuh tih, 珂玉嘅 ˏo yuk₂ ké'.

Calcedony, see Chalcedony.

Calciferous, containing calx or lime, 灰嘅 ˏfúi ké', 灰的 ˏfúi tik₅. Hwui tih.

Calciform, in the form of calx, 類灰 lui² ˏfúi. Lui hwui, 灰嗷形 ˏfúi ʿkòm ˏying. Hwui kán hing.

Calcinable, that may be calcined, 可煆灰 ʿho tün' ˏfúi. K'o twán hwui, 可化灰 ʿho fá' ˏfúi. K'o hwá hwui, 可成灰 ʿho ˏshing ˏfúi. K'o ching hwui, 可變灰 ʿho pín' ˏfúi. K'o pien hwui.

Calcinate, to, see Calcine.

Calcination 煆灰者 tün' ˏfúi ʿché. Twán hwui ché, 燒成灰 ˏshiú ˏshing ˏfúi. Sháu ching hwui.

Calcine, to be converted into a friable substance, 被煆成灰 pí² tün' ˏshing ˏfúi. Pí twán ching hwui, 化灰 fá' ˏfúi. Hwá hwui.

Calcined, reduced to a friable state by heat, 煆過灰 tün' kwo' ˏfúi. Twán kwo hwui.

Calcining, rendering friable by heat, 煆灰 tün' ˏfúi. Twán hwui.

Calcium, the metallic basis of lime, 灰之金質 ˏfúi ˏchí ˏkam chat₅. Hwui chí kin chih.

Calc-spar, calcareous spar, 寒水石 ˏhon ʿshui shek₂. Hán shwui shih.

Calc-tuff, calcareous tufa, 灰渣 ˏfúi ˏchá. Hwui chá.

Calculable, that may be calculated, 可算 ʿho sün'. K'o swán, 可以算度 ʿho ʿí sün' tok₂. K'o í swán toh, 可以算度得嚟 ʿho ʿí sün' tok₂ tak₅ ˏlai, 可計 ʿho kai'. K'o kí, 可度 ʿho tok₂. K'o toh, 可推 ʿho ˏch'ui. K'o ch'ui, 可籌 ʿho ˏch'au. K'o ch'au, 算得 sün' tak₅. Swán teh, 計得 kai' tak₅. Kí teh, 度得 tok₅ tak₅. Toh teh, 料得 liú² tak₅. Liáu teh.

Calculary, a congeries of little stony knots dispersed through the parenchyma of the pear &c., by concretions of the sap, 粒釘 nap₂ ˏteng. Lih ting, 實釘 shat₂ ˏteng. Shih ting.

Calculary, relating to the disease of the stone in the bladder, 砂痲的 ˏshá ˏlam tik₅. Shá lin tih, 砂痲嘅 ˏshá ˏlam ké'.

Calculate, to compute, 算 sün'. Swán, 打算 ʿtá sün'. Tá swán, 計 kai'. Kí, 計算 kai' sün'. Kí swán, 算度 sün' tok₂. Swán toh, 計算 kai' sün'. Kí swán, 推算 ˏch'ui sün'. Ch'ui swán, 籌算 ˏch'au sün'. Ch'au swán, 籌度 ˏch'au tok₂. Ch'au toh, 億 yik₅. Yih, 億度 yik₅ tok₂. Yih toh, 料度 liú² tok₂. Liáu toh, 忖度 ʿts'ün tok₂. Ts'un toh, 測度 ch'ák₅ tok₂. Ts'eh toh, 圖 ˏt'ò. T'ú, 忖 ʿü. Jú, 揲度 íp₂ tok₂. Yeh toh, 揣摩 ʿch'ui ˏmo. Ch'ui mo, 擬度 ʿí tok₂. Í toh, 慮 lü². Lü, 節 tsít₅. Tsieh, 慳 ʿhái. Hiái, 憲 hün'. Hiun; to consider, 打算 ʿtá sün'. Tá swán 斟酌 ˏcham chéuk₅. Chin choh, 調度 ˏt'iú tok₂. T'iáu toh, 量度 ˏléung tok₂. Liáng toh, 筣 lai². Lí, 癸 kwai'. Kwei, 訾量 ˏts'z ˏléung. Ts'z liáng, 思量 ˏsz ˏléung. Sz liáng; to calculate destinies, 算命 sün' meng². Swán ming, 推算八字 ˏch'ui sün' pát₅ tsz². Ch'ui swán páh tsz, 看八字 hon' pát₅ tsz². K'án páh tsz; to calculate or take a survey with the eyes, 睫 kín². Kien, 觀度 ˏkún tok₂. Kwán toh; to calculate astronomically, 推歷 ˏch'ui lik₂. Ch'ui lih, 迎日 ˏying yat₂. Ying jih, 算天文 sün' ˏt'ín ˏman. Swán t'ien wan, 步歷 pò² lik₂. Pú lih, 推策 ˏch'ui ch'ák₅. Ch'ui ts'eh; to calculate upon one, as for help, 藉賴他 tsik₂ lái² ˏt'á. Tsih lái t'á; to calculate ahead, 計到遠 kai' tò' ʿün. Kí táu yuen; I will calculate it, 我打過啫 ʿngo ʿtá kwo' ché'; to calculate correctly, 度啱 tok₂ ˏngám, 算得着 sün' tak₅ chéuk₂. Swán teh choh, 算得合 sün' tak₅ hòp₂. Swán teh hoh, 算得啱 sün' tak₅ ˏngám, 億中 yik₅ chung'. Yih chung, 料中 liú² chung'. Liáu chung.

Calculated, computed, 算過 sün' kwo'. Swán kwo, 打算過 ʿtá sün' kwo'. Tá swán kwo; considered, 料過 liú² kwo'. Liáu kwo, 度過 tok₂ kwo'. Toh kwo.

Calculating, computing, 算 sün'. Swán, 打算 ʿtá sün'. Tá swán, 算度 sün' tok₂. Swán toh, 計算 kai' sün'. Kí swán; considering, 料度 liú² tok₂. Liáu toh, 度 tok₂. Toh, 斟酌 ˏcham chéuk₅. Chin choh.

Calculation 計 kai'. Kí, 算法 sün' fát₅. Swán fáh, 計者 kai' ʿché. Kí ché, 算計者 sün' kai' ʿché. Swán kí ché, 算度 sün' tok₂. Swán toh; the calculation of one's destiny, 算命 sün' meng². Swán ming, 占算八字 ˏchím sün' pát₅ tsz². Chen swán páh tsz; the calculations of the calendar, 運祚 wan² tsò². Yun tsú, 歷數 lik₂ shò'. Lih sú; to be out in one's calculation, 算錯 sün' ts'o'. Swán ts'o, 算唔啱 sün' ˏm ˏngám, 算差 sün' ˏch'á. Swán ch'á.

Calculative 專於打算 ˏchün ˏü 'tá sün'. Chuen yú tá swán, 好打算嘅 hò' 'tá sün' ké', 凈係打算 tsing² hai² 'tá sün'. Tsing hí tá swán.

Calculator, one who computes or reckons, 算師 sün' ˏsz. Swán sz, 算士 sün' sz². Swán sz, 計算者 kai' sün' 'ché. Kí swán ché, 算手 sün' 'shau. Swán shau; a calculator of destinies, 算命先生 sün' meng² ˏsín ˏshang. Swán ming sien sang.

Calculatory, belonging to calculation, 算的 sün' tik₂. Swán tih, 算嘅 sün' ké', 計嘅 kai' ké'.

Calculi, see Calculus.

Calculous, stony, 石的 shek₂ tik₂. Shih tih; affected with the gravel or stone, 砂痲 ˏshá ˏlam. Shá lin, 石痲 shek₂ ˏlam. Shih lin.

Calculus (pl. calculi), the stone in the bladder, 石痲 shek₂ ˏlam. Shih lin, 砂痲 ˏshá ˏlam. Shá lin; calculi in the gall-bladder, 胆石 'tám shek₂. Tán shih; calculi in the kidneys, 腎石 'shan shek₂. Shin shih.

Caldron, chauldron, a three-legged kettle or boiler, 鼎 'ting. Ting, 錡 'í. Í, 鍑 'ch'í. Ch'í; without feet, 鑊 wok₂. Hwoh, 釜 'fú. Fú, 鍋 ˏwo. Wo.

Caleche, see Calash.

Caledonia * 加利多尼亞 Kálítoníá. Kiálítoníá.

Caledonian, a, 加利多尼人 Kálítoní ˏyan. Kiálítoní jin.

Caledonian, pertaining to Caledonia, 加利多尼嘅 Kálítoní ké'.

Calefacient, warming, 熱 ít₂. Jeh, 使熱的 'sz ít₂ tik₂. Shí jeh tih, 致熱的 chí' ít₂ tik₂. Chí jeh tih.

Calefaction, the act or operation of warming or heating, 使熱 'sz ít₂. Shí jeh, 弄熱 lung² ít₂. Lung jeh, 整熱 'ching ít₂. Ching jeh, 俾熱 'pí ít₂. Pí jeh, 發熱 fát₅ ít₂. Fáh jeh; the act of getting heated, 起熱 'hí ít₂. K'í jeh, 發熱 fát₅ ít₂. Fáh jeh, 生熱 ˏshang ít₂. Sang jeh; the state of being heated, 熱者 ít₂ 'ché. Jeh ché, 熱者 hing' 'ché.

Calefactive, } that makes warm or hot, 使熱的 'sz
Calefactory, } ít₂ tik₂. Shí jeh tih, 使熱嘅 'sz hing' ké'.

Calefy, to grow hot or warm, 發熱 fát₅ ít₂. Fáh jeh, 發熱 fát₅ hing'; to be heated, 熱 ít₂. Jeh, 熱 hing'. Hing.

Calefy, to make warm, 弄熱 lung² ít₂. Lung jeh, 俾熱 'pí ít₂. Pí jeh.

Calendar, a register of the year, &c., 曆書 lik₂ ˏshü. Lih shú, 曆日 lik₂ yat₂. Lih jih, 通書 ˏt'ung ˏshü. T'ung shú, 通勝 ˏt'ung shing'. T'ung shing; Chinese and Foreign † Calendar, 華番通書 Wá ˏfán ˏt'ung ˏshü. Hwá fán t'ung shú, 華英通書 Wá Ying ˏt'ung ˏshü. Hwá Ying t'ung shú, 中外通書 ˏchung ngoi² ˏt'ung ˏshü. Chung wái t'ung shú; ditto those published at the printing offices, 華英月份牌 Wá Ying üt₂ fan² ˏp'ái. Hwá Ying yueh fan p'ái; the Imperial Calendar, 皇曆通書 ˏwong lik₂ ˏt'ung ˏshü. Hwáng lih t'ung shú; a kind of Court Calendar ("Red Book"), 縉紳書 tsun' ˏshan ˏshü. Tsin shin shú, 縉紳錄 tsun' ˏshan luk₂. Tsin shin luh; a calendar, as issued in Courts of Justice, 案牌 on' ˏp'ái. Ngán p'ái; calendar month *, solar month, as it stands in almanacs, 一个月 yat₅ ko' üt₂. Yih ko yueh, 一月 yat₅ üt₂. Yih yueh.

Calendar, to enter or write in a calendar, 曆 lik₂. Lih, 錄曆 luk₂ lik₂. Luh lih.

Calender, to press between rollers for the purpose of making smooth, glossy, &c., 碾 shín'. Shen, 碾 † shín'. Shen, 碾 † shín'. Shen, 以石杆縉 'í shek₂ hon² ˏtsang. Í shih hán tsang; to calender smooth, 碾滑 shín' wát₂. Shen hwáh, 碾光布 shín' ˏkwong pò'. Shen kwáng pú, 研靚 ˏngán leng². Yen ling.

Calender, a machine, a hot press, 碾布機 shín' pò' ˏkí. Shen pú kí, 碾布榨 shín' pò' chá'. Shen pú chá; ditto in China, 研布石 ˏngán pò' shek₂. Yen pú shih, 碾布石 shín' pò' shek₂. Shen pú shih, 光布軸 ˏkwong pò' chuk₂. Kwáng pú chuh.

Calendered, made smooth by calendering, 碾過 shín' kwo'. Shen kwo, 碾滑過 shín' wát₂ kwo'. Shen hwáh kwo, 研過 ˏngán kwo'. Yen kwo, 光過 ˏkwong kwo'. Kwáng kwo, 軸過 chuk₂ kwo'. Chuh kwo.

Calenderer, the person who calenders cloth, 碾布師傅 shín' pò' ˏsz fú². Shen pú sz fú.

Calendering, making smooth or glossy, 碾滑 shín' wát₂. Shen hwáh, 碾滑 shín' wát₂. Shen hwáh, 光靚 ˏkwong leng². Kwáng ling; a calendering stone, 研布石 ˏngán pò' shek₂. Yen pú shih, 碾布石 shín' pò' shek₂. Shen pú shih; a calendering roll, 光布軸 ˏkwong pò' chuk₂. Kwáng pú chuh.

Calends, the first day of each month, 朔日 shok₅ yat₂. Shoh jih.

Calendrical, belonging to a calendar, 通書的 ˏt'ung ˏshü tik₂. T'ung shú tih, 通書嘅 ˏt'ung ˏshü ké'.

Calenture, a violent, burning fever, 火症 'fo ching'. Ho ching, 熱症 ít₂ ching'. Jeh ching.

Calescence, growing heat, 熱盛 ít₂ shing². Jeh shing, 益熱 yik₅ ít₂. Yih jeh, 增熱 ˏtsang ít₂. Tsang jeh.

Calf, the young of the cow, 牛仔 ˏngau 'tsai, 牛子 ˏngau 'tsz. Niú tsz, 犢 tuk₂. Tuh, 犢 'ying. Ying, 小牛 'siú ˏngau. Siáu niú, 細牛 sai' ˏngau. Sí niú; a dolt, 牛笨 ˏngau pan². Niú pin; the calf of the leg, 脚瓜 kéuk₅ ˏkwá. Kioh kwá, 脚膿 kéuk₅ ˏnong. Kioh náng, 米碌棒 'mai t'áp₂ ˏch'ui, 脚後肚 kéuk₅ hau² 't'ò. Kioh hau t'ú, 脚腓 kéuk₅ ˏfí. Kioh fí, 腓腸 ˏfí ˏch'éung. Fí ch'áng, 脈 ˏhang. Hang, 膂膈 'hí 'ch'ün. K'í

* 現稱蘇吉蘭.

† These are in general published by the missionaries for the guidance of their resp. congregations. They are however, extensively circulated among the heathen, who enquire for them with great eagerness.

* In China foreigners express the English calendar month by month, and the Chinese by moon.

† They appear to be only locally used for the first.

chuen, 腨腸 'ch'ün ˌch'éung. Ch'uen ch'áng, 脚後踵 kéuk, hau² 'ch'ün. Kioh hau ch'uen; to cry like a sucking calf, 失母嬰兒 shat, 'mò ˌying ˌí. Shih mú ying rh.

Calf's foot 藥材名 yéuk, ˌts'oi ˌmeng. Yoh ts'ái ming.

Calf-like, resembling a calf, 牛仔嗷樣 ˌngau 'tsai 'kòm yéung².

Calf-skin, the hide or skin of a calf, or leather made of the skin, 牛仔皮 ˌngau 'tsai ˌp'í.

Caliber, } the bore of a gun, 炮口 p'áu' 'hau. P'áu
Calibre, } k'au, 炮口之徑 p'áu' 'hau ˌchí king'. P'áu k'au chí king; calibre compasses, 彎脾規 ˌwán 'pí ˌkw'ai. Wán pí kw'ei, 彎脾運鑷 ˌwán 'pí wan² níp,. Wán pí yun nieh; the capacity of a man's mind, 才能 ˌts'oi ˌnang. Ts'ái nang, 才幹 ˌts'oi kon'. Ts'ái kán, 智量 chí' léung². Chí liáng.

Calicarpa 山檳榔 ˌshán ˌpan ˌlong. Shán pin láng.

Calice, chalice, 杯 ˌpúi. Pei, 聖餐杯 shing' ˌts'án ˌpúi. Shing ts'án pei.

Calico, cotton cloth, 布 pò'. Pú, 白洋布 pák, ˌyéung pò'. Peh yáng pú; calicoes, 桂花布 kwai' ˌfá pò'. Kwei hwá pú; in America, printed cotton cloth, 印花布 yan' ˌfá pò'. Yin hwá pú.

Calid, hot, 熱 ít,. Jeh; burning, 熒 hing', 好熒 'hò hing', 大熱 tái² ít,. Tá jeh; ardent, 熱心 ít, ˌsam. Jeh sin.

Caliduct, a pipe used to convey heat to the apartment of a house by means of hot air or steam, 熱氣筒 ít, hí' ˌt'ung. Jeh k'í t'ung, 煖氣筒 'nün hí' ˌt'ung. Nwán k'í t'ung.

Calif, caliph, kalif, a vicar, 攝政者 shíp, ching' 'ché. Sheh ching ché; successor, 繼位者 kai' wai² 'ché. Kí wei ché; a successor of Mohammed *, 繼回回教王位者 kai' ˌÚi ˌúi káu' ˌwong wai² 'ché. Kí Hwui hwui kiáu wáng wei ché, 回回教主 ˌÚi ˌúi káu' 'chü. Hwui hwui kiáu chú.

Califate, } the office or dignity of a calif, 攝政之
Caliphate, } 職 shíp, ching' ˌchí chik,. Sheh ching
Kalifate, } chí chih, 回回教主之職 ˌÚi ˌúi káu' 'chü ˌchí chik,. Hwui hwui kiáu chú chí chih; the government of a caliph, 回回教主之管轄 ˌÚi ˌúi káu' 'chü ˌchí 'kún hat,. Hwui hwui kiáu chú chí kwán hiáh.

Caligation, dimness of sight, 矇 ˌmung. Mung.

Caliginous, dim, 矇 ˌmung. Mung; obscure, 目瞳 muk, chéung'. Muh cháng.

Caliginously, obscurely, 矇 ˌmung. Mung.

Caligraphic, pertaining to elegant penmanship, 佳筆的 ˌkái pat, tik,. Kiá pih tih, 佳筆嘅 ˌkái pat, ké'.

Caligraphist 善書者 shín² ˌshü 'ché. Shen shú ché, 佳筆者 ˌkái pat, 'ché. Kiá pih ché, 妙筆者 miú² pat, 'ché. Miáu pih ché, 工書者 ˌkung ˌshü 'ché. Kung shú ché.

* 土耳基皇守此職.

Calipash, that part of the turtle, which belongs to the upper shell, 龜脊肉 ˌkwai tsek, yuk,. Kwei tsih juh.

Calipee, that part of the turtle, which belongs to the lower shell, 龜肚肉 ˌkwai 't'ò yuk,. Kwei t'ú juh.

Caliper-compasses, compasses with curved legs, 彎脾運鑷 ˌwán 'pí wan² níp,. Wán pí yun nieh, 彎脾規 ˌwán 'pí ˌkw'ai. Wán pí kw'ei.

Calisthenic, pertaining to calisthenics, 鍊習儀容的 lín² tsap, ˌí ˌyung tik,. Lien sih í yung tih.

Calisthenics, exercises designed to promote grace of movement and strength of body, 鍊習儀容 lín² tsap, ˌí ˌyung. Lien sih í yung.

Caliver, a kind of hand-gun, 銃 ch'ung'. Ch'ung, 手炮 'shau p'áu'. Shau p'áu.

Calix, a cup, 杯 ˌpúi. Pei; the calix of a flower, 蕚 ngok,. Ngoh, 花托 ˌfá t'ok,. Hwá t'oh.

Calk, to drive oakum &c. into the seams of a ship or other vessel, to prevent their leaking, 打掙 'tá cháng².

Calk (kalkin), a sharp-pointed piece of iron on a shoe for a horse or ox, 凸釘嘅馬甲 tat, ˌteng ké' 'má káp,.

Calk, } to copy a drawing, by rubbing the back
Calque, } of it with red or black chalk and then tracing the lines through on paper &c. with a blunt style, 摹畫 ˌmò wák,. Mú hwáh, 摹寫 ˌmò 'sé. Mú sié, 印畫 yan' wák,. Yin hwáh.

Calked, having the seams stopped, 打掙過 'tá cháng² kwo'. Tá tsang kwo, 掙過裂罅 cháng² kwo' lít, lá'. Tsang kwo lieh hiá, 補漏罅 'pò lau² lá'. Pú lau hiá, 塞過船漏處 sak, kwo' ˌshün lau² ch'ü'. Seh kwo ch'uen lau ch'ú; furnished with shoes with iron points, 尖釘嘅甲 ˌtsím ˌteng ké' káp,.

Calker, a man who calks, 打掙師傅 'tá cháng² ˌsz fú². Tá tsang sz fú, 補漏師傅 'pò lau² ˌsz fú². Pú lau sz fú.

Calkin, a calk or sharp point of a horse's shoe, to prevent slipping, 馬甲尖釘 'má káp, ˌtsím ˌteng. Má kiáh tsien ting.

Calking, stopping the seams of a ship, 打掙 'tá cháng². Tá tsang.

Calking, copying a picture, 摹相 ˌmò séung'.

Calking-iron, an instrument like a chisel, used in calking ships, 打掙鑿 'tá cháng² tsok,. Tá tsang tsoh.

Call, to name, 叫 kiú'. Kiáu, 叫做 kiú' tsò². Kiáu tso, 羅名 'lo ˌmeng. Lo ming, 稱謂 ˌch'ing wai². Ch'ing wei, 稱 ˌch'ing. Ch'ing, 喚 fún'. Hwán, 名 ˌmeng. Ming, 名名 ˌmeng ˌmeng. Ming ming, 呼名 ˌfú ˌmeng. Hú ming; to convoke, 招會 ˌchiú úi². Cháu hwui, 招集 ˌchiú tsap,. Cháu tsih, 喚集 fún' tsap,. Hwán tsih, 傳集 ˌch'ün tsap,. Ch'uen tsih; to invite, 請 'ts'eng. Ts'ing, 邀 ˌiú. Yáu, 延 ˌín. Yen; to bid, 叫 kiú'. Kiáu, 吩咐 ˌfan fú². Fan fú; to invoke, 求 ˌk'au. K'iú, 祈 ˌk'í. K'í, 懇求 'han ˌk'au. K'an k'iú; to ap-

point, 封 ˏfung. Fung, 命 meng². Ming, 委 ʻwai. Wei; to call back, to revoke, 廢 弛 fai' ʻch'í. Fei ch'í; to call back, as a person, 叫 返 kiú' ʻfán. Kiáu fán, 叫 翻 來 kiú' ˏfán ˏloi. Kiáu fán lái, 呼 回 ˏfú ˏúi. Hú hwui, 叫 回 嚟 kiú' ˏúi ˏlai; to retract, 食 言 shik₂ ˏín. Shih yen; to call down, as judgement, 招 ˏchiú. Cháu, 招 降 ˏchiú kong'. Cháu kiáng, 招 臨 ˏchiú ˏlam. Cháu lin, 招 下 ˏchiú ʻhá. Cháu hiá, 呼 下 來 ˏfú ʻhá ˏloi. Hú hiá lái; to call down, as a person, 叫 下 來 kiú' ʻhá ˏloi. Kiáu hiá lái, 叫 落 來 kiú' lok₂ ˏloi. Kiáu loh lái, 呼 下 來 ˏfú ʻhá ˏloi. Hú hiá lái; to call for, 討 ʻt'ò. T'áu, 取 討 ʻts'ü ʻt'ò. Ts'ü t'áu, 問 man². Wan; to call in, as a person, 叫 入 嚟 kiú' yap₂ ˏlai, 請 進 ʻts'eng tsun'. Ts'ing tsin, 邀 入 來 ˏiú yap₂ ˏloi. Yáu jih lái; to call in, as debt, 收 ˏshau. Shau, 討 ʻt'ò. T'áu, 收 取 ˏshau ʻts'ü. Shau ts'ü; ditto, as notes from circulation, 收 回 ˏshau ˏúi. Shau hwui, 繳 回 ʻkiú ˏúi. Kiáu hwui, 繳 翻 ʻkiú ˏfán. Kiáu fán; to call forth, to bring to action, 招 ˏchiú. Cháu, 生 出 ˏshang ch'ut₂. Sang ch'uh, 招 惹 ˏchiú ʻyé. Cháu yé; to call off, to summon away, 叫 去 kiú' hü'. Kiáu k'ü, 招 去 ˏchiú hü'. Cháu k'ü, 呼 去 ˏfú hü'. Hú k'ü, 喚 去 fún' hü'. Hwán k'ü; ditto, to divert, 叫 罷 kiú' pá². Kiáu pá, 叫 離 kiú' ˏlí. Kiáu lí, 叫 放 kiú' fong'. Kiáu fáng; to call up, to bring into recollection, 想 起 ʻséung ʻhí. Siáng k'í, 觸 起 ch'uk₂ ʻhí. Ch'uh k'í, 醒 起 ʻseng ʻhí. Sing k'í, 記 起 kí' ʻhí. Kí k'í, 悟 起 ng² ʻhí. Wú k'í, 憶 起 yik₂ ʻhí. Yih k'í; ditto, to call one up, 叫 他 上 來 kiú' ˏt'á ʻshéung ˏloi. Kiáu t'á sháng lái, 呼 他 上 來 ˏfú ˏt'á ʻshéung ˏloi. Hú t'á sháng lái; ditto, to bring into action, 呼 戰 ˏfú chín'. Hú chen, 喚 打 fún' ʻtá. Hwán tá, 命 前 meng² ˏts'ín. Ming ts'ien; to call over, to read a list, 讀 過 tuk₂ kwo'. Tuh kwo, 讀 過 吓 tuk₂ kwo' ʻhá, 逐 一 讀 chuk₂ yat₂ tuk₂. Chuh yih tuh; ditto, as names, 點 名 ʻtím ˏmeng. Tien ming, 唱 名 ch'éung' ˏmeng. Ch'áng ming; to call out, 咻 ˏyau. Hiú; ditto, to summon to fight, 叫 出 隊 kiú' ch'ut₂ túi². Kiáu ch'uh túi, 挑 戰 ˏt'iú chín'. T'iáu chen, 搦 戰 nik₂ chín'. Nih chen; ditto, to summon into service, 招 兵 ˏchiú ˏping, 募 兵 mò² ˏping. Mú ping, 招 人 投 營 ˏchiú ˏyan ˏt'au ˏying. Cháu jin t'au ying, 招 人 當 兵 ˏchiú ˏyan ˏtong ˏping. Cháu jin táng ping; to call to mind, 題 起 ˏt'ai ʻhí, 想 起 來 ʻséung ʻhí ˏloi, 觸 起 來 ch'uk₂ ʻhí ˏloi. Ch'uh k'í lái; to call away, 叫 去 kiú' hü'. Kiáu k'ü, 呼 去 ˏfú hü'. Hú k'ü, 叫 離 kiú' ˏlí. Kiáu lí, 叫 同 去 kiú' ˏt'ung hü'. Kiáu t'ung k'ü; to call a council, 招 集 公 會 ˏchiú tsap₂ ˏkung úi². Cháu tsih kung hwui, 傳 集 公 會 ˏch'ün tsap₂ ˏkung úi². Ch'uen tsih kung hwui; to call one to witness, 叫 人 作 供 kiú' ˏyan tsok₂ ˏkung. Kiáu jin tsoh kung, 叫 人 作 證 kiú' ˏyan tsok₂ ˏching'. Kiáu jin tsoh ching; to call a thing to remembrance, 想 起 个 件 事 ʻséung ʻhí ko' kín² sz². Siáng k'í ko kien sz, 想 起 某 件 事 ʻséung ʻhí ʻmau kín² sz². Siáng k'í mau kien sz; to call one to account, 招 令 聽 審 ˏchiú ling² t'eng' ʻsham. Cháu ling t'ing shin, 傳 來 候 訊 ˏch'ün ˏloi hau² sun'. Ch'uen lái hau sin, 招 與 打 算 ˏchiú ʻü ʻtá sün'. Cháu yú tá swán; to call a thing in question, 思 疑 ˏsz ˏí. Sz í, 疑 事 ˏí sz². Í sz; to call one names, 罵 人 má² ˏyan. Má jin, 彈 人 ˏt'án ˏyan. T'án jin; to call after, 叫 kiú'. Kiáu, 喊 hám'. Hien, 呼 ˏfú. Hú, 呼 喊 ˏfú hám'. Hú hien; to call again, 叫 翻 來 kiú' ˏfán ˏloi. Kiáu fán lái, 呼 回 ˏfú ˏúi. Hú hwui, 再 叫 tsoi' kiú'. Tsái kiáu; call him aside, 招 行 埋 焙 地 ˏchiú ˏhang ˏmái púi² tí², 叫 行 埋 一 吓 kiú' ˏhang ˏmái yat₂ ʻhá, 拉 人 偏 房 ˏlái yap₂ ˏp'ín ˏfong; it will call forth much scandal, 生 好 多 口 說 ˏshang ʻhò ˏto ʻhau shüt₂. Sang háu to k'au shwoh, 他 事 招 物 議 ˏt'á sz² ˏchiú mat₂ ʻí. T'á sz cháu wuh í; they call in all their debt, 他 收 賬 ˏt'á ˏshau chéung'. T'á shau cháng, 盡 收 賬 項 tsun² ˏshau chéung' hong². Tsin shau cháng hiáng; we call upon God, 我 等 懇 求 上 帝 ʻngo ʻtang ʻhan ˏk'au Shéung² tai'. Wo tang k'an k'iú Sháng tí; I will call upon him for help, 我 招 他 幫 助 ʻngo ˏchiú ˏt'á ˏpong cho². Wo cháu t'á páng tsú, 我 想 叫 佢 幫 手 ʻngo ʻséung kiú' ʻk'ü ˏpong ʻshau. Wo siáng kiáu k'ü páng shau; to call the officers to court, 召 官 進 見 chiú² ˏkún tsun' kín'. Cháu kwán tsin kien; to call the world to awake, 叫 醒 世 人 kiú' ʻseng shai' ˏyan. Kiáu sing shí jin, 喚 醒 世 人 fún' ʻseng shai' ˏyan. Hwán sing shí jin; the emperor calls, 皇 上 召 ˏwong shéung² chiú². Hwáng sháng cháu; the parents call, 父 母 召 fú² ʻmò chiú². Fú mú cháu; how do they call this? 呢 件 叫 乜 名 ˏní kín² kiú' mat₂ ˏmeng, 呢 的 叫 做 乜 名 ˏní tí² kiú' tsò² mat₂ ˏmeng, 他 稱 此 何 名 ˏt'á ˏch'ing ʻts'z ˏho ˏmeng. T'á ch'ing ts'z ho ming; how do they call you? 叫 你 乜 名 kiú' ʻní mat₂ ˏmeng, 叫 你 甚 麼 名 kiú' ʻní sham² ˏmo ˏmeng. Kiáu ní shin mo ming; they call me so and so, 叫 做 某 某 kiú' tsò² ʻmau ʻmau. Kiáu tso mau mau, 叫 做 某 名 kiú' tsò² ʻmau ˏmeng. Kiáu tso mau ming, 名 稱 某 ˏmeng ˏch'ing ʻmau. Ming ch'ing mau; he calls down calamity upon himself, 他 招 禍 上 身 ˏt'á ˏchiú wo² ʻshéung ˏshan. T'á cháu ho sháng shin, 招 禍 臨 身 ˏchiú wo² ˏlam ˏshan. Cháu ho lin shin; to call to a festival, 請 酒 ʻts'eng ʻtsau. Ts'ing tsiú, 請 飲 ʻts'eng ʻyam. Ts'ing yin, 邀 宴 ˏiú ín'. Yáu yen; to call them together, 叫 佢 聚 集 kiú' ʻk'ü tsü² tsap₂. Kiáu k'ü tsü tsih, 招 會 ˏchiú úi². Cháu hwui, 招 他 聚 集 ˏchiú ˏt'á tsü² tsap₂. Cháu t'á tsü tsih; to call to one, to call one to come, 叫 佢 來 kiú' ʻk'ü ˏloi. Kiáu k'ü lái, 招 他 來 ˏchiú ˏt'á ˏloi. Cháu t'á lái; call him to arise, 叫 佢 起 身 kiú' ʻk'ü ʻhí ˏshan. Kiáu k'ü k'í shin, 招 他 起 來 ˏchiú ˏt'á ʻhí ˏloi. Cháu t'á k'í lái; they call one another names, 佢 相 罵 ʻk'ü ˏséung má². K'ü siáng má, 他 相 彈 ˏt'á ˏséung ˏt'án. T'á siáng t'án; they call one another so and so, 他 相 稱 某

某 ˏt'á ˏséung ˏch'ing ˋmau ˋmau. T'á siáng ch'ing mau mau; they call one another to come, 他相招 ˏt'á ˏséung ˏchiú. T'á siáng cháu, 佢相叫 ˋk'ü ˏséung kiú'. K'ü siáng kiáu, 互相喚 ú² ˏséung fún'. Hú siáng hwán; he calls you, 佢叫你 ˋk'ü kiú' ˋní. K'ü kiáu ní, 佢喊你 ˋk'ü hám' ˋní. K'ü hien ní, 他招你 ˏt'á ˏchiú ˋní. T'á cháu ní; to call one into the presence, 召對 chiú² túi'. Cháu túi.

Call, to utter a loud sound, 喊 hám'. hien, 喝 hot˪. Hoh, 呼喊 ˏfú hám'. Hú hien, 叫喊 kiú' hám'. Kiáu hien, 大呼 tái² ˏfú. Tá hú, 嗃 ˏháu puk˪. Hiáu puh, 嗷嘩 kiú' ˏfú. Kiáu hú, 颯 ch'ui'. Ch'ui, 嗅 iú². Yáu, 噯呼 ˋoi ˏfú. Ngái hú, 諠呼 ˏhün ˏfú. Hiuen hú, 咻 ˏyau. Hiú, 訐 kiú'. Kiáu; to call to one, to utter the name, 呼名 ˏfú ˏmeng. Hú ming, 喊 hám'. Hien, 叫 kiú'. Kiáu; to call to one for help, 叫他幫助 kiú' ˏt'á ˏpong cho². Kiáu t'á páng tsú, 喊人扶助 hám' ˏyan ˏfú cho². Hien jin fú tsú; to call people, 䛗 ˋní. Ní, 誚 ˋfúi. Hwui; to call fowls, 鼎 chuk˪. Chuh, 鼎鷄 chuk˪ ˏkai. Chuh kí; to call ducks, 咄咄 tí² tí², 異 ˋwai. Wei; to call pigs, 嚼嚼 ˋyui ˋyui; to call as a cock does, 鳴 ˏming. Ming, 唱 ch'éung'. Ch'áng; to call out, 揚聲 ˏyéung ˏshing. Yáng shing; to bawl, 嚷 ˏfún. Hwán, 呼喚 ˏfú fún'. Hú hwán, 戲 ˏfú. Hú, 嚷 ˏyéung. Yáng; to call on, 探 t'ám'. T'án; to call at a place, 拜候 pái' hau². Pái hau; call on me, 探我 t'ám' ˋngo. T'án wo, 拜候我 pái' hau² ˋngo. Pái hau wo; I just call to see how you are, 來探吓你 ˏloi t'ám' ˋhá ˋní.

Call, a vocal address, 呼 ˏfú. Hú, 喊 hám'. Hien, 稱呼 ˏch'ing ˏfú. Ch'ing hú; a demand, 討 ˋt'ò. T'áu; a requisition, 命召 meng² chiú². Ming cháu, 諭令 ü² ling². Yú ling; a divine vocation *, 上帝之召人者 Shéung² tai' ˏchí chiú² ˏyan ˋché. Sháng tí chí cháu jin ché, 召者 chiú² ˋché; invitation, 請 ˋts'eng. Ts'ing, 邀 ˏiú. Yáu; a visit, 拜候 pái' hau². Pái hau, 過訪 kwo' ˋfong. Kwo fáng, 探人 t'ám' ˏyan. T'án jin, 拜會 pái' úi². Pái hwui; vocation, 職分 chik˪ fan². Chih fan, 職事 chik˪ sz². Chih sz, 職役 chik˪ yik˪. Chih yih, 頭路 ˏt'au lò². T'au lú; a whistle, 銀鷄 ˏngan ˏkai. Yin kí; a peddler's call, 小玎璫 ˋsiú ˏting ˏtong. Siáu ting táng; a blind fortune-teller's call, 月玎 üt˪ ˏting. Yueh ting; a fowler's pipe, 响鷄 ˋhéung ˏkai. Hiáng kí; the call of the house, 點戶口名 ˋtím ú² ˋhau ˏmeng. Tien hú k'au ming; to give a friend a call, 探朋友 t'ám' ˏp'ang ˋyau. T'án p'ang yú, 候朋友 hau² ˏp'ang ˋyau. Hau p'ang yú, 過訪友人 kwo' ˋfong ˋyau ˏyan. Kwo fáng yú jin, 往候 ˋwong hau². Wáng hau; to invite one, 請人 ˋts'eng ˏyan. Ts'ing jin, 請客 ˋts'eng hák˪. Ts'ing k'eh, 邀人 ˏiú ˏyan. Yáu jin; mutual calls, visits, 相探 ˏséung t'ám'. Siáng t'án, 相拜 ˏséung pái'. Siáng pái; ditto invitations, 相邀 ˏséung ˏiú. Siáng yáu; to be ready at a call, 常備 ˏshéung pí². Cháng pí, 常時預便 ˏshéung ˏshí ü² pín². Cháng shí yú pien; to be within one's call, 近便人 kan² pín² ˏyan. Kin pien jin; the shares to be paid in calls, 逐次交出 chuk˪ ts'z' ˏkáu ch'ut˪. Chuh ts'z kiáu ch'uh; a call will be made tomorrow, 明日收銀 ˏming yat˪ ˏshau ˏngan. Ming jih shau yin; please give him a call, 請拜候他 ˋts'eng pái' hau² ˏt'á. Ts'ing pái hau t'á, 請到探佢 ˋts'eng tò' t'ám' ˋk'ü. Ts'ing t'áu t'án k'ü; to answer to the call of nature, 出恭 ch'ut˪ ˏkung. Ch'uh kung.

Callat 汚婦 ˏú ˋfú. Wú fú, 爛婆 lán² ˏp'o. Lán p'o.

Called *, invited, 請過 ˋts'eng kwo'. Ts'ing kwo, 邀過 ˏiú kwo'. Yáu kwo, 宴過 ín' kwo'. Yen kwo; named, 稱過 ˏch'ing kwo'. Ch'ing kwo, 叫過 kiú' kwo'. Kiáu kwo, 叫做 kiú' tsò². Kiáu tso; appointed, 封過 ˏfung kwo'. Fung kwo; assembled by order, 招會過 ˏchiú úi² kwo'. Cháu hwui kwo, 招集過 ˏchiú tsap˪ kwo'. Cháu tsih kwo; to be called, 稱爲 ˏch'ing ˏwai. Ch'ing wei; why is the human body called a microcosm? 人身何以稱爲小天地 ˏyan ˏshan ˏho ˋí ˏch'ing ˏwai ˋsiú ˏt'ín tí². Jin shin ho í ch'ing wei siáu t'ien tí; they are called immediate progenitors, 叫做宗 kiú' tsò² ˏtsung. Kiáu tso tsung; called an astrologer, 稱爲擇日先生 ˏch'ing ˏwai chák˪ yat˪ ˏsín ˏshang. Ch'ing wei tseh jih sien sang; called a diviner, 號曰占卦先生 hò² üt˪ ˏchím kwá' ˏsín ˏshang. Háu yueh chen kwá sien sang; called a woodcutter, 名爲樵子 ˏmeng ˏwai ˏts'iú ˋtsz. Ming wei ts'iáu tsz, 樵夫 ˏts'iú ˏfú. Ts'iáu fú; called a fisherman, 謂之漁翁 wai² ˏchí ˏü ˏyung. Wei chí yú ung; how are you called? 你叫乜名呢 ˋní kiú' mat˪ ˏmeng ˏní, 你叫某名 ˋní kiú' ˋmau ˏmeng. Ní kiáu mau ming, 你稱何名 ˋní ˏch'ing ˏho ˏmeng. Ní ch'ing ho ming; how is this called? 呢的叫乜名呢 ˏní tí² kiú' mat˪ ˏmeng ˏní, 此稱何名 ˋts'z ˏch'ing ˏho ˏmeng. Ts'z ch'ing ho ming.

Caller, one who calls, 叫者 kiú' ˋché. Kiáu ché, 招者 ˏchiú ˋché. Cháu ché, 召者 chiú² ˋché. Cháu ché, 喊者 hám' ˋché. Hien ché, 呼者 ˏfú ˋché. Hú ché, 拜候者 pái' hau² ˋché. Pái hau ché.

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* Vid. 1. Timothy 6, 12. 提摩太前書六章十二節.
2. Timothy 1, 9. 提摩太後書一章九節.

* Vid. Mark 6, 7. 馬可六章七節.
Rom. 1, 1. 羅馬一章一節.
„ 1, 6. 又一章六節.
Ephes. 4, 1, 4. 以弗所四章一節四節.
Matth. 20, 16. 馬大二十章十六節.
2. Timothy, 1, 9. 提摩太後書一章九節.
1. Peter, 1, 15. 彼得前書一章十五節.
do. 2, 21. 又二章二十一節.
do. 5, 10. 又五章十節.
Hebrew 3, 1. 希伯來三章一節.
Revel. 19, 9. 默示十九章九節.

Callid, cunning, 詭譎 'kwai kwat,. Kwei kiuh, 詭計 'kwai kai'. Kwei kí.

Callidity, skill, 巧技 'háu kí². K'iáu kí; discernment, 英明 ,ying ,ming. Ying ming; craftiness, 詭滑 'kwai wát,. Kwei hwáh.

Calligraphy, see Caligraphy.

Calling, naming, 稱名者 ,ch'ing ,meng 'ché. Ch'ing ming ché; a reciting of names, 點名者 'tím ,meng 'ché. Tien ming ché; usual employment of life *, 職分 chik, fan². Chih fan, 職事 chik, sz². Chih sz, 職役 chik, yik,. Chih yih, 事業 sz² íp,. Sz nieh, 手藝 'shau ngai². Shau í, 頭路 ,t'au lò². T'au lú; divine summons †, 上帝之召人者 Shéung² tai' ,chí chiú² ,yan 'ché. Sháng tí chí cháu jin ché.

Calliope, the muse that presides over eloquence and heroic poetry, 詩神名 ,shí ,shan ,meng. Shí shin ming.

Callisthenics, see Calisthenics.

Callosity, hardness of skin, or horny hardness ‡, 胼者 'cham 'ché; the hardness of the cicatrix of ulcers, 靨 'ím. Yen; callosity of mind, 無情 ,mò ,ts'ing. Wú ts'ing, 心硬 ,sam ngáng². Sin ngang.

Callous, hard, 胼的 'cham tik,, 硬嘅 ngáng² ké', 胼 ,p'ín (p'ing). P'ien, 胝 ,ch'í. Ch'í; the callous part of the hands, 手板胼 'shau 'pán 'cham; ditto of the feet, 脚板胼 kéuk, 'pán 'cham; the callous parts of the hands and feet, 手足胼胝 'shau tsuk, ,p'ín ,ch'í. Shau tsuh p'ien ch'í; callous in mind, 硬心 ngáng² ,sam. Ngang sin, 心硬 ,sam ngáng². Sin ngang, 無情嘅 ,mò ,ts'ing ké'.

Callously, in a hardened or unfeeling manner, 無情嘅樣 ,mò ,ts'ing 'kòm yéung². Wú ts'ing kán yáng, 漠然 mok, ,ín. Moh jen.

Callousness, hardness, 硬者 ngáng² 'ché. Ngang ché, 胼者 'cham 'ché; insensibility of heart, 無情者 ,mò ,ts'ing 'ché. Wú ts'ing ché, 硬心者 ngáng² ,sam 'ché. Ngang sin ché.

Callow, destitute of feathers, 光毛 ,kwong ,mò. Kwáng máu, 未生毛的 mí² ,shang ,mò tik,. Wí sang máu tih, 未出毛嘅 mí² ch'ut, ,mò ké'.

Callus, any unnatural hardness of the body, 胼 'cham; ditto of the feet, 趼 ,ín. Yen; the new growth of osseous matter between the extremities of fractured bones, 軟骨 'ün kwat,. Yuen kuh, 新生之骨 ,san ,shang ,chí kwat,. Sin sang chí kuh.

Calm, still, 靜 tsing². Tsing, 寂 tsik,. Tsih, 寂靜 tsik, tsing². Tsih tsing, 恬靜 ,t'ím tsing². T'ien tsing; calm, as weather, 無風 ,mò ,fung. Wú fung, 風靜 ,fung tsing². Fung tsing; calm and serene weather, 風息雨晴 ,fung sik, 'ü ,ts'eng. Fung sih yú ts'ing; calm, as the ocean, 波恬浪靜 ,po ,t'ím long² tsing². Po t'ien láng tsing, 風平浪靜 ,fung ,p'ing long² tsing². Fung p'ing láng tsing; calm, as the mind, 安 ,on. Ngán, 安靜 ,on tsing². Ngán tsing, 平靖 ,p'ing tsing². P'ing tsing, 恬靜 ,t'ím tsing². T'ien tsing, 安定 ,on teng². Ngán ting, 心水靜 ,sam 'shui tsing². Sin shwui tsing, 閒靜 ,hán tsing². Hien tsing, 心平意和 ,sam ,p'ing í' ,wo. Sin p'ing í ho; composed, 平和 ,p'ing ,wo. P'ing ho, 愒 ai'. Í; undisturbed by passions, 寂然不動 tsik, ,ín pat, tung². Tsih jen puh tung; to become calm, 風息 ,fung sik,. Fung sih; ditto as the mind, 息氣 sik, hí'. Sih k'í; undisturbed, as a lake, 明靜 ,ming tsing². Ming tsing; calm retirement, 清閒 ,ts'ing ,hán. Ts'ing hien; to enjoy calm retirement, 享清福 'héung ,ts'ing fuk,. Hiáng ts'ing fuh, 享閒福 'héung ,hán fuk,. Hiáng hien fuh; very calm, 靜到了不得 tsing² tò' 'liú pat, tak,. Tsing táu liáu puh teh.

Calm, stillness, 靜 tsing². Tsing, 平靜者 ,p'ing tsing² 'ché. P'ing tsing ché, 寂靜 tsik, tsing². Tsih tsing; tranquillity of mind, 安靜 ,on tsing². Ngán tsing, 靜者 tsing² 'ché. Tsing ché, 心平意和 ,sam ,p'ing í' ,wo. Sin p'ing í ho, 恬靜 ,t'ím tsing². T'ien tsing, 氣靜神閒 hí' tsing² ,shan ,hán. K'í tsing shin hien; stillness of night, 夜靜 yé² tsing². Yé tsing, 寞 mok,. Moh; freedom from motion, 不動 pat, tung². Puh tung, 寂然 tsik, ,ín. Tsih jen, 定靜 teng² tsing². Ting tsing.

Calm, to, as the mind, 安心 ,on ,sam. Ngán sin, 放心 fong² ,sam. Fáng sin, 安定 ,on teng². Ngán ting; to appease, 安慰 ,on wai'. Ngán wei, 撫慰 'fú wai'. Fú wei, 撫綏 'fú ,sui. Fú sui, 撫字 'fú tsz². Fú tsz, 撫安 'fú ,on. Fú ngán; to calm one's wrath, 息怒 sik, nò². Sih nú, 開解 ,hoi 'kái. K'ái kiái; to calm one's mind and passions, 息心靜氣 sik, ,sam tsing² hí'. Sih sin tsing k'í.

Calm-browed, wearing the look of calmness, 容止安然 ,yung 'chí ,on ,ín. Yung chí ngán jen, 靜容嘅 tsing² ,yung ké'.

Calmer, the person that calms, 安慰者 ,on wai' 'ché. Ngán wei ché, 撫慰者 'fú wai' 'ché. Fú wei ché; the thing that calms, 致安者 chí' ,on 'ché. Chí ngán ché.

Calming, stilling, 安 ,on. Ngán, 息 sik,. Sih; appeasing, 安慰 ,on wai'. Ngán wei, 撫慰 'fú wai'. Fú wei.

Calmly, in a quiet manner, 安然 ,on ,ín. Ngán jen, 寂然 tsik, ,ín. Tsih jen, 靜然 tsing² ,ín. Tsing jen, 恬然 ,t'ím ,ín. T'ien jen.

Calmness, a state of rest, 安靜 ,on tsing². Ngán tsing, 平安 ,p'ing ,on. P'ing ngán, 安定 ,on teng². Ngán ting, 太平 t'ái' ,p'ing. T'ái p'ing.

Calography, elegant penmanship, see Caligraphy.

Calomel 輕粉 ,heng 'fan. K'ing fan, 洋輕粉 ,yéung

* 1. Corinth, 7, 20. 哥林多前書七章二十節.

† 1. Corinth, 1, 26. 哥林多前書一章二十六節.
Eph. 1, 18. 以弗所一章十八節.
do. 4, 14. 又四章十四節.

‡ 手及脚板之硬皮.

heng 'fan. Yáng k'ing fan, 迦路米 ká lò² 'mai. Kiá lú mí.

Caloric, the simple element of heat, 熱氣 ít₂ hí'. Jeh k'í, 火氣 'fo hí'. Ho k'í.

Caloric, pertaining to the matter of heat, 熱氣的 ít₂ hí' tik₂. Jeh k'í tih, 火氣嘅 'fo hí' ké'.

Calorifere, an appartatus for conveying and distributing heat, 引熱器具 'yan ít₂ hí' kü². Yin jeh k'í kü.

Calorific, that has the quality of producing heat, 致熱的 chí' ít₂ tik₂. Chí jeh tih, 發熱的 fát₂ ít₂ tik₂. Fáh jeh tih, 致熱嘅 chí' ít₂ ké', 致熱者 chí' ít₂ 'ché. Chí jeh ché; calorific rays, 熱射 ít₂ shé². Jeh shié, 熱透 ít₂ t'au'. Jeh t'au.

Calorification, the production of heat, 發熱者 fát₂ ít₂ 'ché. Fáh jeh ché.

Calorimeter 熱針 ít₂ cham. Jeh chin, 定熱器 teng² ít₂ hí'. Ting jeh k'í.

Calorimotor, a galvanic instrument for evolving caloric, 發熱之電氣具 fát₂ ít₂ chí tín² hí' kü². Fáh jeh chí tien k'í kü.

Calotte, } a cap, 小帽 'siú mò². Siáu máu, 帽仔
Calote, } mò² 'tsai, 帽子 mò² 'tsz. Máu tsz, 頌帽 sun' mò². Sin máu; in architecture, a cavity or depression, 凹 au'. Ngau.

Calotype, a name given by Mr. Fox Talbot to his invention for making pictures on paper or other surfaces by the agency of light, 光相 kwong séung'. Kwáng siáng, 影相 'ying séung'. Ying siáng.

Caloyers, } monks of the Greek Church, 希臘聖會
Calogeri, } 修道者 Hiláp shing' úi² sau tò² 'ché. Hiláh shing hwui siú táu ché.

Caltrop, caltrops, used in military affairs, 攔路鈎 lán lò² kau. Lán lú kau, 地鈎 tí² kau. Tí kau, 三角釘 sam kok₂ teng. Sán koh ting; water-caltrops, trapa bicornis, 菱角 ling kok₂. Ling koh.

Calumba, a plant growing in Mozambique, 加綸巴, 藥材名 Kálunpá, yéuk₂ ts'oi meng. Kiálunpá, yoh ts'ái ming; the root, a bitter tonic, 苦藥 'fú yéuk₂. K'ú yoh.

Calumet, among the aboriginals of America, a pipe for smoking tobacco, used in making treaties, 和烟筒 wo in t'ung. Ho yen t'ung.

Calumniate, to slander, 訕謗 shán' p'ong'. Shán p'áng, 譭謗 'wai p'ong'. Wei p'áng, 誹謗 'fí p'ong'. Fí p'áng, 讒人 ts'ám yan. Ch'án jin, 譖人 tsam' yan. Tsin jin, 謗人 p'ong' yan. P'áng jin.

Calumniate, to charge falsely and knowingly with a crime or offence, 誹謗 'fí p'ong'. Fí p'áng.

Calumniated, slandered, 讒過 ts'ám kwo'. Ch'án kwo, 誹謗過 'fí p'ong' kwo'. Fí p'áng kwo.

Calumniation, false accusation of a crime or offense &c., 譭謗 'wai p'ong'. Wei p'áng, 讒人者 ts'ám yan 'ché. Ch'án jin ché.

Calumniator, one who slanders, 謗人者 p'ong' yan 'ché. P'áng jin ché, 讒人者 ts'ám yan 'ché. Ch'án jin ché, 訕人者 shán' yan 'ché. Shán jin ché, 多口嘅人 to 'hau ké' yan, 是非嘅人 shí² fí ké' yan.

Calumniatory, slanderous, 訕謗嘅 shán' p'ong' ké', 譭謗的 'wai p'ong' tik₂. Wei p'áng tih.

Calumnious, slanderous, 謗人嘅 p'ong' yan ké', 謗人的 p'ong' yan tik₂. P'áng jin tih; injurious to reputation, 汚人姓名嘅 ú yan sing' meng ké'. Calumniously, slanderously, 謗然 p'ong' ín. P'áng jen, 讒然 ts'ám ín. Ch'án jen, 以誹謗 'í 'fí p'ong'. Í fí p'áng.

Calumniousness, slanderousness, 訕謗 shán' p'ong'. Shán p'áng, 譭謗 'wai p'ong'. Wei p'áng.

Calumny, false accusation of a crime or offense, maliciously made or reported, 讒言 ts'ám ín. Ch'án yen, 讟 tuk₂. Tuh, 讒說 ts'ám shüt₂. Ch'án shwoh.

Calvary, a place of skulls, 髑髏處 shuk₂ lau ch'ü'. Shuh lau ch'ú, 頭髏地 t'au lò tí². T'au lú tí, 頭殼之地 t'au hok₂ chí tí². T'au koh chí tí, 首級之地 'shau k'ap₂ chí tí². Shau kih chí tí, 髏骨之處 lau kwat₂ chí ch'ü'. Lau kuh chí ch'ú, 天靈蓋處 t'ín ling k'oi' ch'ü'. T'ien ling k'ái ch'ú.

Calve, to bring forth young, as a cow, 生牛仔 shang ngau 'tsai, 牛𤸷落料 ngau 'ná lok₂ tau', 下犢 'há tuk₂. Hiá tuh.

Calves-snout, a plant, 草名 'ts'ò meng. Ts'áu ming.

Calville, a sort of apple, 平菓 p'ing 'kwo. P'ing ko.

Calvinism, the theogical tenets of Calvin, 加利非尼之正教 Kálífíní chí ching' káu'. Kiálífíní chí ching kiáu.

Calvinist, a follower of Calvin, 從加利非尼教者 ts'ung Kálífíní káu' 'ché. Ts'ung Kiálífíní kiáu ché.

Calvish, } like a calf, 牛仔嗷樣 ngau 'tsai 'kòm
Calfish, } yéung², 牛形嘅 ngau ying ké'.

Calx (pl. calxes, calces), lime or chalk, 石灰 shek₂ fúi. Shih hwui.

Calycinal, } pertaining to a calyx, 蕚嘅 ngok₂ ké',
Calycle, } 蕚的 ngok₂ tik₂. Ngoh tih, 花托的 fá t'ok₂ tik₂. Hwá t'oh tih.

Calycle, a row of small leaflets, at the base of the calyx, on the outside, 蕚外梗仔 ngok₂ ngoi² 'kang 'tsai, 蕚梗仔 ngok₂ 'ngang 'tsai.

Calyculate, } having a calycle, 有蕚仔 'yau ngok₂
Calycled, } 'tsai.

Calyptra, the calyx of mosses, 石衣蕚 shek₂ í ngok₂. Shih í ngoh, 石衣花托 shek₂ í fá t'ok₂. Shih í hwá t'oh, 莓花托 múi fá t'ok₂. Mei hwá t'oh.

Calyptriform, having the form of a calyptra, 莓花托之形 múi fá t'ok₂ chí ying. Mei hwá t'oh chí hing, 石衣蕚形 shek₂ í ngok₂ ying. Shih í ngoh hing.

Calyx, the outer covering of a flower, 蕚 ngok₂. Ngoh, 花托 fá t'ok₂. Hwá t'oh, 花房 fá fong. Hwá fáng, 稃 fú. Fú, 柎 fú. Fú, 秿 fú. Fú; a membranous sac, 囊 nong. Náng.

Cam-wood, a tropical wood used in dying, 染木 ʿim muk₂. Yen muh.
Camaieu, see Monochrome.
Camber 彎木 ₍wán muk₂. Wán muh; a cambered deck, 拱面 ʿkung mín². Kung mien.
Cambering, bending, 彎 ₍wán. Wán, 彎的 ₍wán tik₂. Wán tih, 拱嘅 ʿkung kéʾ.
Cambial, pertaining to cambistry, 銀兩的* ₍ngan ʿléung tik₂. Yin liáng tih, 銀兩生意嘅 ₍ngan ʿléung ₍shang íʾ kéʾ, 會單生意嘅 úi² ₍tán ₍shang íʾ kéʾ. Hwui tán sang í tih, 銀兩學的 ₍ngan ʿléung hok₂ tik₂. Yin liáng hioh tih.
Cambist, a banker, 銀行大班 ₍ngan ₍hong tái² ₍pán. Yin háng tá pán, 銀行公司 ₍ngan ₍hong ₍kung ₍sz. Yin háng kung sz, 會單事務 úi² ₍tán sz² mòʾ. Hwui tán sz wú.
Cambistry, the science of commercial exchange, 銀兩通知 ₍ngan ʿléung ₍tʿung chíʾ. Yin liáng tʿung chí, 會單總知 úi² ₍tán ʿtsung chíʾ. Hwui tán tsung chí, 會單通知 úi² ₍tán ₍tʿung chíʾ. Hwui tán tʿung chí.
Cambage, see Gambage.
Camboose, a ship's cook-room or kitchen, 廚 ₍chʿü. Chʿú, 船上之廚房 ₍shün shéung² ₍chí ₍chʿü ₍fong. Chʿuen sháng chí chʿú fáng.
Cambrel, a crooked piece of iron or wood, to hang meat on, 吊鈎 tiúʾ ₍kau. Tiáu kau.
Cambric 袈裟布 ₍ká ₍shá pòʾ. Kiá shá pú.
Came, pret. of Come, which see.
Came, a term applied to small, slender rods of cast lead, 鉛條 ₍ün ₍tʿiú. Yuen tʿiáu.
Camel 駱駝 lok₂ ₍tʿo. Loh tʿo, 駝駝 tʿok₂ ₍tʿo. Tʿoh tʿo, 駱佗 lok₂ ₍tʿo. Loh tʿo, 駝騙 ₍tʿo pik₂. Tʿo pih, 封牛 ₍fung ₍ngau. Fung niú, 橐駝 tʿok₂ ₍tʿo. Tʿoh tʿo; camel's hair, 駱駝毛 lok₂ ₍tʿo ₍mò. Loh tʿo máu; a large ship's rope, 船纜 ₍shün ₍lám². Chʿuen lán.
Camel-backed 駝背 ₍tʿo púiʾ. Tʿo pei.
Cameleon, see Chameleon.
Camellia, general term for, 茶花 ₍chʿá ₍fá. Chʿá hwá; ditto, variegated, 蜀茶 shuk₂ ₍chʿá. Shuh chʿá; ditto, laichʿun, 麗春茶 lai² ₍chʿun ₍chʿá. Lí chʿun chʿá.
Camelo-pard, the giraffe, 之拉啡 chíláfí. Chíláfí, 駝馬 ₍tʿo ʿmá. Tʿo má.
Camelot, see Camlet.
Cameo, a precious stone, 寶石名 ʿpò shek₂ ₍meng. Páu shih ming.
Camera lucida 影箱 ʿying ₍séung. Ying siáng, 光箱 ₍kwong ₍séung. Kwáng siáng.
Camera obscura, dark chamber, 冥箱 ₍ming ₍séung. Ming siáng, 照物箱 chiúʾ mat₂ ₍séung. Cháu wuh siáng.
Camerade, see Comrade.
Cameralistic, pertaining to finance and public revenue, 戶部的 ú² pò² tik₂. Hú pú tih, 戶部嘅 ú² pò² kéʾ, 治國的 chí² kwok₂ tik₂. Chí kwoh tih.
Cameralistics, the science of finance or public revenue, 戶部通知 úʾ pòʾ ₍tʿung chíʾ. Hú pú tʿung chí, 戶部總知 ú² pò² ʿtsung chíʾ. Hú pú tsung chí, 治國全知 chí² kwok₂ ₍tsʿün chíʾ. Chí kwoh tsʿiuen chí.
Camerated, arched, 拱嘅 ʿkung kéʾ, 拱的 ʿkung tik₂. Kung tih; in chonchology, divided into chambers, 間房嘅 kánʾ ₍fong kéʾ.
Camis, a thin dress, 薄衫 pok₂ ₍shám. Poh sán.
Camisade, an attack by surprise, at night, 暗攻 òmʾ ₍kung. Ngán kung, 夜攻 yé² ₍kung. Yé kung, 乘夜潛攻 ₍shing yé² ₍tsʿím ₍kung. Ching yé tsʿien kung.
Camisated, dressed with a shirt outward, 外著裏衫嘅 ngoi² chéuk₂ ʿlí ₍shám kéʾ.
Camlet †, camlets, English, 羽紗 ʿü ₍shá. Yú shá, 羽緞仔 ʿü tün² ʿtsai; Dutch ditto, 羽緞 ʿü tün². Yú twán; imitation of camlets and bombazets, 羽綢 ʿü ₍chʿau. Yú chʿau; silk ditto, 羽縐 ʿü tsauʾ. Yú tsau, 線縐 sínʾ tsauʾ. Sien tsau; superior plain, black camlets, 上等素黑線縐 shéung² ʿtang sòʾ hak₂ sínʾ tsauʾ. Sháng tang sú heh sien tsau.
Camleted, colored or veined, 華嘅 ₍fá kéʾ, 花的 ₍fá tik₂. Hwá tih.
Camomile, see Chamomile.
Camous, } flat, depressed, as the nose, 扁鼻嘅
Camays, } ʿpín pí² kéʾ.
Camously, awry, 歪 ₍wái. Wái.
Camp, the ground on which an army pitch their tents, 營盤 ₍ying ₍pʿún. Ying pwʿán, 營場 ₍ying ₍chʿéung. Ying chʿáng, 營寨 ₍ying chái². Ying chái, 徇 ₍tsʿun. Siun; a fortified camp, 塢 ʿú. Wú; an army or body of troops encamped on the field &c., 營 ₍ying. Ying, 軍營 ₍kwan ₍ying. Kiun ying; to spy out a camp, 打探營盤 ʿtʿá tʿámʾ ₍ying ₍pʿún. Tá tʿán ying pwʿán; a flying camp, 行營 ₍hang ₍ying. Hang ying, 飛營 ₍fí ₍ying. Fí ying; to surprise a camp, 偷營 ₍tʿau ₍ying. Tʿau ying.
Camp, to rest or lodge, as an army or travelers in a wilderness, 露宿平原 lòʾ suk₂ ₍pʿing ₍ün. Lú suh pʿing yuen, 歇宿曠野 hít₂ suk₂ fongʾ ʿyé. Hieh suh kwáng yé; to pitch a camp, 劄營 cháp₂ ₍ying. Cháh ying, 下寨 ʿhá chái². Hiá chái, 安營 ₍on ₍ying. Ngán ying.
Camp-bedstead 營床 ₍ying ₍chʿong. Ying chwʿáng.
Camp-boy, a boy that serves in a camp, 營童 ₍ying ₍tʿung. Ying tʿung.
Camp-fight, a trial by duel, or the legal combat of two champions, 比武 ʿpí ʿmò. Pí wú.
Camp-stool, a stool with crosslegs to fold up, 馬极 ʿmá cháp₂. Má kih.
Camp-vinegar, a mixture of vinegar with cayenne pepper, soy, walnut ketchup, anchovies, and garlic, 營醋 ₍ying tsʿòʾ. Ying tsʿú.
Campagnol, a species of short-tailed rat, 短尾老鼠 ʿtün ʿmí ʿlò ʿshü. Twán wí láu shú.

* Terms used by Compradors.

† 原以駱駝毛爲之

Campaign, an open field, 平原 ˏp'ing ˏün. P'ing yuen, 平地 ˏp'ing tí². P'ing tí, 平田 ˏp'ing ˏt'ín. P'ing t'ien; the time that an army keeps in the field, 出師 ch'ut, ˏsz. Ch'uh sz, 出師者 ch'ut, ˏsz ˋché. Ch'uh sz ché; the first campaign, 先出師者 ˏsín ch'ut, ˏsz ˋché. Sien ch'uh sz ché; a field of battle, 戰場 chín' ˏch'éung. Chen ch'áng.

Campaign, to serve in a campaign, 隨戰 ˏts'ui chín'. Sui chen.

Campaigner, an old soldier, 老戎 ˋlò ˏyung. Láu jung, 老兵士 ˋlò ˏping sz². Láu ping sz.

Camrana, the pasque flower, 花名 ˏfá ˏmeng. Hwá ming.

Campaniform, in the shape of a bell, 鐘形 ˏchung ˏying. Chung hing, 鐘嗷樣 ˏchung ˋkòm yéung². Chung kán yáng, 鐘生嘅 ˏchung ˏshang ké'.

Campanile, a clock or bell-tower, 鐘塔 ˏchung t'áp. Chung t'áh.

Campanology, the art of ringing bells, 鳴鐘藝 ˏming ˏchung ngai². Ming chung í.

Campanula, the bell-flower, 吊鐘花 tiú' ˏchung ˏfá. Tiáu chung hwá.

Campeachy-wood, see Logwood.

Campestral, pertaining to an open field, 田的 ˏt'ín tik. T'ien tih, 田嘅 ˏt'ín ké'; growing in a field, 田生的 ˏt'ín ˏshang tik. T'ien sang tih, 田生嘅 ˏt'ín ˏshang ké'.

Camphene, a name for pure oil of turpentine, 清松油 ˏts'ing ˏts'ung ˏyau. Ts'ing sung yú.

Camphogen, a hydrocarbon, 術炭 ˋshui t'án'. Shwui t'án.

Camphor, } 樟腦 ˏchéung ˋnò. Cháng náu, 龍腦
Camphire, } ˏlung ˋnò. Lung náu; ditto, Baroos or Borneo, 冰片 ˏping p'ín². Ping p'ien, 波羅香 ˏpo ˏlo ˏhéung. Po lo hiáng, 波律香 ˏpo lut, ˏhéung. Po liuh hiáng; clean Malay camphor, 清冰片 ˏts'ing ˏping p'ín'. Ts'ing ping p'ien; refuse ditto, 坭冰片 ˏnai ˏping p'ín'. Ní ping p'ien; aromatic camphor, 香樟 ˏhéung ˏchéung. Hiáng cháng.

Camphor-oil 樟腦油 ˏchéung ˋnò ˏyau. Cháng náu yú.

Camphor-tree, Laurus comphora, dryobalanops aromatica, 樟樹 ˏchéung shü². Cháng shú, 楠木 ˏnám muk. Nán muh; ditto, a different species, 橡樟 ü² ˏchéung. Yú cháng.

Camphoraceous, of the nature of camphor, 樟腦嘅 ˏchéung ˋnò ké', 樟腦的 ˏchéung ˋnò tik. Cháng náu tih.

Camphorate, to impregnate with Camphor, 摳樟腦 ˏk'au ˏchéung ˋnò. K'ü cháng náu, 內摳的樟腦 noi² ˏk'au tik ˏchéung ˋnò. Nui k'ü tih cháng náu; partaking of camphor, 樟腦摳嘅 ˏchéung ˋnò ˏk'au ké', 有的樟腦在內 ˋyau tík ˏchéung ˋnò tsoi² noi². Yú tih cháng náu tsái nui.

Camphorate, a salt formed by the combination of comphoric acid with a base, 樟腦冰 ˏchéung ˋnò ˏping. Cháng náu ping.

Camphorate, pertaining to camphor, 樟腦嘅 ˏchéung ˋnò ké'.

Camphorated, inpregnated with camphor, 摳過樟腦 ˏk'au kwo' ˏchéung ˋnò. K'ü kwo cháng náu, 內有樟腦摳過 noi² ˋyau ˏchéung ˋnò ˏk'au kwo'. Nui yú cháng náu k'ü kwo.

Camping, see Encamping.

Camping, a playing at football, 踢毬 t'ek, ˏk'au. T'ih k'iú.

Campoi tea 揀焙 ˋkán púi². Kien pei.

Camus, } a thin dress, 薄衫 pok, ˏshám. Poh sán.
Camis, }

Can, a vessel for liquors, 酒罇 ˋtsau ˏtsun. Tsiú tsun; oil can, 油缾 ˏyau ˏp'ing. Yú p'ing.

Can, to be able, 噲 ˋúi, 能 ˏnang. Nang, 得 tak. Teh, 克 hak. K'eh, 可 ˋho. K'o, 可當 ˋho ˏtong. K'o táng, 可勝 ˋho ˏshing. K'o shing, 能得 ˏnang tak. Nang teh; can do it, 噲做之 ˋúi tsò² ˏchí, 能做之 ˏnang tsò² ˏchí. Nang tso chí, 能爲之 ˏnang ˏwai ˏchí. Nang wei chí, 可做得佢 ˋho tsò² tak ˋk'ü. K'o tso teh k'ü, 可勝之 ˋho ˏshing ˏchí. K'o shing chí, 克當之 hak, ˏtong ˏchí. K'eh táng chí; can you get up? 你起得身咩 ˋní ˋhí tak, ˏshan ˏmé, 你能起身嗎 ˋní ˏnang ˋhí ˏshan ˋmá; Yes, I can, 起得 ˋhí tak. K'í teh; he can repeat it, 噲念之 ˋúi ním² ˏchí, 能念得 ˏnang ním² tak. Nang nien teh, 背得過 púi' tak, kwo'. Pei teh kwo; it can be said, 講得去 ˋkong tak, hü'. Kiáng teh k'ü, 話得去 wá² tak, hü'. Hwá teh k'ü, 說得 shüt, tak. Shwoh teh; I can do it, 我做得 ˋngo tsò² tak. Wo tso teh, 我能爲之 ˋngo ˏnang ˏwai ˏchí. Wo nang wei chí, 我能成之 ˋngo ˏnang ˏshing ˏchí. Wo nang ching chí; can be done, 做得來 tsò² tak, ˏloi. Tso teh lái, 可以做得 ˋho ˋí tsò² tak. K'o í tso teh, 可以爲得 ˋho ˋí ˏwai tak. K'o í wei teh, 可行 ˋho ˏhang. K'o hang; it can do, 可以 ˋho ˋí. K'o í, 做得 tsò² tak. Tso teh; he can manage it, 佢料理得 ˋk'ü liú² ˋlí tak. K'ü liáu lí teh, 佢能幹 ˋk'ü ˏnang kon'. K'ü nang kán, 佢有能 ˋk'ü ˋyau ˏnang. K'ü yú nang; can it be done? 做得唔呢 tsò² tak, ˏm ˏní, 可能否 ˋho ˏnang ˋfau. K'o nang fau; he can fight and recover himself too, 能打能踢 ˏnang ˋtá ˏnang t'ek. Nang tá nang t'ih; he does all he can, 無不盡力 ˏmò pat, tsun² lik. Wú puh tsin lih, 盡力而爲 tsun² lik ˏí ˏwai. Tsin lih rh wei, 不遺餘力 pat, ˏwai ˏü lik. Puh wei yú lih, 盡心竭力 tsun² ˏsam k'ít, lik. Tsin sin kieh lih; can do it once, 能一不能二 ˏnang yat, pat, ˏnang í². Nang yih puh nang rh; can it be! 眞至出奇啦 ˏchan chí' ch'ut, ˏk'í ˏlá, 異哉 í² ˏtsoi. Í tsái; how can it be? 豈有此理 ˋhí ˋyau ˋts'z ˋlí. K'í yú ts'z lí, 有噲嘅道理 ˋyau ˋkòm ké' tò² ˋlí, 有噲道理嘅 ˋyau ˋkòm tò² ˋlí ké', 能如此乎 ˏnang ˏü ˋts'z ˏú. Nang jú ts'z hú; can rest, 能靜 ˏnang tsing². Nang tsing; can enjoy tranquil repose, 能安 ˏnang ˏon. Nang ngán; can investigate, 能慮 ˏnang lü². Nang lü; can attain to, 能得 ˏnang

tak. Nang teh; he can (has the power to) do it, 有權爲之 ʿyau ˏk'ün ˏwai ˏchí. Yú k'iuen wei chí; can illustrate brilliant virtue, 克明明德 hak ˏming ˏming tak. K'eh ming ming teh; he can read and write, 能讀書能寫字 ˏnang tuk ˏshü ˏnang ʿsé tsz². Nang tuh shú nang sié tsz; 嗆讀嗆寫 ʿúi tuk ʿúi ʿsé; he can write essays, 他作得文章 ˏt'á tsok tak ˏman ˏchéung. T'á tsoh teh wan cháng; can compose and perform military exercises, 能文能武 ˏnang ˏman ˏnang ʿmò. Nang wan nang wú; see Cannot.

Can-buoy, a buoy in the form of a cone, 文塔頭水泡 ˏman t'áp ˏt'au ʿshui ʿp'ò. Wan t'áh t'au shwui p'áu.

Canadian, pertaining to Canada, 加拿他嘅 Kánát'á ké².

Canadian, a, inhabitant or native of Canada, 加拿他人 Kánát'á ˏyan. Kiá ná t'á jin.

Canailla, the rabble, 下流嘅人 há² ˏlau ké² ˏyan, 下等人 há² ʿtang ˏyan. Hiá tang jin, 下流者 há² ˏlau ʿché. Hiá liú ché, 賤格人 tsín² kák ˏyan. Tsien keh jin.

Canakin, a little can or cup, 瓶仔 ˏp'ing ʿtsai, 杯仔 ˏpúi ʿtsai.

Canal, a passage for water, 漕 ˏts'ò. Ts'áu, 水道 ʿshui tò². Shwui táu, 涇 king². King, 河 ˏho. Ho, 水 ʿshui. Shwui; the Grand Canal, 運糧河 wan² ˏléung ˏho. Yun liáng ho, 漕運河 ˏts'ò wan² ˏho. Ts'áu yun ho, 御河 ü² ˏho. Yú ho, 漕御河 ˏts'ò ü² ˏho. Ts'áu yú ho; a channel of the sea, 海峽 ʿhoi háp. Hái hiáh; a canal with locks, 閘河 cháp ˏho. Cháh ho; a canal for boats, 浜 ˏpang. Pang, 小河 ʿsiú ˏho. Siáu ho; canals, gutters or aqueducts, 渠 ˏk'ü. K'ü, 溝 ˏkau. Kau, 水溝 ʿshui ˏkau. Shwui kau, 溝渠 ˏkau ˏk'ü. Kau k'ü, 坑渠 ˏhang ˏk'ü. Kang k'ü, 渚 ʿsü. Shú.

Canal-boat 小河舟 ʿsiú ˏho ˏchau. Siáu ho chau.

Canal-coal, see Channel coal.

Canabiculate, } in botany, furrowed, 坑仔嘅 ˏhang
Canabiculated } ʿtsai ké², 起坑嘅 ʿhí ˏhang ké².

Canary, wine made in the Canary isles, 加拿利島酒 Kánálí ʿt'ò ʿtsau. Kiánálí t'áu tsiú.

Canary-bird, a species of fringilla from the Canary islands, 時辰雀 ˏshí ˏshan tséuk. Shí shin tsioh, 白燕 pák ín². Peh yen.

Canary-fruit, a species of, 棗 ʿtsò. Tsáu.

Canary-grass, the phalaris, 加拿利草 Kánálí ʿts'ò. Kiánálí ts'áu.

Canary-seed 時辰雀子 ˏshí ˏshan tséuk ʿtsz. Shí shin tsioh tsz.

Cancel, to cross the lines of a writing and deface them, 交加 ˏkáu ˏká. Kiáu kiá, 打圈 ʿtá ˏhün. Tá k'iuen; to set aside or render invalid by any means, 廢弛 fai² ʿch'í. Fei ch'í, 廢去 fai² hü². Fei k'ü, 廢滅 fai² mít. Fei mieh, 廢棄 fai² hí². Fei k'í, 革除 kák ˏch'ü. Keh ch'ú; to cancel the old and establish the new, 革故鼎新 kák kú² ʿting ˏsan. Keh kú ting sin, 廢舊立新 fai² kau² lap ˏsan. Fei kiú lih sin; to cancel a debt, 銷債 ˏsiú chái². Siáu chái, 免債 ʿmín chái². Mien chái, 銷欠項 ˏsiú hím² hong². Siáu k'ien háng; to cancel a law, 廢弛律法 fai² ʿch'í lut fát. Fei ch'í liuh fáh, 銷毀法度 ˏsiú ʿwai fát tò². Siáu wei fáh tú.

Canceled, crossed, 交加過 ˏkáu ˏká kwo². Kiáu kiá kwo, 打過圈 ʿtá kwo² ˏhün. Tá kwo k'iuen; annulled, 廢弛過 fai² ʿch'í kwo². Fei ch'í kwo.

Canceling, crossing, 交加 ˏkáu ˏká. Kiáu kiá, 打圈 ʿtá ˏhün. Tá k'iuen; annulling, 廢弛 fai² ʿch'í. Fei ch'í.

Cancellate, in botany, having a net-work of veins, like some leaves, without the intermediate parenchyma, 紗嘅 ˏshá ké², 紗的 ˏshá tik. Shá tih.

Cancellated, cross-barred, 橫筋的 ˏwáng ˏkan tik. Hung kin tih; cellular, 窩生嘅 ˏwo ˏshang ké², 窩的 ˏwo tik. Wo tih.

Cancellation 交加者 ˏkáu ˏká ʿché. Kiáu kiá ché.

Cancer, genus of crustacea, 蟹 ʿhái. Hiái, 螃蟹 ˏp'ong ʿhái. P'áng hiái, [see Crab]; a scirrhous tumor of the glands, 癰 ˏyung. Yung; ditto, ulcerated, 潰爛癰 kwai² lán² ˏyung. Kwei lán yung; ditto of the breast, 乳癰 ʿü ˏyung. Jü yung, 疕 t'ok. T'oh, ditto of the bone, 骨癰 kwat ˏyung. Kuh yung; ditto of the eye, 眼癰 ʿngán ˏyung. Yen yung; ditto of the lips, 唇癰 ˏshun ˏyung. Shun yung; ditto of the scrotum, 腎囊癰 ʿshan ˏnong ˏyung. Shin náng yung; ditto of the tongue, 舌癰 shít ˏyung. Sheh yung.

Cancerate, to become a cancer, 生癰 ˏshang ˏyung. Sang yung.

Canceration, a growing cancerous, 生癰者 ˏshang ˏyung ʿché. Sang yung ché.

Cancerous, like a cancer, 癰嗷樣 ˏyung ʿkòm yéung². Yung kán yáng; having the qualities of a cancer, 癰嘅 ˏyung ké², 癰的 ˏyung tik. Yung tih.

Cancerousness, the state of being cancerous, 癰者 ˏyung ʿché. Yung ché, 生癰者 ˏshang ˏyung ʿché. Sang yung ché.

Canceriform, cancerous, 癰嘅 ˏyung ké², 癰嗷樣 ˏyung ʿkòm yéung²; having the form of a cancer, 像蟹 tséung² ʿhái. Siáng hiái, 似蟹 ʿts'z ʿhái. Sz hiái, 蟹嗷樣 ʿhái ʿkòm yéung². Hiái kán yáng.

Cancrite, a fossil crab, 變石之蟹 pín² shek ˏchí ʿhái. Pien shih chí hiái.

Candareen, a, the 72d part of a Mexican Dollar, 一分銀 yat ˏfan ˏngan. Yih fan yin.

Candelabrum (pl. candelabra), a tall stand for a lamp, 高燭檯 ˏkò chuk ˏt'oi. Káu chuh t'ái; a candelabrum with seven branches, 七星燭檯 ts'at ˏsing chuk ˏt'oi. Ts'ih sing chuh t'ái.

Candent, very hot, 盛熱 shing² ít. Shing jeh, 太熱 t'ái² ít. T'ái jeh, 極熱 kik ít. Kih jeh; heated to whiteness, 燒到白 ˏshiú tò² pák. Sháu táu peh; glowing with heat, 好熱 ʿhò hing². Háu hing, 甚熱 sham² hing². Shin hing.

Candid, white, 白 pák₂. Peh; disposed to think and judge according to truth and justice, 正直 ching' chik₂. Ching chih, 忠直 ₍chung chik₂. Chung chih, 忠正 ₍chung ching'. Chung ching; open, 直然 chik₂ ₍ín. Chih jen, 直白 chik₂ pák₂. Chih peh; frank, artless, 無僞 ₍mò ngai². Wú wei, 無花假 ₍mò ₍fá ʿká, 無偏私 ₍mò ₍p'ín ₍sz. Wú p'ien sz, 丹心慨 ₍tán ₍sam ké'.

Candidate, for the lowest degree of literary rank, 童生 ₍t'ung ₍shang. T'ung sang, 白衣 pák₂ ₍í. Peh í, 布衣 pò' ₍í. Pú í; ditto for office, 候補 hau² ʿpò. Hau pú, 候缺 hau² küt₂. Hau kiueh; a candidate of theology, 候牧師職者 hau² muk₂ ₍sz chik₂ ʿché. Hau muh sz chih ché; a candidate for parliament, 候公會缺者 hau² ₍kung úi² küt₂ ʿché. Hau kung hwui kiueh ché; to gamble on the names of candidates, 買圍姓 ʿmái ₍wai sing'. Mái wei sing.

Candidly, openly, 明 ₍ming. Ming, 明然 ₍ming ₍ín. Ming jen; frankly, 直 chik₂. Chih, 直然 chik₂ ₍ín. Chih jen.

Candidness, openness of mind, 正直者 ching' chik₂ ʿché. Ching chih ché, 忠直者 ₍chung chik₂ ʿché. Chung chih ché, 公直者 ₍kung chik₂ ʿché. Kung chih ché.

Candied, preserved with sugar, 煮糖菓 ʿchü ₍t'ong ʿkwo. Chú t'áng ko; candied fruit, 糖菓 ₍t'ong ʿkwo. T'áng ko, 蜜餞菓 mat₂ tsín' ʿkwo. Mih tsien ko; candied orange, 桔餅 kat₂ ʿpeng. Kih ping, 糖金橘 ₍t'ong ₍kam kwat₂. T'áng kin kuh, 蜜餞金橘 mat₂ tsín' ₍kam kwat₂. Mih tsien kin kuh; candied ginger, 糖薑 ₍t'ong ₍kéung. T'áng kiáng; candied melons, 蜜餞冬瓜 mat₂ tsín' ₍tung ₍kwá. Mih tsien tung kwá, 濕瓜 shap₂ ₍kwá. Shih kwá; candied citrons, 蜜餞香椽 mat₂ tsín' ₍héung ₍ün. Mih tsien hiáng yuen.

Candify, to become candied, 成甜 ₍shing ₍t'ím. Ching t'ien, 變甜 pín' ₍t'ím. Pien t'ien, 整白 ʿching pák₂. Ching peh, 變白 pín' pák₂. Pien peh; to make candied, 滲糖 ʿsam ₍t'ong. San t'áng.

Candle 燭 chuk₂. Chuh; a wax candle, 蠟燭 láp₂ chuk₂. Láh chuh; oil candles, 油燭 ₍yau chuk₂. Yú chuh; tallow candles, 牛燭 ₍ngau chuk₂. Niú chuh; painted candles, 花燭 ₍fá chuk₂. Hwá chuh; foreign candles, 洋燭 ₍yéung chuk₂. Yáng chuh; to dip candles, 飲蠟燭 ʿyam láp₂ chuk₂; show candles, 看燭 hon' chuk₂. K'án chuh; dragon candles, 龍燭 ₍lung chuk₂. Lung chuh; wedding candles, 龍鳳燭 ₍lung fung² chuk₂. Lung fung chuh; longevity candles presented on birthdays, 壽燭 shau² chuk₂. Shau chuh; to light a candle, 點燭 ʿtím chuk₂. Tien chuh, 燃燭 ₍ín chuk₂. Jen chuh; to hold a candle, 秉燭 ʿping chuk₂. Ping chuh; to hold a candle when going out at night, 秉燭夜遊 ʿping chuk₂ yé³ ₍yau. Ping chuh yé yú; put out the candle, 吹息燭 ₍ch'ui sik₂ chuk₂. Ch'ui sih chuh, 吹滅蠟燭 ₍ch'ui ₍ú láp₂ chuk₂. Ch'ui wú láh chuh; candle moth, 燈蛾 ₍tang ₍ngo. Tang ngo; candle shade, 燭罩 chuk₂ cháu'. Chuh cháu.

Candle-berry tree, the wax-bearing myrtle, 蠟子樹 láp₂ ʿtsz shü². Láh tsz shú.

Candle-bomb, a small glass bubble, 玻璃爆子 ₍po ₍lí páu' ʿtsz. Po lí páu tsz, 燭壳爆子 chuk₂ hok₂ páu' ʿtsz. Chuh koh páu tsz.

Candle-holder 執燭者 chap₂ chuk₂ ʿché. Chih chuh ché; one who remotely aids another, 幫手 ₍pong ʿshau. Páng shau.

Candle-light 燭光 chuk₂ ₍kwong. Chuh kwáng; to work by candle-light, 點燭做工夫 ʿtím chuk₂ tsò² ₍kung ₍fú. Tien chuh tso kung fú, 焚膏繼晷 ₍fan ₍kò kai' ʿkwai. Fan káu kí kwei.

Candle-waster, a hard student, 苦學者 ʿfú hok₂ ʿché. K'ú hioh ché; a spendthrift, 浪子 long² ʿtsz. Láng tsz.

Candle-wick 燭心 chuk₂ ₍sam. Chuh sin.

Candle-mas, a feast of the Rom. Catholics, celebrated on the second day of February, 聖燭節 shing' chuk₂ tsít₂. Shing chuh tsieh, 番二月二日節 ₍fán í² üt₂ í² yat₂ tsít₂. Fán rh yueh rh jih tsieh.

Candle-stick 燭臺 chuk₂ ₍t'oi. Chuh t'ái, 燭奴 chuk₂ ₍nò. Chuh nú, 燭盤 chuk₂ ₍p'ún. Chuh pw'án, 燭墩 chuk₂ ₍tan. Chuh tun, 鐙 ₍tang. Tang, 蠟燭盤 láp₂ chuk₂ ₍p'ún. Láh chuh pw'án; a silver candle-stick, 銀燭臺 ₍ngan chuk₂ ₍t'oi. Yin chuh t'ái; tin ditto, 錫燭臺 sek₂ chuk₂ ₍t'oi. Sih chuh t'ái; foreign candle-stick, 洋燭臺 ₍yéung chuk₂ ₍t'oi. Yáng chuh t'ái; a three-branched candle-stick, 三星燭臺 ₍sám ₍sing chuk₂ ₍t'oi. Sán sing chuh t'ái; to scour a candle-stick, 嗰燭臺 ʿsháng chuk₂ ₍t'oi. Sang chuh t'ái; scour that candle-stick bright, 嗰靚個燭臺 ʿsháng leng² ko' chuk₂ ₍t'oi. Sang ling ko chuh t'ái, 擦靚個燭臺 ts'át₂ leng² ko' chuk₂ ₍t'oi.

Candor, a disposition to treat subjects with fairness, 無花假者 ₍mò ₍fá ʿká ʿché. Wú hwá kiá ché, 正直 ching' chik₂, 忠直 ₍chung chik₂. Chung chih, 誠實 ₍shing shat₂. Ching shih, 誠實無僞 ₍shing shat₂ ₍mò ngai². Ching shih wú wei; impartiality, 無偏 ₍mò ₍p'ín. Wú p'ien.

Candy, to conserve with sugar, 漬糖 tsik₂ ₍t'ong. Tsih t'áng, 浸糖 tsam' ₍t'ong. Tsin t'áng, 以蜜漬菓 ʿí mat₂ tsik₂ ʿkwo. Í mih tsih ko; to boil in sugar, 煮於糖 ʿchü ₍ü ₍t'ong. Chú yú t'áng.

Candy, to form into crystals, 結冰 kít₂ ₍ping. Kieh ping, 凝冰 ₍ying ₍ping. Ying ping, 凝結 ₍ying kít₂. Ying kieh, 結霜 kít₂ ₍séung. Kieh shwáng.

Candy sugar, 冰糖 ₍ping ₍t'ong. Ping t'áng, 糖霜 ₍t'ong ₍séung. T'áng shwáng; molasses candy, 糖冰 ₍t'ong ₍ping. T'áng ping.

Candy-lion's-foot, a plant, 草類 ʿts'ò lui². Ts'áu lui.

Candy-tufts, a plant, 白蜀葵 pák₂ shuk₂ ₍kw'ai. Peh shuh kw'ei.

Candying, conserving with sugar, 漬於糖 tsik₂ ₍ü ₍t'ong. Tsih yú t'áng.

Cane, a walking-stick, 鞭竿 ₍pín ₍kon. Pien kán

藜杖 ˏlai chéung². Lí cháng, 扶霤 ˏfú ˏlau. Fú liú; sugar-cane *, 蔗 ché'. Ché, 甘蔗 ˏkòm ché'. Kán ché; Indian cane, 竹 chuk˪. Chuh; rattan, 籐 ˏt'ang. T'ang, 籐子 ˏt'ang 'tsz. T'ang tsz; the head of a cane, 鞭竿頭 ˏpín ˏkon ˏt'au. Pien kán t'au.

Cane, to beat with a cane, 以鞭竿打人 'í ˏpín ˏkon 'tá ˏyan. Í pien kán tá jin, 以杖打人 'í chéung² 'tá ˏyan. Í cháng tá jin, 俾棍打人 'pí kwan' 'tá ˏyan; the punishment with the cane, 扑刑 p'ok˪ ˏying. P'oh hing, 鞭刑 ˏpín ˏying. Pien hing.

Cane-brake, a thicket of canes, 籐叢 ˏt'ang ˏts'ung. T'ang ts'ung.

Cane-hole, a hole for planting the cuttings of cane on sugar plantations, 蔗坎 ché' 'hòm. Ché k'án.

Cane-mill, in China, 蔗榨 ché' chá'. Ché chá; ditto in Europe, 蔗磨 ché' ˏmo. Ché mo.

Cane-trash 蔗渣 ché' ˏchá. Ché chá, 蔗枯 ché' ˏfú. Ché k'ú.

Canescent, growing white or hoary, 變白 pín' pák˪. Pien peh.

Canicula, } Sirius, 天狼 ˏt'ín ˏlong. T'ien lang.
Canicule, }

Cangue, the wooden pillory, in which criminals are exposed, 架 ˏká. Kiá, 枷 ˏká. Kiá, 木頭領 muk˪ ˏt'au 'leng. Muh t'au ling, 大月餅 tái² üt˪ 'peng. Tá yueh ping; put him in the cangue, 架住佢 ˏká chü² 'k'ü; the superscription on the cangue, 架號 ˏká hò². Kiá háu; to wear the cangue for one month, 担一個月枷 ˏtám yat˪ ko' üt˪ ˏká. Tán yih ko yueh kiá, 枷號一月 ˏká hò² yat˪ üt˪. Kiá háu yih yueh.

Canine, pertaining to dogs, 犬 'hün. K'iuen, 犬嘅 'hün ké', 狗嘅 'kau ké', 狗的 'kau tik˪. Kau tih; having the properties or qualities of a dog, 犬嗰樣 'hün 'kòm yéung². K'iuen kán yáng, 類乎犬 lui² ˏú 'hün. Lui hú k'iuen; a canine appetite, 爲食 wai² shik˪. Wei shih, 爲嘴狗 wai² 'tsui 'kau. Wei tsui kau, 一味貪食 yat˪ mí² ˏt'ám shik˪. Yih wí t'án shih; canine madness, 狗癲 'kau ˏtín. Kau tien; canine teeth, 虎牙 'fú ˏngá. Hú yá, 貳牙 f² ˏngá. Rh yá.

Caning, beating with a stick, 以棍打人 'í kwan' 'tá ˏyan. Í kwan tá jin, 杖人 chéung² ˏyan. Cháng jin.

Canister 罐 kún'. Kwán, 罐 kún'. Kwán; a tea-canister, 茶葉罐 ˏch'á íp˪ kún'. Ch'á yeh kwán; a leaden canister, 鉛罐 ˏün kún'. Yuen kwán; a tin canister, 錫罐 sek˪ kún'. Sih kwán.

Canker, a virulent, corroding ulcer, 癰 ˏyung. Yung; the canker worm, 蛀蝨 ˏchím ˏsz. Chen sz, 毛蝨 ˏmò ch'í. Máu ch'i, 毛蟲 ˏmò tò². Máu táu; rust of iron, 鐵銹 t'it˪ sau'. T'ich siú; a disease in horse's feet, 馬蹄病 'má ˏt'ai peng². Má t'í ping.

Canker, to corrode, 生銹 ˏshang sau'. Sang siú; to consume in the manner that a canker affects the body, 蔓食 mán² shik˪. Mán shih; to pollute, 玷汚 tím' ˏú. Tien wú.

Canker, to grow corrupt, 生壞 ˏshang wái². Sang hwái; to decay or waste away by means of any noxious cause, 毒壞 tuk˪ wái². Tuh hwái; to grow rusty, 起銹 'hí sau'. K'í siú, 發銹 fát˪ sau'. Fáh siú, 生銹 ˏshang sau'. Sang siú.

Canker-like, eating or corrupting like a canker, 蔓食 mán² shik˪. Mán shih.

Canker-worm 蛀蝨 ˏchím ˏsz. Chen sz.

Canker-bit, bitten with a cankered or envenomed tooth, 毒噬 tuk˪ shai². Tuh shí, 癰嘅 ˏyung ké', 癰的 ˏyung tik˪. Yung tih.

Cankered, eaten, 蔓食過 mán² shik˪ kwo'. Mán shih kwo; corroded, 銹食壞了 sau' shik˪ wái² 'liú. Siú shih hwái liáu; uncivil, 無禮嘅 ˏmò 'lai ké'

Cankerous 癰嘅 ˏyung ké', 癰的 ˏyung tik˪. Yung tih.

Canna indica, Indian shot, 筆管子 pat˪ 'kún 'tsz. Pih kwán tsz, 水焦花 'shui ˏtsiú ˏfá. Shwui tsiáu hwá.

Cannabine, pertaining to hemp, 麻嘅 ˏmá ké', 麻的 ˏmá tik˪. Má tih.

Cannabis, hemp, 麻 ˏmá. Má, 大麻 tái² ˏmá. Tá má; cannabis sativa, 火麻仁 'fo ˏmá ˏyan. Ho má jin.

Cannarium, olive, 橄欖 'kòm 'lám. Kán lán; cannarium album, 白欖 pák˪ 'lám. Peh lán; cannarium nigrum, pimela, 烏欖* ˏú 'lám. Wú lán.

Cannequin, white cotton cloth from the East Indies, 白布 pák˪ pò'. Peh pú.

Cannibal, a human being who eats human flesh, 食人者 shik˪ ˏyan 'ché. Shih jin ché; a nation of cannibals, 食人國 shik˪ ˏyan kwok˪. Shih jin kwoh.

Cannibalism, the pratice of eating human flesh, by mankind, 人食人之弊 ˏyan shik˪ ˏyan ˏchí pai². Jin shih jin chí pí, 食人之弊 shik˪ ˏyan ˏchí pai². Shih jin chí pí; murderous cruelty, 兇悍 ˏhung hon². Hiung hán.

Cannon 大砲 tái² p'áu'. Tá p'áu, 大門砲 tái² ˏmún p'áu'. Tá mun p'áu, 大口砲 tái² 'hau p'áu'. Tá k'au p'áu, 大聲公 tái² ˏshing ˏkung. Tá shing kung, 銃砲 ch'ung' p'áu'. Ch'ung p'áu, 大銃 tái² ch'ung'. Tá ch'ung; brass cannon, 黃銅炮 ˏwong ˏt'ung p'áu'. Hwáng t'ung p'áu, 銅炮 ˏt'ung p'áu'. T'ung p'áu; a cannon, 一門炮 yat˪ ˏmún p'áu'. Yih mun p'áu; to fire a cannon, 放炮 fong' p'áu'. Fáng p'áu, 燒炮 ˏshiú p'áu'. Sháu p'áu, 發砲 fát˪ p'áu'. Fáh p'áu; the report of a connon, 炮響 p'áu' 'héung. P'áu hiáng; see Gun.

Cannon-ball 炮碼 p'áu' 'má. P'áu má, 炮彈 p'áu' tán², 炮子 p'áu' 'tsz. P'áu tsz, 大彈子 tái² tán² 'tsz. Tá tán tsz; to cast cannon-balls, 鑄炮彈 chü' p'áu' tán². Chú p'áu tán.

Cannon-metal † 黃銅 ˏwong ˏt'ung. Hwáng t'ung.

See under Sugar-cane.*

* See Olives † 銅錫鑄埋名.

Cannon-proof, proof against cannon shot, 抵擋得炮子 ʿtai ʿtong tak, p'áu' ʿtsz. Tí táng teh p'áu tsz, 擋得碼子嘅 ʿtong tak, ʿmá ʿtsz ké'.

Cannon-shot, a ball for cannon, 砲碼 p'áu' ʿmá. P'áu má, 砲子 p'áu' ʿtsz. P'áu tsz; the range a cannon will throw a ball, 砲子路 p'áu' ʿtsz lò². P'áu tsz lú.

Cannonade, to attack with heavy artillery, 轟擊 ˏkwang kik. Hung kih, 以大砲攻打 ʿí tái² p'áu' ˏkung ʿtá. Í tá p'áu kung tá.

Cannonade, to discharge cannon, 燒大砲 ˏshiú tái² p'áu'. Sháu tá p'áu, 發大砲 fát, tái² p'áu'. Fáh tá p'áu.

Cannonade, the act of discharging cannon and throwing balls, for the purpose of destroying an army &c., 轟擊 ˏkwang kik. Hung kih, 以大砲攻擊者 ʿí tái² p'áu' ˏkung kik, ʿché. Í tá p'áu kung kih ché.

Cannonaded, attacked with cannon-shot, 轟擊過 ˏkwang kik, kwo'. Hung kih kwo.

Cannoneer, } a man who manages cannon, 砲手
Cannonier, } p'áu' ʿshau. P'áu shau; an engineer, 砲臺總領 p'áu' ˏt'oi ʿtsung ʿleng. P'áu t'ái tsung ling, 砲臺大計 p'áu' ˏt'oi tái² kai'. P'áu t'ái tá kí.

Cannot 不能 pat, ˏnang. Puh nang, 唔能 ˏm ˏnang, 唔得 ˏm tak, 不得 pat, tak. Puh teh, 不可 pat, ʿho. Puh k'o, 弗能 fat, ˏnang. Fuh nang, 弗克 fat, hák. Fuh k'eh, 弗得 fat, tak. Fuh teh; it cannot be said, 話唔得 wá² ˏm tak, 講唔得 ʿkong ˏm tak, 唔話得 ˏm wá² tak, 唔講得去 ˏm ʿkong tak, hü', 說不得 shüt, pat, tak. Shwoh puh teh, 不能說 pat, ˏnang shüt. Puh nang shwoh; cannot but, 不得不 pat, tak, pat. Puh teh puh; he cannot come, 唔來得 ˏm ˏloi tak, 來不得 ˏloi pat, tak. Lái puh teh, 弗能至 fat, ˏnang chí'. Fuh nang chí; it cannot be done, 唔做得 ˏm tsò² tak, 做唔得 tsò² ˏm tak, 作不得 tsok, pat, tak. Tsoh puh teh, 不能爲之 pat, ˏnang ˏwai ˏchí. Puh nang wei chí; cannot manage (complete) it, 做唔來 tsò² ˏm ˏloi. Tso puh lái, 做唔成 tsò² ˏm ˏshing, 做唔到 tsò² ˏm tò', 作不就 tsok, pat, tsau². Tsoh puh tsiú; cannot understand it, 唔曉得 ˏm ʿhiú tak, 唔通得 ˏm ˏt'ung tak, 唔識得 ˏm shik, tak, 通不得 ˏt'ung pat, tak. T'ung puh teh; cannot go quickly, 唔行得快 ˏm ˏhang tak, fái', 行唔起 ˏhang ˏm ʿhí, 行得不快 ˏhang tak, pat, fái'. Hang teh puh kw'ái, 行不得快 ˏhang pat, tak, fái'. Hang puh teh kw'ái; cannot go far, 唔去得遠 ˏm hü' tak, ʿün, 行不得遠 ˏhang pat, tak, ʿün. Hang puh teh yuen; cannot long, 唔能耐 ˏm ˏnang noi², 不能久 pat, ˏnang ʿkau. Puh nang kiú, 不可以久 pat, ʿho ʿí ʿkau. Puh k'o í kiú; cannot avoid it, 不免 pat, ʿmín. Puh mien; cannot for less, 少唔得 ʿshiú ˏm tak, 少不得 ʿshiú pat, tak. Sháu puh teh; cannot part with it, 唔捨得 ˏm ʿshé tak, 唔離得 ˏm ˏlí tak, 捨不得 ʿshé pat, tak. Shié puh teh; cannot part with you, 唔捨得你 ˏm ʿshé tak, ʿní, 離不開你 ˏlí pat, ˏhoi ʿní. Lí puh k'ái ní, 不能割愛 pat, ˏnang kot, oi'. Puh nang koh ngái, 刻不能離 hák, pat, ˏnang ˏlí. K'eh puh nang lí; cannot give him up, 勢難捨得 shai' ˏnán ʿshé tak. Shí nán shié teh, 勢難丟離 shai' ˏnán ˏtiú ˏlí. Shí nán tiáu lí, 不忍捨之 pat, ʿyan ʿshé ˏchí. Puh jin shié chí, 難以割捨 ˏnán ʿí kot, ʿshé. Nán í koh shié; cannot dispose of it, for want of customers, 賣唔離 mái² ˏm ˏlí, 賣唔去 mái² ˏm hü', 賣唔角 mái² ˏm lat, 賣唔郁 mái² ˏm yuk, 賣不動 mái² pat, tung². Mái puh tung; cannot on any account, 硬唔得 ngáng² ˏm tak, 萬萬不能 mán² mán² pat, ˏnang. Wán wán puh nang, 勢不能 shai' pat, ˏnang. Shí puh nang; I cannot believe you, 唔信得你過 ˏm sun' tak, ʿní kwo', 我信不得你 ʿngo sun' pat, tak, ʿní; cannot subdue him, 唔壓得住佢 ˏm át, tak, chü² ʿk'ü, 壓他不住 át, ˏt'á pat, chü². Yáh t'á puh chú; cannot do without it, 唔好話無 ˏm ʿhò wá² ˏmò, 冇唔做得 ʿmò ˏm tsò² tak, 不有不得 pat, ʿyau pat, tak. Puh yú puh teh, 不可無之 pat, ʿho ˏmò ˏchí. Puh k'o wú chí; cannot reach it, 唔摩得到 ˏm ˏmo tak, tò', 扳唔到 ˏp'án ˏm tò', 不能高扳 pat, ˏnang ˏkò ˏp'án. Puh nang káu p'án; cannot see it, 唔見得 ˏm kín² tak, 睇唔見 ʿt'ai ˏm kín', 看不見 hon' pat, kín'. K'án puh kien, 看唔倒 hon' ˏm ʿtò; it is because you will not, not because you cannot, 是不爲也,非不能也 shí² pat, ˏwai ʿyá, ˏfí pat, ˏnang ʿyá. Shí puh wei yé, fí puh nang yé; words cannot be relied on, 口話無憑 ʿhau wá² ˏmò ˏp'ang. K'au hwá wú p'ang.

Cannular, tubular, 筒嘅 ˏt'ung ké', 筒的 ˏt'ung tik. T'ung tih, 筒嗰樣 ˏt'ung ʿkòm yéung². T'ung kán yáng.

Canoe 梗木艇 ʿkang muk, ʿt'eng. Kang muh t'ing, 杉板 ˏshám ʿpán. Shán pán, 小艇 ʿsiú ʿt'eng. Siáu t'ing, 艙 ˏliú. Liáu.

Canon, a law, 典 ʿtín. T'ien, 法律 fát, lut. Fáh liuh, 條例 ˏt'iú lai². T'iáu lí, 規條 ˏkw'ai ˏt'iú. Kw'ei t'iáu, 條欵 ˏt'iú ʿfún. T'iáu kw'án; 律例 lut, lai². Liuh lí, 法典 fát, ʿtín. Fáh tien; the genuine books of the Sacred Scriptures, 聖經 shing' ˏking. Shing king; a dignitary of the church, 牧師 muk, ˏsz. Muh sz; in monasteries, a book containing the rules of the order, 修道院例 ˏsau tò² ün² lai². Siú táu yuen lí; ditto of a Buddhist monastery, 寺門規條 tsz² ˏmún ˏkw'ai ˏt'iú. Tsz mun kw'ei t'iáu; a catalogue of saints canonized, 先聖典 ˏsín shing' ʿtín. Sien shing tien; the canon of the mass, 彌撒典 ˏmí sát, ʿtín. Mí sáh tien; a rule for compounding medicines, 藥典 yéuk, ʿtín. Yoh tien; canon-law, 聖會例條 shing' úi² lai² ˏt'iú. Shing hwui lí t'iáu.

Canon-bit, that part of a bit let into a horse's mouth, 馬銜械 ʿmá ˏhám sut. Má hán suh.

Canoness, woman who enjoys a prebend, without

being obliged to renounce the world, 齋姑 ˏchái ˏkú. Chái kú,

Canonic, } 典嘅 'tín ké', 典的 'tín tik,. Tien
Canonical, } tih, 入典 yap, 'tín. Jih tien; canonical books, 聖典 shing' 'tín. Shing tien, 聖經 shing' ˏking. Shing king; the canonical books of Buddha, 釋典 shik, 'tín. Shih tien, 佛典 fat, 'tín. Fuh tien; canonical hours, among Buddhists, 參佛時 ˏts'ám fat, ˏshí. Ts'án fuh shí; ditto, among Roman Catholics, 念經時 ním² ˏking ˏshí. Nien king shí, 拜上帝時 pái' Shuéng² tai' ˏshí. Pái Sháng tí shí; canonical obedience, 服典 fuk, 'tín. Fuh tien, 守典 'shau 'tín. Shau tien; canonical sins, 死罪 'sz tsúi². Sz tsúi, 死嘅罪 'sz ké' tsúi²; canonical letters, 正教憑書 ching' káu' ˏp'ang ˏshü. Ching kiáu p'ang shú, 正教文憑 ching' káu' ˏman ˏp'ang. Ching kiáu wan cháng.

Canonically 按典 on' 'tín. Ngán tien, 依典 ˏí 'tín. Í tien, 遵典 ˏtsun 'tín. Tsun tien; to speak or write canonically, 出經入典 ch'ut, ˏking yap, 'tín. Ch'uh king jih tien.

Canonicals, the full dress of the clergy, worn when they officiate, 牧師禮服 muk, ˏsz 'lai fuk,. Muh sz lí fuh, 道衣 tò² ˏí. Táu í.

Canonicate, the office of a canon, 牧師之職 muk, ˏsz ˏchí chik,. Muh sz chí chih.

Canonicity, the state of belonging to the canon, 聖經者 shing' ˏking 'ché. Shing king ché, 有典據者 'yau 'tín kü' 'ché. Yú tien kü ché, 屬典者 shuk, 'tín 'ché. Shuh tien ché.

Canonist, a professor of canon law, 講典師 'kong tín ˏsz. Kiáng tien sz; one skilled in the study and practice of ecclesiastical law, 博學典書者 pok, hok, 'tín ˏshü 'ché. Poh hioh tien shú ché, 博典師 pok, 'tín ˏsz. Poh tien sz.

Canonization, the act of declaring a man a saint, 勅封者 ch'ik, ˏfung 'ché. Ch'ih fung ché, 勅封爲聖人 ch'ik, ˏfung ˏwai shing' ˏyan. Ch'ih fung wei shing jin, 稱爲聖人者 ˏch'ing ˏwai shing' ˏyan 'ché. Ch'ing wei shing jin ché; the act of declaring one a demigod, 勅封爲神 ch'ik, ˏfung ˏwai ˏshan. Ch'ih fung wei shin; the state of being sainted, 爲列聖 ˏwei lít, shing'. Wei lieh shing; to place among the saints, 入聖廟 yap, shing' miú². Jih shing miáu, 入孔廟 yap, 'hung miú². Jih k'ung miáu, 安入聖廟 ˏon yap, shing' miú². Ngán jih shing miáu, 配享聖廟 p'úi' 'héung shing' miú². P'ei hiáng shing miáu; the state of being a Buddha, 爲佛 ˏwai fat,. Wei fuh.

Canonize, to declare a man a saint, 勅封 ch'ik, ˏfung. Ch'ih fung, 勅封爲聖人 ch'ik, ˏfung ˏwai shing' ˏyan. Ch'ih fung wei shing jin, 稱爲聖人 ˏch'ing ˏwai shing' ˏyan. Ch'ing wei shing jin; to declare one a demigod, 勅封爲神 ch'ik, ˏfung ˏwai ˏshan. Ch'ih fung wei shin.

Canonized, declared to be a saint, 勅封過 ch'ik, ˏfung kwo'. Ch'ih fung kwo, 勅封過爲聖人 ch'ik, ˏfung kwo' ˏwai shing' ˏyan. Ch'ih fung kwo wei shing jin.

Canonizing, declaring to be a saint, 勅封爲聖人者 ch'ik, ˏfung ˏwai shing' ˏyan 'ché. Ch'ih fung wei shing jin ché.

Canonry, canonship, 牧師之職 muk, ˏsz ˏchí chik,. Muh sz chí chih.

Canopy, a covering over the Imperial throne, 龍蓋 ˏlung k'oi'. Lung k'ái, ditto of an altar &c., 錦蓋 'kam k'oi'. Kin k'ái, 華蓋 ˏwá k'oi'. Hwá k'ái; a state canopy, 羅傘 ˏlo sán'. Lo sán; the canopy of heaven, 穹蒼 ˏk'ung ˏts'ong. K'ung ts'áng, 宇 'ü. Yú, 天幬 ˏt'ín tò². T'ien táu, 大羅 tái² ˏlo. Tá lo; under the canopy of heaven, 宇下 'ü há². Yú hiá, 天下 ˏt'ín há². T'ien hiá, the covering over a bed, 羅帳 ˏlo chéung'. Lo cháng, 錦帳 'kam chéung'. Kin cháng, 天帳 ˏt'ín chéung'. T'ien cháng; the canopy of a carriage, 幃 'chín. Chen, 幣 mik,. Mih; a covering over the head, 幕 mok,. Moh, 天篷 ˏt'ín ˏp'ung. T'ien p'ung, 天遮 ˏt'ín ˏché. T'ien ché, 天花板 ˏt'ín ˏfá 'pán. T'ien hwá pán, 布蓋 pò' k'oi'. Pú k'ái, 荒蒙 ˏfong ˏmung. Hwáng mung, 帡幪 ˏp'ing ˏmung. P'ing mung.

Canopy, to cover a throne with a canopy, 覆以龍蓋 fau² 'í ˏlung k'oi'. Fau í lung k'ái; ditto an altar &c., 覆以華蓋 fau² 'í ˏwá k'oi'. Fau í hwá k'ái.

Canopy-couch 睡椅 shui² 'í. Shwui í.

Canorous, musical, 好響嘅 'hò 'héung ké', 好聲音 'hò ˏshing ˏyam. Háu shing yin.

Cant, to give a sudden thrust or impulse with the feet, 踢 t'ek,. T'ih; ditto with the hand, 推 ˏt'úi. T'úi; to pitch forward, as a cask, 低桶頭 ˏtai 't'ung ˏt'au. Tí t'ung t'au; to sell by auction, 出投 ch'ut, ˏt'au. Ch'uh t'au, 投賣 ˏt'au mái². P'eh mái; to bid a price at auction, 出價 ch'ut, ká'. Ch'uh kiá; to speak with a whining voice, or an affected, singing tone, 哀求聲 ˏoi ˏk'au ˏshing. Ngái k'iú shing, 乞憐聲 hat, ˏlín ˏshing. K'ih lien shing.

Cant, a thrust, — 擺 yat, luk,, 擺者 luk, 'ché, — 推 yat, ˏt'úi. Yih t'úi, 推者 ˏt'úi 'ché. T'úi ché; an inclination from a horizontal line, 斜 ˏts'é. Sié; a whining singing manner of speech, 哀聲 ˏoi ˏshing. Ngái shing, 乞憐聲 hat, ˏlín ˏshing. K'ih lien shing; the peculiar words and phrases of professional men, 行中話 ˏhong ˏchung wá². Háng chung hwá; phrases often repeated, or not well authorized, 囷諄 ˏlun ˏchun; out-cry at a public sale of goods, 投喊聲 ˏt'au hám' ˏshing. T'au hien shing.

Cant, an external angle or quoin of a building, 隅 ˏü. Yú, 屋隅 uk, ˏü. Uh yú.

Cantaloupe, } a small, round variety of muskmelon,
Cantaleup, } 小瓜名 'siú ˏkwá ˏmeng. Siáu kwá ming.

Cantata, a poem set to music, 歌 ˏko. Ko.

Canteen, a tin vessel used by soldiers for carrying liquor for drink, 酒罐 'tsau kún'. Tsiú kwán, 馬

口鐵酒罇 ʿmá ʿhau t'ít, ʿtsau ˏtsun. Má k'au t'ieh tsiú tsnn.

Cantel, } the hind bow of a saddle, 馬鞍後弓 ʿmá
Cantle, } ˏon hau² ˏkung. Má ngán hau kung.

Canter, to move, as a horse in a moderate gallop, 跑慢蹄 ʿp'áu mán² ˏt'ai. P'áu mán t'í.

Canter, a moderate gallop, 起雙蹄 ʿhí ˏshéung ˏt'ai. K'í shwáng t'í, 跑雙蹄 ʿp'áu ˏshéung ˏt'ai. P'áu shwáng t'í; one who cants or whines, 發哀憐聲者 fát, ˏoi ˏlín ˏshing ʿché. Fáh ngái lien shing ché.

Canterbury, a receptacle for music, port folios &c., 樂譜架 ngok, ʿp'ò ká'. Yoh p'ú kiá.

Canterbury-bell, a species of campanula, 吊鐘花類 tiú' ˏchung ˏfá lui². Tiáu chung hwá lui.

Canterbury-gallop, a moderate gallop of a horse, 起雙蹄 ʿhí ˏshéung ˏt'ai. K'í shwáng t'í.

Cantering, moving with a moderate gallop, 跑慢蹄 ʿp'áu mán² ˏt'ai. P'áu mán t'í.

Cantharides 班蝥 ˏpán ˏmáu. Pán máu, 班貓 ˏpán ˏmáu. Pán máu, 花金龜 ˏfá ˏkam ˏkwai. Hwá kin kwei, 斑貓 ˏpán ˏmáu. Pán máu, 龍蛇 ˏlung ts'z'. Lung ts'z.

Cantharidin, the peculiar substance in cantharides which causes vesication, 班蝥質 ˏpán ˏmáu chat,. Pán máu chih, 起胞質 ʿhí ˏp'áu chat,. K'í p'áu chih.

Canthus, an angle of the eye, 眥 ʿts'ai. Ts'í, 眼角 ʿngán kok,. Yen koh; external canthus, 眼尾 ʿngán ʿmí. Yen wí, 外眥 ngoi² ʿts'ai. Wái ts'í; internal ditto, 眼頭 ʿngán ˏt'au. Yen t'au, 內眥 noi² ʿts'ai. Nui ts'í.

Canticle, a song, 歌 ˏko. Ko, 曲 huk,. K'iuh; Canticles, the Song of Solomon, 雅歌 ʿngá ˏko. Yá ko.

Cantillate, to chant, 唱 ch'éung'. Ch'áng, 歌 ˏko. Ko.

Cantillation, a chanting, 歌 ˏko. Ko, 歌者 ˏko ʿché. Ko ché, 唱者 ch'éung' ʿché. Ch'áng ché.

Canting, giving a sudden thrust or impulse with the foot, 踢 t'ek,. T'ih; ditto with the hand, 推 ˏt'úi. T'úi; ditto, as when pushing a barrel, 低桶頭 ˏtai ʿt'ung ˏt'au. Tí t'ung t'au.

Cantingly, with a cant, 唱然 ch'éung' ˏín. Ch'áng jen.

Cantle, a fragment, 片 p'ín'. P'ien, 塊 fái'. Kw'ái; a corner or edge of anything, 物之角 mat, ˏchí kok,. Wuh chí koh, 物之隅 mat, ˏchí ˏü. Wuh chí yú.

Cantlet, a piece, 片 p'ín'. P'ien, 小塊 ʿsiú fái'. Siáu kw'ái; a little corner, 小隅 ʿsiú ˏü. Siáu yú, 小角 ʿsiú kok,. Siáu koh.

Canto, a part or division of a poem, 截 tsít,. Tsieh, 歌之截者 ˏko ˏchí tsít, ʿché. Ko chí tsieh ché; a song, 歌 ˏko. Ko, 一首詩 yat, ʿshau ˏshí. Yih shau shí; the highest vocal part, or the leading melody, 唱音至高之聲 ch'éung' ˏyam chí' ˏkò ˏchí ˏshing. Ch'áng yin chí káu chí shing.

Canton, a small division of territory, 縣 ün². Yuen; a state or government, 部 pò². Pú, 郡 kwan². Kiun.

Canton, to divide into small parts or districts, 分縣 ˏfan ün². Fan yuen; to allot separate quarters to different parts or divisions of an army, 分班 ˏfan ˏpán. Fán pán, 分隊 ˏfan túi². Fan túi.

Canton, Southern province in China proper, 廣東省 Kwongtung ʿsháng. Kwángtung sang, 粵東省 Üttung ʿsháng. Yuehtung sang, 南越 Námüt. Nányueh; the prefecture of Canton, 廣州府 Kwongchau ʿfú. Kwángchau fú; the city of Canton, 廣東省城 Kwongtung ʿsháng ˏshing. Kwángtung sang ching, 羊城 Yéungshing. Yángching, 粵東羊城 Üttung Yéungshing. Yuehtung Yángching, 穗城 Suishing. Suiching; the Governor General of Canton (i.e. the provinces Kwangtung and Kwangsi), 兩廣總督 ʿléung Kwong ʿtsung tuk,. Liáng Kwáng tsung tuh; the Governor of Canton, 粵東撫臺 Üttung ʿfú ˏt'oi. Yuehtung fú t'ái; the Hoppo of Canton, 粵東海關 Üttung ʿhoi ˏkwán. Yuehtung hái kwán.

Cantoned, divided into distinct parts or quarters, 分過縣 ˏfan kwo' ün². Fan kwo yuen, 分過班 ˏfan kwo' ˏpán. Fan kwo pán, 分過隊 ˏfan kwo' túi². Fan kwo túi.

Cantoning, dividing into distinct districts, 分縣 ˏfan ün². Fan yuen, 分部 ˏfan pò². Fan pú, 分郡 ˏfan kwan². Fan kiun.

Cantonment, a part of a town or village, assigned to a particular body of troops, 塢 ʿú. Wú, 寨 chái². Chái, 堡 ʿpò. Páu, 設 ch'ít,. Sheh; the cantonment at the Bocca Tigris, 虎門寨 Fúmún chái². Húmun chái.

Cantrap, an incantation or spell, 訣 küt,. kiueh.

Cantred, } a hundred villages, as in Wales, 百村
Cantref, } 縣 pák, ˏts'ün ün². Peh ts'un yuen.

Canula, for ligatures, 穿線銀管 ˏch'ün sín' ˏngan ʿkun. Ch'uen sien yin kwán; see Cannula.

Canvas, coarse cloth, made for sails of ships, painting, &c., 帆布 ˏfán pò'. Fán pú, 哩布 ʿlí pò'. Lí pú, 篷布 ˏp'ung pò'. P'ung pú; cloth in sails, 哩 ʿlí. Lí.

Canvas-back, a kind of duck, 鴨名 áp, ˏmeng. Yáh ming.

Canvass, to discuss, 論 lun². Lun, 辯論 pín² lun². Pien lun; to examine, as returns of votes, 考 ʿháu. K'áu, 考究 ʿháu kau'. K'au kiú; to search or scrutinize, 查察 ˏch'á ch'át,. Ch'á ch'áh, 考察 ʿháu ch'át,. K'áu ch'áh; to go through in the way of solicitation, 求人關照 ˏk'au ˏyan ˏkwán chiú'. K'iú jin kwán cháu, 求人提拔 ˏk'au ˏyan ˏt'ai pat,. K'iú jin t'í páh.

Canvass, to go about to solicit votes or interest, 求關照 ˏk'au ˏkwán chiú'. K'iú kwán cháu.

Canvass, examination, 考究 ʿháu kau'. K'au kiú; close inspection to know the state of, 稽察 ˏk'ai ch'át,. K'í ch'áh; discussion, 議論 ʿí lun². Í lun; debate, 辯論 pín² lun². Pien lun, 駁 pok,. Poh;

solicitation or efforts to obtain, 求關照 ˏk'au ˏkwán chiú'. K'iú kwán cháu.

Canvasser, one who solicits votes, 求關照者 ˏk'au ˏkwán chiú' 'ché. K'iú kwán cháu ché; one who examines the returns of votes for a public officer, * 考究名者 'háu kau' ˏmeng 'ché. K'áu kiú ming ché.

Canvassing, discussing, 議論 'í lun². Í lun; examining, 考究 'háu kau'. K'áu kiú; sifting, 稽查 ˏk'ai ˏch'á. K'í ch'á; seeking, 求 ˏk'au. K'iú.

Cany, consisting of cane, 籐嘅 ˏt'ang ké', 籐的 ˏt'ang tik˳. T'ang tih.

Canzonet, a short song, 截詩 tsít˳ ˏshí. Tsieh shí.

Caouchouc, India rubber, 樹膠 shü² ˏkáu. Shú kiáu.

Caouchoucine, the highly inflammable, volatile oily liquid, obtained by distillation from caouchouc, 樹膠燃質 shü² ˏkáu ˏín chat˳. Shú kiáu jen chih.

Cap, a cover for the head, 帽 mò². Máu, 帽子 mò² 'tsz. Máu tsz, 一頂帽 yat˳ 'teng mò². Yih ting máu, 一件帽 yat˳ kín² mò². Yih kien máu; a cap worn by the ancients, 弁 pín². Pien; square ditto, 方巾 ˏfong ˏkan. Fáng kin; round ditto, 帢 háp˳. Hiáh; cap of manhood, 冠 ˏkún. Kwán; a summer cap, 凉帽 ˏléung mò². Liáng máu, 紗帽 ˏshá mò². Shá máu; a winter cap, 煖帽 'nün mò². Nwán máu, 冬帽 ˏtung mò². Tung máu, 椰壳帽 ˏyé hok˳ mò². Yé koh máu, 碗帽 'ún mò². Wán máu; a red fringed cap, 紅纓帽 ˏhung ˏying mò². Hung ying máu, 緯帽 'wai mò². Wei máu; a felt cap, 氈帽 ˏchín mò². Chen máu; children's caps with ornaments, 八仙帽 pát˳ ˏsín mò². Páh sien máu; a woman's hempen mourning cap, 頭帛 ˏt'au pák˳. T'au peh; a lady's cap, 幗 kwok˳. Kwoh; a night-cap, 睡帽 shui² mò². Shwui máu; a fancy cap, 俅 ˏk'au. K'iú; a cap adorned with feathers, 皇冠 ˏwong ˏkún. Hwáng kwán; a cap and bells, 詭馬帽 'kwai 'má mò². Kwei má máu; a soldier's cap, 竹插帽 chuk˳ ch'áp˳ mò². Chuh ch'áh máu, 幞 p'uk˳. P'uh; a cap worn by officers, 帢 háp˳. Hiáh; a cap with flaps covering the ears, 煖耳帽 'nün 'í mò². Nwán rh máu, 紞冠 'sham ˏkún. Shin kwán; a cap of ceremony, 禮冠 'lai ˏkún. Lí kwán, 朝冠 ˏch'iú ˏkún. Ch'áu kwán, 弁 háp˳. Hiáh, 冕 ˏlí. Lí; a royal cap, in the form of a crown, 冕 'hü. Hü, 冠冕 ˏkún 'mín. Kwán mien; a foreign cap, 洋帽 ˏyéung mò². Yáng máu, 番人帽 ˏfán ˏyan mò². Fán jin máu; the cap of a mast, 桅帽 ˏwai mò². Wei máu; a percussion cap, 嗧仔 kíp˳ 'tsai, 銅帽子 ˏt'ung mò² 'tsz. T'ung máu tsz; ditto waterproof, 金底嗧 ˏkam 'tai kíp˳, 銅底嗧 ˏt'ung 'tai kíp˳; the knee-cap, 髌 ˏpan. Pin; the topmost part of any thing, 頂 'teng. Ting, 頂上 'ting shéung². Ting sháng; to wear a cap, 戴帽子 tái' mò² 'tsz. Tái máu tsz; to take off a cap, or remove your cap, 脫帽 t'üt˳ mò². T'oh máu, 摘帽子 chák˳ mò² 'tsz. Tseh máu tsz, 去帽子 hü' mò² 'tsz. K'ü máu tsz, 免冠 'mín ˏkún. Mien kwán, 除帽 ˏch'ü mò². Ch'ú máu; to put on a cap, 加冠 ˏká ˏkún. Kiá kwán, 戴帽 tái' mò². Tái máu; to cast one's cap at any one, 認輸 ying² ˏshü. Jin shú, 自認輸 tsz² ying² ˏshü. Tsz jin shú; a considering cap 聰明 ˏts'ung ˏming. Ts'ung ming.

Cap, to, 冠 kún'. Kwán, 戴帽 tái' mò². Tái máu, 上帽 'shéung mò². Sháng máu; to cap a young man, 加冠 ˏká ˏkún, Kiá kwán; to cap a bottle, 封罈頭 ˏfung ˏtsun ˏt'au. Fung tsun t'au.

Cap-a-pie, from head to foot, 自頭至足 tsz² ˏt'au chí' tsuk˳. Tsz t'au chí tsuh; armed cap-a-pie, 滿身披掛 'mún ˏshan ˏp'í kwá'. Mwán shin p'í kwá, 全身披掛 ˏts'ün ˏshan ˏp'í kwá'. Ts'iuen shin p'í kwá, 周身戎服 ˏchau ˏshan ˏyung fuk˳. Chau shin jung fuh.

Cap-paper, coarse paper, 粗紙 ˏts'ò 'chí. Ts'ú chí, 草紙 'ts'ò 'chí. Ts'áu chí.

Cap-squares, strong plates of iron which come over the trunnions of a cannon and hold it down, 炮耳掩 p'áu' 'í 'ím. P'áu rh yen.

Capability, the quality of being capable, 才能 ˏts'oi ˏnang. Ts'ái nang, 能幹 ˏnang kon'. Nang kán, 才幹 ˏts'oi kon'. Ts'ái kán, 本領 'pún 'leng. Pun ling.

Capable, having the requisite capacity or ability, 能 ˏnang. Nang, 得 tak˳. Teh, 噲 'úi, 能幹 ˏnang kon'. Nang kán, 儸 ˏlo. Lo, 賢能 ˏín ˏnang. Yen nang, 有才調 'yau ˏts'oi tiú². Yú ts'ái tiáu, 有才幹 'yau ˏts'oi kon'. Yú ts'ái kán, 彊 ˏk'éung. K'iáng, 彊幹 ˏk'éung kon'. K'iáng kán, 彊能 ˏk'éung ˏnang. K'iáng nang, 可能 'ho ˏnang. K'o nang, 可以能 'ho 'í ˏnang. K'o í nang, 可以得 'ho 'í tak˳. K'o í teh, 有本事 ˏyau 'pún sz². Yú pun sz, 有才能 'yau ˏts'oi ˏnang. Yú ts'ái nang; capable of holding, as a vessel, 容納得 ˏyung náp˳ tak˳. Yung náh teh, 可容納 'ko ˏyung náp˳. K'o yung náh, 可能裝載 'ho ˏnang ˏchong tsoi'. K'o nang chwáng tsái; a capable man, 能人 ˏnang ˏyan. Nang jin, 才能嘅人 ˏts'oi ˏnang ké' ˏyan, 有能嘅人 'yau ˏnang ké' ˏyan, 才子 ˏts'oi 'tsz. Ts'ái tsz. 可人 'ho ˏyan. K'o jin; capable of doing, 能做之 ˏnang tsò² ˏchí. Nang tso chí, 能爲之 ˏnang ˏwai ˏchí. Nang wei chí, 做得 tsò² tak˳. Tso teh, 作得 tsok˳ tak˳. Tsoh teh, 力足爲 lik˳ tsuk˳ ˏwai. Lih tsuh wei; capable of managing, 料理得 liú² 'lí tak˳. Liáu lih teh, 能辦事 ˏnang pán² sz². Nang pán sz, 噲打理 'úi 'tá 'lí; capable of teaching, 噲教 'úi káu', 能教 ˏnang káu'. Nang kiáu, 教得 káu' tak˳. Kiáu teh; capable of comprehending, 曉得 'hiú tak˳. Hiáu teh, 通得 ˏt'ung tak˳. T'ung teh, 聰明 ˏts'ung ˏming. Ts'ung ming, 伶俐 ˏling lí². Ling lí; capable of drinking much, 大酒量 tái² 'tsau léung². Tá tsiú liáng, 大欲量 tái² 'yam léung². Tá yin liáng, 海量 'hoi léung². Hái liáng; capable of devising,

* This application of the word is doubtful.

伎倆 kí² léung². Kí liáng, 伎巧 kí² ʻháu. Kí k'iáu; capable of base actions, 好爲醜行 hò' ˏwai ʻch'au hang². Háu wei ch'au hing; capable of murdering one, 噲殺人 ʻúi shát, ˏyan; capable of generous actions, 寬洪大量 ˏfún ˏhung tái² léung². Kwán hung tá liáng.

Capableness, capacity, 才能 ˏts'oi ˏnang. Ts'ái nang, 能幹 ˏnang kon'. Nang kán; power of understanding, 聰明 ˏts'ung ˏming. Ts'ung ming; knowledge, 智慧 chí' wai². Chí hwui.

Capacious, that will hold much, 闊大 fút, tái². Kw'oh tá, 廣大 ʻkwong tái². Kwáng tá, 寬闊 ˏfún fút,. Kwán kw'oh, 劒 shí'. Shí; capacious intellect, 好聰明 ʻhò ˏts'ung ˏming. Háu ts'ung ming, 好伶俐 ʻhò ˏling lí². Háu ling lí, 有大度的 ʻyau tái² tò² tik,. Yú tá tú tih; capacious, or bulky, as a cask, 腹大 fuk, tái². Fuh tá; equal to great things, 能當大任 ˏnang ˏtong tái² yam². Nang táng tá jin, 能充大任 ˏnang ˏch'ung tái² yám². Nang ch'ung tá jin, 能勝重任 ˏnang ˏshing chung² yam². Nang shing chung jin.

Capaciousness, wideness, 闊大 fút, tái². Kw'oh tá, 廣大 ʻkwong tái². Kwáng tá, 寬大 ˏfún tái². Kwán tá, 廣闊 ʻkwong fút,. Kwáng kw'oh, 寬廣 ˏfún ʻkwong. Kwán kwáng, 寬闊 ˏfún fút,. Kwán kw'oh; comprehensiveness, or power of taking a wide survey, 聰明 ˏts'ung ˏming. Ts'ung ming, 明見 ˏming kín'. Ming kien.

Capacitate, to make capable, 使有能 ʻsz ʻyau ˏnang. Shí yú nang, 致有能 chí' ʻyau ˏnang, 俾佢噲能 ʻpí ʻk'ü ʻúi ˏnang, 俾佢有本事 ʻpí ʻk'ü ʻyau ʻpún sz². Pí k'ü yú pun sz; to furnish one with legal powers, 俾權過佢 ʻpí ˏk'ün kwo' ʻk'ü. Pí k'iuen kwo k'ü, 交權過他 ˏkáu ˏk'ün kwo' ˏt'á. Kiáu k'iuen kwo t'á, 授權於他 shau² ˏk'ün ˏü ˏt'á. Shau k'iuen yú t'á.

Capacity, passive power, or power of containing, 容納 ˏyung náp,. Yung náh, 容受 ˏyung shau². Yung shau, 度量 tò² léung². Tú liáng, 函容 ˏhám ˏyung. Hán yung; extent of room or space, 闊大 fút, tái². Kw'oh tá, 廣闊 ʻkwong fút,. Kwáng kw'oh, 寬闊 ˏfún fút,. Kwán kw'oh, 寬廣 ˏfún ʻkwong. Kwán kwáng, 廣大 ʻkwong tái². Kwáng tá; ability, 才能 ˏts'oi ˏnang. Ts'ái nang, 本事 ʻpún sz². Pun sz, 能幹 ˏnang kon'. Nang kán, 本領 ʻpún ʻleng. Pun ling, 才質 ˏts'oi chat,. Ts'ái chih, 器 hí'. K'í, 局量 kuk, léung². Kiuh liáng; physical power, 力量 lik, léung². Lih liáng, 勢力 shai' lik,. Shí lih; legal power or right, 權 ˏk'ün. K'iuen, 權勢 ˏk'ün shai'. K'iuen shí; the solid contents of a body, 闊大 fút, tái². Kw'oh tá, 厚大 hau² tái². Hau tá; profession, 事業 sz² íp,. Sz nieh, 事務 sz² mò². Sz wú, 工夫 ˏkung ˏfú. Kung fú; in the character of, 扮 pán². Pán, 冒 mò². Máu, 扮作 pán² tsok,. Pán tsoh, 扮成 pán² ˏshing. Pán ching, 僞爲 ngai² ˏwai. Wei wei; capacity to drink wine, 酒量 ʻtsau léung². Tsiú liáng; ditto to drink or absorb, 飲量 ʻyam léung². Yin liáng; a person of small capacity, 量度淺窄 léung² tò² ʻts'ín chák,. Liáng tú ts'ien tseh, 局量褊小 kuk, léung² ʻpín ʻsiú. Kiuh liáng pien siáu.

Caparison, of a horse, 馬被 ʻmá ʻp'í. Má p'í, 馬衣 ʻmá ˏí. Má í; armour, 鎧甲 ʻhoi káp,. K'ái kiáh, 甲冑 káp, chau². Kiáh chau.

Caparison, to cover with a cloth, as a horse, 掛馬衣 kwá' ʻmá ˏí. Kwá má í, 蓋以衣 k'oi' ʻí ˏí. K'ái í í; to dress pompously, 妝飾 ˏchong shik,. Chwáng shih, 著排長 chéuk, ˏp'ái ˏch'éung. Choh p'ái ch'áng, 着華麗 chéuk, ˏwá lai². Choh hwá lí.

Caparisoned, covered with cloth, 掛過馬衣 kwá' kwo' ʻmá ˏí. Kwá kwo má í; dressed pompously, 妝飾過 ˏchong shik, kwo'. Chwáng shih kwo, 著過排長 chéuk, kwo' ˏp'ái ˏch'éung. Choh kwo p'ái ch'áng.

Cape, a head-land, 山頭 ˏshán ˏt'au. Shán t'au, 山嘴 ˏshán ʻtsui. Shán tsui, 岬 káp,. Kiáh; the cape of a garment, 覆肩背衣 fau² ˏkín púi' ˏí. Fau kien pei í.

Capelan, a small fish of the northern seas, 魚名 ˏü ˏmeng. Yú ming.

Capella, a bright fixed star in auriga, 五車 ʻng ˏch'é. Wú ch'é.

Capellet, a kind of swelling, like a wen, growing on the heel of the hock on a horse, 馬脚瘤 ʻmá kéuk, ˏlau. Má kioh liú.

Caper, to leap, 跳 t'iú'. T'iáu, 跳躍 t'iú' yéuk,. T'iáu yoh, 踊躍 ʻyung yéuk,. Yung yoh, 跳舞 t'iú' ʻmò. T'iáu wú, 蹁躚 ˏp'ín ˏsín. P'ien sien, 蹻僊 ˏk'iú ˏsín. K'iáu sien; to caper for joy, 欣喜踊躍 ˏyan ʻhí ʻyung yéuk,. Yin hí yung yoh; to prance, 躍起 yéuk, ʻhí. Yoh k'í.

Caper, a leap, 一跳 ˏyat, t'iú'. Yih t'iáu, 跳者 t'iú' ʻché. T'iáu ché; a spring as in the frolic of a goat or lamb, 踊躍 ʻyung yéuk,. Yung yoh, 跳躍 t'iú' yéuk,. T'iáu yoh; a privateer, 賊船 ts'ák, ˏshün. Ts'ih ch'uen; cross-capers, 窒礙 chat, ngoi². Chih ngái.

Caper-bush 水瓜鈕樹 ʻshui ˏkwá ʻnau shü². Shwui kwá niú shú; caper-sauce, 水瓜鈕汁 ʻshui ˏkwá ʻnau chap,. Shwui kwá niú chih.

Caper-cutting, leaping or dancing in a frolic &c., 歡喜踊躍 ˏfún ʻhí ʻyung yéuk,. Hwán hí yung yoh.

Caperer, one who leaps and skips about, 跳躍者 t'iú' yéuk, ʻché. T'iáu yoh ché, 踊躍者 ʻyung yéuk, ʻché. Yung yoh ché.

Capering, leaping, 跳躍 t'iú' yéuk,. T'iáu yoh.

Capias, a writ of two sorts, 拿票及行罪文書 ˏná p'iú' k'ap, ˏhang tsúi² ˏman ˏshü. Ná p'iáu kih hang tsúi wan shú.

Capillaceous, having long filamants, see Capillary.

Capillaire, syrup from maiden hair, 黑骨芒糖水 hak, kwat, ˏmong ˏt'ong ʻshui. Heh kuh máng t'áng shwui; any simple syrup, flavored with orange-flower water, 橙花香糖水 ˏch'áng ˏfá

héung t'ong 'shui. Ch'ang hwá hiáng t'áng shwui.

Capillament 毫者 hò 'ché. Háu ché; one of the fine fibres of which the nerves are composed, 毫筋 hò kan. Háu kin; a filament, that grows in the middle of a flower, 花蕊 fá 'yui. Hwá jui.

Capillarity, the state of being capillary, 毫生者 hò shang 'ché. Háu sang ché, 毫者 hò 'ché. Háu ché.

Capillary, resembling a hair, 毫 hò. Háu, 絲毛 t'iú mò. T'iáu máu, 絲 sz. Sz; capillary plants, 隧生嘅花 sui² shang ké' fá; capillary vessels, 絲筋 sz kan. Sz kin, 毫筋 hò kan. Háu kin, 毛筋 mò kan. Máu kin, 小筋 'siú kan. Siáu kin; capillary veins, 毫回血管 hò úi hüt 'kún. Háu hwui hiueh kwán.

Capillary, a fine vessel or canal, 毫筋 hò kan. Háu kin, 毫管 hò 'kún. Háu kwán, 小血筋 'siú hüt kan. Siáu hiueh kin.

Capilliform, in the shape of a hair, 毫嗰樣 hò 'kòm yéung². Háu kán yáng, 似毫 'ts'z hò. Sz háu, 像似毫 tséung² 'ts'z hò. Siáng sz háu.

Capital, first in importance, 重大的 chung² tái² tik. Chung tá tih, 最大的 tsui' tái² tik. Tsui tá tih, 最要嘅 tsui' iú' ké', 至緊要嘅 chí' 'kan iú' ké'; a capital letter, 字母大字 tsz² 'mò tái² tsz². Tsz mú tá tsz, 項格字 * 'teng kák tsz². Ting keh tsz, 標頭字 piú t'au tsz². Piáu t'au tsz, 上頭字 shéung² t'au tsz². Sháng t'au tsz, 檯頭字 t'oi t'au tsz². T'ái t'au tsz; a capital city, 京城 king shing. King ching, 京都 king tò. King tú, 京師 king sz. King sz; a capital ship, 上等戰船 shéung² 'tang chín' shün. Sháng tang chen ch'uen; the capital stock, 本錢 'pún ts'ín. Pun ts'ien; a capital crime, 死罪 'sz tsúi². Sz tsúi, 死案 'sz on'. Sz ngán, 斬案 'chám on'. Chán ngán, 斬罪 'chám tsúi². Chán tsúi, 殺頭案 shát t'au on'. Sháh t'au ngán; capital punishment, 大辟 tái² p'ik. Tá p'ih; a round square capital, 大方柱 tái² fong 'ch'ü. Tá fáng ch'ú; a capital plan, 妙計 miú² kai'. Miáu kí, 妙謀 miú² mau. Miáu mau, 妙策 miú² ch'ák. Miáu ts'eh; a capital thing, 妙事 miú² sz². Miáu sz, 佳事 kái sz². Kiá sz.

Capital, the uppermost part of a pillar, 栱斗 'kung 'tau, 斗栱 'tau 'kung. Tau kung, 栭 í. Rh, 楷 táp. Táh, 粢 tsz. Tsz, 柱櫨 'ch'ü lò. Ch'ú lú, 柱碟 'ch'ü típ. Ch'ú tieh; the capital of a state, 京 king. King, 京城 king shing. King ching, 京都 king tò. King tú, 京師 king sz. King sz, 京兆 king chiú². King cháu, 京畿 king 'lím. King lien, 都邑 tò yap. Tú yih, 畿下 'lím há². Lien hiá; the capital of a province, 省城 'sháng shing. Sang ching; to go to the capital, 上京 'shéung king. Sháng king, 進京 tsun' king. Tsin king, 赴京 fú² king. Fú king, 走京 'tsau king. Tsau king; the present capital, 本京 'pún king. Pun king, 現在嘅京城 ín² tsoi² ké' king shing; the stock in trade, 本錢 'pún ts'ín. Pun ts'ien; capital and interest, 子母錢 'tsz 'mò ts'ín. Tsz mú ts'ien, 血本 hüt 'pún. Hiueh pun; interest on the capital invested, 以本取息 'í 'pún 'ts'ü sik. I pun ts'ü sih, 將本求利 tséung 'pún k'au lí², Tsiáng pun k'iú lí; no capital, 無本 mò 'pún. Wú pun; to advance capital, 出本 ch'ut 'pún. Ch'uh pun, 打本 'tá 'pún. Tá pun, 發本 fát 'pún. Fáh pun; a large letter in printing, 字母大字 tsz² 'mo tái² tsz². Tsz wú tá tsz.

Capitalist, a man who has capital, 財東 ts'oi tung. Ts'ái tung, 本錢主 'pún ts'ín 'chü. Pun ts'ien chú; a person who has stock in trade, 財主 ts'oi 'chü. Ts'ái chú, 財主佬 ts'oi 'chü 'lò.

Capitally, in an excellent manner, 妙 miú². Miáu, 甚妙 sham² miú². Shin miáu, 甚佳 sham² kái. Shin kiá, 甚美 sham² 'mí. Shin wí, 極妙 kik miú². Kih miáu, 甚好 sham² 'hò. Shin háu; in a way involving loss of life, 死 'sz. Sz; capitally punished, 斬首 'chám 'shau. Chán shau; capitally convicted, 定死案 teng² 'sz on'. Ting sz ngán; capitally done, 做過甚妙 tsò² kwo' sham² miú². Tso kwo shin miáu, 作過甚佳 tsok kwo' sham² kái. Tsoh kwo shin kiá; capitally planned, 計謀甚妙 kai' mau sham² miú². Kí mau shin miáu.

Capitate, growing in a head, 生成龕 shang shing p'o.

Capitation, numeration by the head, 逐口計 chuk 'hau kai'. Chuh k'au kí, 逐個算 chuk ko' sün'. Chuh ko swán, 按口算 on' 'hau sün'. Ngán k'au swán; a numbering of persons, 民數 man shò'. Min sú; capitation or poll-tax, 丁稅 ting shui'. Ting shwui.

Capite, a tenant in capite or in chief, who holds lands immediatly of the king, 承租畿地 shing tsò kí tí². Ching tsú kí tí, 承租皇地 shing tsò wong tí². Ching tsú hwáng tí.

Capitol, the Temple of Jupiter, 羅馬大廟 Lomá tái² miú². Lomá tá miáu, the edifice occupied by the Congress of the United States in their deliberations, 花旗國公所 Fák'í kwok kung 'sho. Kwák'í kwoh kung so; a state house, 部之公所 pò² chí kung 'sho. Pú chí kung so.

Capitolian, } pertaining to the Capitol in Rome,
Capitoline, } 羅馬大廟的 Lomá tái² miú² tik. Lomá tá miáu tih.

Capitular, } an act passed in a chapter, either of
Capitulary, } knights, canons, or religious, 規例 kw'ai lai². Kw'ei lí; the body of laws or statutes of a chapter, 典 'tín. Tien; the member of a chapter, 會友 úi' 'yau. Hwui yú; the laws made by Charlemagne and other early French

* The Chinese express a capital letter by a blank left before the character that ought to commence with a capital letter, or they place the name above the general lines of the page, a distinction reserved for the Emperor and persons of rank. This has also been adopted whenever the name of God occurred. Italics are expressed by a triangle written on the right hand side of the character.

kings, 法國古典 Fát kwok, 'kú 'tín. Fáh kwoh kú tien.

Capitulary, relating to the chapter of a cathedral, 會長的 úi² 'chéung tik,. Hwui cháng tih, 會長嘅 úi² 'chéung ké'.

Capitulate, to draw up a writing in chapters, heads or articles, 寫降表 'sé ,hong 'piú. Sié hiáng piáu, 草降表 'ts'ò ,hong 'piú. Ts'áu hiáng piáu; to surrender, as an army or garrison, 投降 ,t'au ,hong. T'au hiáng, 歸降 ,kwai ,hong. Kwei hiáng, 投誠 ,t'au ,shing. T'au ching.

Capitulation, the act of capitulating, or surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms, 投降者 ,t'au ,hong 'ché. T'au hiáng ché; the treaty of capitulation, 降表 ,hong 'piú. Hiáng piáu, 降書 ,hong ,shü. Hiáng shú.

Capitulator, one who capitulates, 投降者 ,t'au ,hong 'ché. T'au hiáng ché.

Capivi, see Copaiba.

Capnomancy, divination by the ascent or motion of smoke, 祭烟之卜卦 tsai' ,in ,chí puk, kwá'. Tsí yen chí puh kwá, 烟卜 ,in puk,. Yen puh.

Capnomor, a transparent, colorless oil-like fluid obtained from the smoke of organic bodies, 烟油水 ,in ,yau 'shui. Yen yú shwui.

Capoch, a monk's hood, 道冠 tò² ,kún. Táu kwán, 道帽 tò² mò². Táu máu; the hood of a cloak, 蔞帽 ,lau mò². Lau máu.

Capon, a young, castrated cock, 刜鷄 sín' ,kai. Sien kí, 鐵鷄 sín' ,kai. Sien kí, 閹鷄 ,im ,kai. Yen kí.

Capon, } to castrate, as a cock, 刜 sín'. Sien, 鐵
Caponize, } sín'. Sien.

Caponiere, a passage from one part of a work to another, protected on each side by a wall or parapet, 砲台連路 p'áu' ,t'oi ,lín lò². P'áu t'ái lien lú.

Capot, to win all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet, 打全贏*, 'tá ,ts'ün ,yeng. Tá ts'iuen ying, 贏嘥 ,yeng sái', 全勝 ,ts'ün shing'. Ts'iuen shing.

Capper, one whose business is to make or sell caps, 冠人 ,kún ,yan. Kwán jin, 做帽師傅 tsò² mò² ,sz fú². Tso máu sz fú, 賣帽的 mái² mò² tik,. Mái máu tih.

Capreolate, † having tendrills, or filiform spiral claspers, 孖爪的 ,má 'cháu tik,, 寄生嘅 kí' ,shang ké', 寄生的 kí' ,shang tik,. Kí sang tih.

Capriccioso, a free fantastic style of music, 任性作樂 yam² sing' tsok, ngok,. Jin sing tsoh yoh.

Capric acid, an acid obtained from butter, 乳油醋 'ü ,yau ts'ò'. Jü yú ts'ú; ditto crystallized, 乳油醋冰 'ü ,yau ts'ò' ,ping. Jü yú ts'ú ping.

Caprice, a sudden start of the mind, 多心 ,to ,sam. To sin, 急性 kap, sing'. Kih sing, 急性嘅事 kap, sing' ké' sz², 率性者 sut, sing' 'ché. Suh sing ché, 任性而行 yam² sing' ,í ,hang. Jin sing rh hang, 古怪 'kú kwái'. Kú kwái, 硬頸 ngáng² 'keng. Ngang king, 拗頸 áu' 'keng. Ngau king, 反拗者 'fán áu' 'ché. Fán ngau ché, 執拗者 chap, áu' 'ché. Chih ngau ché.

Capricious, whimsical, 急性 kap, sing'. Kih sing, 多心 ,to ,sam. To sin, 古怪的 'kú kwái' tik,. Kú kwái tih, 硬頸嘅 ngáng² 'keng ké', 反拗 'fán áu'. Fán ngau, 拗頸 áu' 'keng. Ngau king, 板頸 'pán 'keng. Pán king; unsteady, 風猛竹嘅 ,fung 'mang chuk, ké', 翻覆不定 ,fán fuk, pat, teng². Fán fuh puh ting, 沒有主意 mút, 'yau 'chü í'. Muh yú chú í, 猶疑莫定 ,yau ,í mok, teng². Yú í moh ting; a capricious fellow, 急性嘅人 kap, sing' ké' ,yan, 古怪嘅人 'kú kwái' ké' ,yan, 硬頸嘅人 ngáng² 'keng ké' ,yan, 無定性嘅人 ,mò teng² sing' ké' ,yan, 無主意嘅人 ,mò 'chü í' ké' ,yan, 三翻四覆嘅人 ,sám ,fán sz' fuk, ké' ,yan, 胸無成竹 ,hung ,mò ,shing chuk,. Hiung wú ching chuh.

Capriciously, in a capricious manner, 執然 chap, ,ín. Chih jen, 率然 sut, ,ín. Suh jen, 任性 yam² sing'. Jin sing.

Capriciousness, the quality of being led by caprice, 急性者 kap, sing' 'ché. Kih sing ché, 古怪者 'kú kwái' 'ché. Kú kwái ché, 拗頸者 áu' 'keng 'ché. Ngau king ché, 反拗者 'fán áu' 'ché. Fán ngau ché, 執拗者 chap, áu' 'ché. Chih ngau ché, 無主意 ,mò 'chü í'. Wú chú í.

Capricorn, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, 牛宿 ,ngau suk,. Niú suh, 降婁宮* (?) kong' ,lau ,kung. Kiáng lau kung; the sun in Capricornus, 冬至 ,tung chí'. Tung chí.

Caprid 羊類 ,yéung lui². Yáng lui.

Caprification, a mode of ripening figs by subjecting them to the puncture of certain insects, or by the puncture of a needle dipped in oil, 針無花菓者 ,cham ,mò ,fá 'kwo 'ché. Chin wú hwá ko ché.

Caprifole, honeysuckle, 金銀花 ,kam ,ngan ,fá. Kin yin hwá.

Capriform, having the form of a goat, 像似羊 tséuug² 'ts'z ,yéung. Siáng sz yáng, 羊嗰樣 ,yéung 'kòm yéung². Yáng kán yáng.

Caprigenous, produced by a goat, 羊生的 ,yéung ,shang tik,. Yáng sang tih.

Caprine 乳油質 'ü ,yau chat,. Jü yú chih.

Capriole, leaps that a horse makes in the same place without advancing, 高跳 ,kò t'iú'. Káu t'iáu, 跳扎 t'iú' chát,. T'iáu cháh.

Capriped, having feet like those of a goat, 羊蹄嘅 ,yéung ,t'ai ké', 羊蹄的 ,yéung ,t'ai tik,. Yáng t'í tih, 羊蹄者 ,yéung ,t'ai 'ché. Yáng t'í ché.

Caproate 乳油醋鹽 'ü ,yau ts'ò' ,im. Jü yú ts'ú yen, 乳油醋 'ü ,yau ts'ò'. Jü yú ts'ú.

Caproic acid, an acid obtained from butter, 乳油醋 'ü ,yau ts'ò'. Jü yú ts'ú.

Capsheaf, the top sheaf of a stack of grain, 禾堆頂股 ,wo ,túi 'ting 'kú. Ho túi ting kú, 頂股 'ting 'kú. Ting kú.

Capsicum, Cayenne pepper, 辣椒 lát, ,tsiú. Láh

* 打紙牌之贏. † 寄生花足仔.

* Medhurst.

tsiáu, 花椒 ˏfá ˏtsiú. Hwá tsiáu, 番椒 ˏfán ˏtsiú. Fán tsiáu; chicken-beaked capsicum, 鷄嘴椒 ˏkai ʿtsui ˏtsiú. Kí tsui tsiáu.

Capsize, to upset or overturn, 蹼轉 p'uk, ʿchün. P'uh chuen, 覆轉 fuk, ʿchün. Fuh chuen, 反轉 ʿfán ʿchün. Fán chuen; to capsize a boat, 覆轉艇仔 fuk, ʿchün ʿt'eng ʿtsai. Fuh chuen t'ing tsz.

Capsized, overset, 蹼轉過 p'uk, ʿchün kwo'. P'uh chuen kwo, 覆轉過 fuk, ʿchün kwo'. Fuh chuen kwo; the vessel capsized, 隻船蹼轉 chek, ˏshün p'uk, ʿchün. Chih ch'uen p'uh chuen.

Capstan, capstern, 絞盤 ʿkáu ˏp'ún. Kiáu pw'án, 扭磨車 ʿkáu ˏmo ˏch'é. Kiáu mo ch'é, 絞錨盤 ʿkáu ˏnáu ˏp'ún. Kiáu miáu pw'án, 絞錨車 ʿkáu ˏnáu ˏch'é. Kiáu miáu ch'é; the great capstan, 大絞盤 tái² ʿkáu ˏp'ún. Tá kiáu pw'án.

Capsular, } 壳的 hok, tik,. Koh tih, 壳嘅 hok,
Capsulary, } ké', 孚甲嘅 ˏfú káp, ké', 盒的 hòp, tik,. Hoh tih.

Capsule, } a seed-vessel, which opens by valves, 壳
Capsula, } hok,. Koh, 莩甲 ˏfú káp,. Fú kiáh, 荷甲 ˏfú káp,. Fú kiáh; the capsule of leguminous plants, 豆壳 tau² hok,. Tau koh, 荳甲 tau² káp,. Tau kiáh; the capsule of a watch, 鏢壳 ˏpiú hok,. Piáu koh; the capsule of the crystaline lens, 眼珠胎 ʿngán ˏchü ˏt'oi. Yen chú t'ái, 睛珠衣 ˏtsing ˏchü ˏí. Tsing chú í.

Captain, a head or chief officer, 首領 ʿshau ʿleng. Shau ling, 倡領 ˏch'éung ʿleng. Ch'áng ling, 倡首 ˏch'éung ʿshau. Ch'áng shau, 頭人 ˏt'au ˏyan. T'au jin, 頭目 ˏt'au muk,. T'au muh, 領袖長 ʿleng tsau² ʿchéung. Ling siú cháng, 甲備旦 káp, pí² tán'. Kiáh pí tán; the captain of a ship, 船主 ˏshün ʿchü. Ch'uen chú, 舟牧 ˏchau muk,. Chau muh, 船頭 ˏshün ˏt'au. Ch'uen t'au, 船東 ˏshün ˏtung. Ch'uen tung; a military captain, 守備 ʿshau pí². Shau pí, 守府 ʿshau ʿfú. Shau fú; the captain of thousands, 千總 ˏts'ín ʿtsung. Ts'ien tsung, 千夫長 ˏts'ín ˏfú ʿchéung. Ts'ien fú cháng; the captain of hundreds, 佰 pák,. Peh, 佰總 pák, ʿtsung. Peh tsung, 百夫長 pák, ˏfú ʿchéung. Peh fú cháng; the captain of a department, 知府 ˏchí ʿfú. Chí fú; the captain of a campong or clan, 甲備旦 káp, pí² tán'. Kiáh pí tán.

Captain-general 元帥 ˏün shuí'. Yuen shwái, 大將軍 tái² ˏtsèung ˏkwan. Tá tsiáng kiun, 統領提督 ʿt'ung ʿleng ˏt'ai tuk,. T'ung ling t'í tuh; captain-bashaw, Capudan bashaw, 土耳基國水師提督 T'òíkí kwok, ʿshui ˏsz ˏt'ai tuk,. T'úrhkí kwoh shwui sz t'í tuh.

Captaincy, the post or rank of a captain, 守備之缺 ʿshau pí² ˏchí küt,. Shau pí chí kiuch, 守備之職 ʿshau pí² ˏchí chik,. Shau pí chí chih; the jurisdiction of a captain or commander, as in South America, 府 ʿfú. Fú.

Captaincy, the power or command over a certain district, 知府 ˏchí ʿfú. Chí fú.

Captainship, the post of a captain, 守備之缺 ʿshau pí² ˏchí küt,. Shau pí chí kiuch; the command of a clan, 族長 tsuk, ʿchéung. Tsuh cháng, 甲備旦 káp, pí² tán'. Kiá pí tán.

Caption, a certificate appended to a legal instrument showing when, where, and by whose authority it was taken, found or executed, 附憑文 fú² ˏp'ang ˏman. Fú p'ang wan, 附憑書 fú² ˏp'ang ˏshü. Fú p'ang shú.

Captious, caviling, 好爭 hò' ˏcháng. Háu tsang, 好爭競 hò' ˏcháng king². Háu tsang king, 爭毫厘 ˏcháng ˏhò ˏlí. Tsang háu lí, 爭競的 ˏcháng king² tik,. Tsang king tih, 反口 ʿfán ʿhau. Fán k'au, 好辯 hò' pín². Háu pien; fault-finding, 好非議人嘅 hò' ˏfí ʿí ˏyan ké', 好議人嘅 hò' ʿí ˏyan ké', 好議論 hò' ʿí lun². Háu í lun, 好道唜人 hò' tò² tám² ˏyan; insidious, 狡計的 ʿkáu kai' tik,. Kiáu kí tih; side remarks, captious words, detraction, 傍邊是非 ˏp'ong ˏpín shí² ˏfí. P'áng pien shí fí.

Captiously, in a captious manner, 急然 kap, ˏín. Kih jen.

Captiousness, disposition to find fault, 好議人者 hò' ʿí ˏyan ʿché. Háu í jin ché, 好非議者 hò' ˏfí ʿí ʿché. Háu fí í ché; inclination to object, 好反口 hò' ʿfán ʿhau. Háu fán k'au, 好辯 hò' pín². Háu pien.

Captivate, to take prisoner, as an enemy in war, 生擒 ˏshang ˏk'am. Sang k'in, 俘獲 ˏfú wok,. Fú hwoh; to overpower and gain with excellency and beauty, 迷 ˏmai. Mí, 迷魂 ˏmai ˏwan. Mí hwan, 迷服 ˏmai fuk,. Mí fuh, 懾服 shíp, fuk,. Sheh fuh, 鈎魂 ˏkau ˏwan. Kau hwan, 奪心 tüt, ˏsam. Toh sin; to engage the affections, 得人心 tak, ˏyan ˏsam. Teh jin sin; to bind in love, 以愛服人 ʿí oi' fuk, ˏyan. Í ngái fuh jin, 得人之愛 tak, ˏyan ˏchí oi'. Teh jin chí ngái, 得人寵愛 tak, ˏyan ʿch'ung oi'. Teh jin ch'ung ngái.

Captivating, taking prisoner, 生擒 ˏshang ˏk'am. Sang k'in; engaging the affections, 得人寵愛 tak, ˏyan ʿch'ung oi'. Teh jin ch'ung ngái; having the power to engage the affections, 迷魂的 ˏmai ˏwan tik,. Mí hwan tih, 迷魂陣嘅 ˏmai ˏwan chan² ké', 鈎魂 ˏkau ˏwan. Kau hwan, 迷服 ˏmai fuk,. Mí fuh, 迷惑 ˏmai wák,. Mí hwáh, 懾服 shíp, fuk,. Sheh fuh; she is very captivating, 好迷魂嘅 hò ˏmai ˏwan ké', 眞係迷魂嘅 ˏchan hai² ˏmai ˏwan ké'.

Captivation, the act of taking one captive, 生擒者 ˏshang ˏk'am ʿché. Sang k'in ché; the act of engaging one's affections, 迷服者 ˏmai fuk, ʿché. Mí fuh ché, 迷魂陣者 ˏmai ˏwan chan² ʿché. Mí hwan chin ché, 迷服人者 ˏmai fuk, ˏyan ʿché. Mí fuh jin ché, 懾服人者 shíp, fuk, ˏyan ʿché. Sheh fuh jin ché, 得人寵愛者 tak, ˏyan ʿch'ung oi' ʿché. Teh jin ch'ung ngái ché.

Captive, a prisoner taken in war, 生擒者 ˏshang ˏk'am ʿché. Sang k'in ché, 俘囚 ˏfú ˏch'au (ˏts'au) Fú ts'au. 虜 ʿlò. Lú. 被虜者 pí² ʿlò ʿché. Pí lú

ché, 被擄掠者 pí² ˋlò léukˏ ˊché. Pí lú lioh ché, 擄奴 ˋlò ˏnò. Lú nú; one who is charmed or subdued by beauty, 被迷服者 pí² ˏmai fukˏ ˊché. Pí mí fuh ché, 被迷惑者 pí² ˏmai wákˏ ˊché. Pí mí hwáh ché, 被迷魂者 pí² ˏmai ˏwan ˊché. Pí mí hwan ché, 被鈎魂嘅 pí² ˏkau ˏwan ké'; ditto by exellence, 被攝服者 pí² shípˏ fukˏ ˊché. Pí sheh fuh ché; one who is ensnared by love or flattery, 諂迷者 ˊch'ím ˏmai ˊché. Chen mí ché, 被諂惑者 pí² ˊch'ím wákˏ ˊché. Pí chen hwáh ché; one insnared by the possession of money, 守錢虜 ˊshau ˏts'ín ˋlò. Shau ts'ien lú, 銀牛 ˏngan ˏngau. Yin niú; to take captive, 生擒 ˏshang ˏk'am. Sang k'in, 擄掠 ˋlò léukˏ. Lú lioh, 捉獲 chukˏ wokˏ. Chuh hwoh, 捉拿 chukˏ ˏná. Chuh ná.

Captive, made prisoner in war, 俘囚嘅人 ˏfú ˏts'au ké' ˏyan, 被捉者 pí² chukˏ ˊché. Pí chuh ché, 被擄者 pí² ˋlò ˊché. Pí lú ché; one kept in bondage, 虜奴 ˋlò ˏnò. Lú nú; one kept in confinement, 囚奴 ˏts'au ˏnò. Ts'au nú.

Captivity, the state of being a prisoner, 爲囚奴 ˏwai ˏts'au ˏnò. Wei ts'au nú; bondage, 爲奴者 ˏwai ˏnò ˊché. Wei nú ché, 當奴者 ˏtong ˏnò ˊché. Táng nú ché, 爲虜奴之事 ˏwai ˋlò ˏnò ˏchí sz². Wei lú nú chí sz, 爲猪仔 ˏwai ˏchü ˊtsai; servitude, 服人者 fukˏ ˏyan ˊché. Fuh jin ché, 服人之事 fukˏ ˏyan ˏchí sz². Fuh jin chí sz; to be carried into captivity, 携去當奴 ˏkw'ai hü' ˏtong ˏnò. Kw'ei k'ü táng nú, 在敵國爲奴 tsoi² tikˏ kwokˏ ˏwai ˏnò. Tsái tih kwoh wei nú; sold into captivity, 賣爲奴 mái² ˏwai ˏnò. Mái wei nú; to capture men and sell them into captivity, 擄人轉賣爲奴 ˋlò ˏyan ˊchün mái² ˏwai ˏnò. Lú jin chuen mái wei nú.

Captor, one who takes, as a prisoner, 擄人 ˋlò ˏyan. Lú jin, 擄掠者 ˋlò léukˏ ˊché. Lú lioh ché, 俘囚者 ˏfú ˏts'au ˊché. Fú ts'au ché, 俘獲者 ˏfú wokˏ ˊché. Fú hwoh ché; one who takes, as a prize at sea, 奪獲者 tütˏ wokˏ ˊché. Toh hwoh ché.

Capture, the act of taking, as a captive, 擄掠者 ˋlò léukˏ ˊché. Lú lioh ché, 擄者 ˋlò ˊché. Lú ché, 俘囚者 ˏfú ˏts'au ˊché. Fú ts'au ché, 俘獲者 ˏfú wokˏ ˊché. Fú hwoh ché; ditto, as a prize at sea, 奪獲者 tütˏ wokˏ ˊché. Toh hwoh ché; the act of seizing, as thieves &c., 捕拿 pò² ˏná. Pú nú, 擒拿者 ˏk'am ˏná ˊché. K'in ná ché, 捕獲者 pò² wokˏ ˊché. Pú hwoh ché, 捕捉者 pò² chukˏ ˊché. Pú chuh ché, 拿獲之事 ˏná wokˏ ˏchí sz². Ná hwoh chí sz; the thing taken, 所奪之野 ˊsho tütˏ ˏchí ˊyé, 奪獲什物 tütˏ wokˏ shapˏ matˏ. Toh hwoh shih wuh.

Capture, to take by force, as prisoners in war, 生擒 ˏshang ˏk'am. Sang k'in, 擄 ˋlò. Lú, 擄掠 ˋlò léukˏ. Lú lioh, 虜掠 ˋlò léukˏ. Lú lioh, 俘囚 ˏfú ˏts'au. Fú ts'au, 俘獲 ˏfú wokˏ. Fú hwoh; to take by force under the authority of a commission, 拿住 ˏná chü². Ná chú, 捉住 chukˏ chü². Chú chuh, 擒住 ˏk'am chü². K'in chú, 拿獲 ˏná wokˏ Ná hwoh, 捕獲 pò² wokˏ. Pú hwoh; to capture a stardand in fight, 搴 ˏhín. K'ien.

Captured, taken as a prize, 奪過 tütˏ kwo'. Toh kwo, 奪獲過 tütˏ wokˏ kwo'. Toh hwoh kwo.

Capturing, taking as a prisoner of war, 生擒 ˏshang ˏk'am. Sang k'in, 擄掠 ˋlò léukˏ. Lú lioh; ditto, as a prize, 奪 tütˏ. Toh, 奪獲 tütˏ wokˏ. Toh hwoh; ditto, as thieves, 拿住 ˏná chü². Ná chú, 拿獲 ˏná wokˏ. Ná hwoh.

Capuccis, a capuchin, or hood, 道冠 tò² ˏkún. Táu kwán.

Capuched, covered with a hood, 戴道冠 tái' tò² ˏkún. Tái táu kwán.

Capuchin, a garment for females, consisting of a cloak and hood, 加部氈蒭 Kápòchín ˏlau. Kiápúchen lau; a pigeon whose head is covered with feathers, 高髻白鴿 ˏkò kai' pákˏ kòpˏ. Káu kí peh koh.

Capuchin, one of the monks of the order of St. Francis, who cover their heads with a capuchon or cowl, 加部氈教徒 Kápòchín káu' ˏt'ò. Kiápúchen kiáu t'ú, 加部氈嘅門徒 Kápòchín ké' ˏmún ˏt'ò.

Caput, a council of six persons, annually chosen in the University of Cambridge, by whom every grace must be examined and approved before it can be acted upon by the senate, 大英國翰林院長 tái² Ying kwokˏ hon² ˏlam ün² ˊchéung. Tá Ying kwoh hán lin yuen cháng.

Caput mortuum 渣 ˏchá. Chá, 脚 kéukˏ. Kioh.

Car, a cart, 車 ˏch'é. Ch'é; the great or emperor's car, 大輅 tái² lò². Tá lú; a sword car, 刀車 ˏtò ˏch'é. Táu ch'é; a war chariot, 兵車 ˏping ˏkü. Ping kü, 戰車 chín' ˏkü. Chen kü; a rail-car, 火輪車 ˊfo ˏlun ˏch'é. Ho lun ch'é; a scaling car, 絞車 ˊkáu ˏch'é. Kiáu ch'é; to get out of a car, 下車 ˊhá ˏkü. Hiá kü.

Carabine, } a short gun, 馬鎗 ˊmá ˏts'éung. Má
Carbine, } ts'iáng, 馬銃 ˊmá ch'ung'. Má ch'ung, 短鎗 ˊtün ˏts'éung. Twán ts'iáng.

Carabineer, a man who carries a carabine, 短鎗兵 ˊtün ˏts'éung ˏping. Twán ts'iáng ping.

Carac, } a large ship of burden, 大隻貨船 tái²
Carrack, } chekˏ fo' ˏshün. Tá chih ho ch'uen; a Portuguese India man, 大西洋船名 tái² Sái-yéung ˏshün ˏmeng. Tá Síyáng ch'uen ming.

Caracole, a winding staircase, 螺絲街級 ˏlo ˏsz ˏkái k'apˏ. Lo sz kiái kih.

Caracole, to move in a caracole, 半轉 pún' ˊchün. Pun chuen, 蛾眉轉 ˏngo ˏmí ˊchün. Ngo mei chuen.

Caracoli, a mixture of gold, silver and copper, 金, 銀, 銅 揠鎔名 ˏkam, ˏngan, ˏt'ung ˏk'au ˏyung ˏmeng. Kin, yin, t'ung k'ü yung ming.

Caramel, burned sugar, disolved in water, and used for coloring spirits, 燒糖名 ˏshiú ˏt'ong ˏmeng. Sháu t'áng ming, 炕糖 hong' ˏt'ong. Háng t'áng.

Carambola, averrhoa, 三稔 ˏsám ʻním, 楊桃 ˏyéung ˏt'ò. Yáng t'áu, 洋桃 ˏyéung ˏt'ò. Yáng t'áu, 五稜子 ʻng ˏling ʻtsz. Wú ling tsz.

Carant 蝦鱋 ˏhá ˏch'í. Hiá ch'í.

Carapace, shell of a crab, 介 kái'. Kiái.

Carat *, the weight of four grains, used by goldsmiths and jewelers, 加竦 kálát. Kiáláh.

Caravan, a company of travelers associated for mutual security in traversing various desert parts of Asia and Africa, 成隊旅客 ˏshing túi² ʻlü hák. Ching túi lü k'eh, 成隊過曠野 ˏshing túi² kwo' fong' ʻyé. Ching túi kwo kwáng yé.

Caravansary, } a kind of inn in the East, where
Caravansera, } caravans and other travelers rest at night, 客寓 hák, ü². K'eh yú, 郵驛 ˏyau yik. Chui yih.

Caraway, carum, 胡荽 ˏú ˏsai. Hú sui, 芫茜 ˏün ˏsai. Yuen sui.

Carbon †, an elementary, combustible substance, 衞 t'án'. T'án, 炭行 t'án' ˏhang. T'án hang, 炭氣 t'án' hí'. T'án k'í.

Carbonaceous, pertaining to carbon, 衞的 t'án' tik. T'án tih, 炭氣嘅 t'án' hí' ké'; carbonaceous powders, 百草霜 ‡ pák, ʻts'ò ˏséung. Peh ts'áu shwáng; see Carbonic.

Carbonade, flesh, fowl, &c., cut accross, seasoned and broiled on coals, 叉燒肉 ˏch'á ˏshiú yuk. Ch'á sháu juh.

Carbonade, to roast on coals, 叉燒 ˏch'á ˏshiú. Ch'á sháu; to cut or hack, 斬開 ʻchám ˏhoi. Chán k'ái, 臠肉 ʻlün yuk. Liuen juh, 臘肉 níp, yuk. Nieh juh.

Carbonaded, cut for broiling or frying, 斬開過 ʻchám ˏhoi kwo'. Chán k'ái kwo.

Carbonate 衞酸鹽 t'án' ˏsün ˏím. T'án swán yen; carbonate of lime, 炭酸灰 t'án' ˏsün ˏfúi. T'án swán hwui.

Carbonated, combined with carbonic acid, 包炭酸鹽的 ˏpáu t'án' ˏsün ˏím tik. Páu t'án swán yen tih, 炭酸嘅 t'án' ˏsün ké'.

Carbonic, pertaining to carbon, 衞的 t'án' tik. T'án tih, 衞氣嘅 t'án' hí' ké'; carbonic acid, 衞醋 t'án' ts'ò'. T'án ts'ú, 炭酸 t'án' ˏsün. T'án swán, 炭醋 t'án' ts'ò'. T'án ts'ú.

Carboniferous, producing or containing carbon or coal, 產炭的 ʻch'án t'án' tik. Ch'án t'án tih, 出炭嘅 ch'ut, t'án' ké'; carboniferous strata, 炭地 t'án' tí². T'án tí.

Carbonization, the act or process of carbonizing, 燒炭者 ˏshiú t'án' ʻché. Sháu t'án ché, 變炭者 pín' t'án' ʻché. Pien t'án ché, 成炭 ˏshing t'án'. Ching t'án.

Carbonize, to convert into carbon by the action of fire, 燒炭 ˏshiú t'án'. Sháu t'án.

Carbonized, converted into carbon, 變過炭 pín' kwo' t'án'. Pien kwo t'án, 燒成炭 ˏshiú ˏsheng t'án'. Sháu ching t'án.

Carbonizing, converting into carbon, 燒炭 ˏshiú t'án'. Sháu t'án, 變炭 pín' t'án'. Pien t'án, 化爲炭 fá' ˏwai t'án'. Hwá wei t'án, 成炭 ˏsheng t'án'. Ching t'án.

Carboy, a large globular bottle of green glass, protected by basket work, 球罈 ˏk'au ˏtsun. K'iú tsun, 籐笠罈 ˏt'ang lap, ˏtsun. T'ang lih tsun, 圓玻璃罈 ˏün ˏpo ˏlí ˏtsun. Yuen po lí tsun, 綠圓罈 luk, ˏün ˏtsun. Luh yuen tsun.

Carbuncle, an anthrax, 毒膿瘡 tuk, ˏnung ˏch'ong. Tuh nung ch'wáng, 發背 fát, púi'. Fáh pei, 火疔瘡 ʻfo ˏteng ˏch'ong. Ho ting ch'wáng; a beautiful gem, 夜明珠 yé² ˏming ˏchü. Yé ming chú, 夜光珠 yé² ˏkwong ˏchü. Yé kwáng chú.

Carbuncled, set with carbuncles, 鑲夜明珠的 ˏséung yé² ˏming ˏchü tik. Siáng yé ming chú tih; spotted, 點的 ʻtím tik. Tien tih, 星的 ˏsing tik. Sing tih.

Carbuncular, belonging to a carbuncle, 夜明珠嘅 yé² ˏming ˏchü ké'; belonging to a painful, gangrenous boil, 毒瘡嘅 tuk, ˏch'ong ké'; inflamed, 火毒 ʻfo tuk. Ho tuh.

Carburet, a conbination of carbon with some other substance, 衞雜 t'án' tsáp. T'án tsáh.

Carcanet, a chain or collar of jewels, — 副寶珠 yat, fú' ʻpò ˏchü. Yih fú páu chú.

Carcass, the dead body of an animal, 獸屍 shau² ˏshí. Shau shí, 殰 ts'z'. Ts'z, 鳥獸殘骨 ʻniú shau² ˏts'án kwat. Niáu shau ts'án kuh; a decaying ship, 爛船 lán² ˏshün. Lán ch'uen, 枯船 ˏfú ˏshün. K'ú ch'uen; you carcass! 死佬乾 ʻsz ʻlò ˏkon. Sz láu kán, 臭死佬 ch'au' ʻsz ʻlò. Ch'au sz láu.

Carcass 椰殼碼 ˏyé hok, ʻmá. Yé koh má, 放火殼碼 fong' ʻfo hok, ʻmá. Fáng ho koh má.

Carcelage 監口錢 ˏkám ʻhau ˏts'ín. Kien k'au ts'ien.

Carcel-lamp, a lamp in which the oil is raised through tubes by clock-work &c., 鐘機燈 ˏchung ˏkí ˏtang. Chung kí tang, 加思燈 ˏká ˏsz ˏtang. Kiá sz tang.

Carceral, belonging to a prison, 監的 ˏkám tik. Kien tih, 監嘅 ˏkám ké'.

Carcinoma, a cancer, 癰 ˏyung. Yung.

Carcinomatous, cancerous, 癰嘅 ˏyung ké'.

Card, a visiting, 名帖 ˏmeng t'íp. Ming t'ieh, 名刺 ˏmeng ts'z'. Ming ts'z, 拜帖 pái' t'íp. Pái t'ieh, 拜柬 pái' ʻkán. Pái kien, 名柬 ˏmeng ʻkán. Ming kien, 名片 ˏmeng p'ín'. Ming p'ien; a single card, 單帖 ˏtán t'íp. Tán t'ieh; a five folded card, 全帖 ˏts'ün t'íp. Ts'iuen t'ieh, 十則柬 shap, tsak, ʻkán. Shih tseh kien; the card which an inferior officer present to a higher, 手本 ʻshau ʻpún. Shau pun, 拜帖 pái' t'íp. Pái t'ieh; to send a card, 傳帖 ˏch'ün t'íp, Ch'uen t'ieh, 投帖 ˏt'au t'íp, 行帖 ˏhang t'íp. Hang

* 大英國兩，即稱案士，有四百八十分，四分算爲一加竦，稱金寶等物則用此法.

† 金鋼石者至清之衞也.

‡ Bridgman.

t'ieh, 投刺 ˏt'au ts'z'. T'au ts'z, 送帖 sung' t'íp,. Sung t'ieh, 遞帖 tai² t'íp,. Tí t'ieh; a base-card, or a notice to let a house, 租帖 ˏtsò t'íp,. Tsú t'ieh; a card or note published by some one in the papers, containing a brief statement, explanation, request &c., 生意帖 ˏshang í' t'íp,. Sang í t'ieh, 招牌帖 ˏchiú ˏp'ái t'íp,. Cháu p'ái t'ieh; playing cards, 弄紙牌 lung² 'chí ˏp'ái. Lung chí p'ái, 遊湐 ˏyau 'ú, 遊十湐 ˏyau shap₂ 'ú, 牌子 ˏp'ái 'tsz. P'ái tsz; a pack of cards, 一副紙牌 yat, fú' 'chí ˏp'ái. Yih fú chí p'ái; to play at cards, 打紙牌 'tá 'chí ˏp'ái. Tá chí p'ái, 鬬牌 tau' ˏp'ái. Tau p'ái; a card for wool, 羊毛梳 ˏyéung ˏmò ˏsho. Yáng máu sú; a card-case, 帖盒 t'íp, hòp₂. T'ieh hoh; a large case for Chinese visiting cards, 帖套 t'íp, t'ò'. T'ieh t'áu, 帖袋 t'íp, toi². T'ieh tái.

Card, to play at cards, 打紙牌 'tá 'chí ˏp'ái. Tá chí p'ái.

Card, to comb, or open wool &c., with a card, 振刷 chan' shát,. Chin shwáh, 刷 shát,. Shwáh, 刷羊毛 shát, ˏyéung ˏmò. Shwáh yáng máu, 梳羊毛 ˏsho ˏyéung ˏmò. Sú yáng máu.

Card-match, a match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur, 火柴 'fo ˏch'ái. Ho ch'ái.

Card-table, a gambling table, 紙牌檯 'chí ˏp'ái ˏt'oi. Chí p'ái t'ái.

Cardamon, a plant of the genus amomum, 白荳蔻 pák₂ tau² k'au'. Peh tau k'au; powder of cardamon, 白荳蔻散 pák₂ tau² k'au' 'sán. Peh tau k'au sán, 益智 yik, chí'. Yih chí, 多骨 ˏto kwat,. To kuh; tincture of cardamon, 白荳蔻酒 pák₂ tau² k'au' 'tsau. Peh tau k'au tsiú; oil of cardamom, 白荳蔻油 pák₂ tau² k'au' ˏyau. Peh tau k'au yú, 砂仁油 ˏshá ˏyan ˏyau. Shá jin yú.

Carded, combed, 刷過 shát, kwo'. Shwáh kwo, 梳過 ˏsho kwo'. Sú kwo.

Carder, one who cards wool, 刷羊毛者 shát, ˏyéung ˏmò 'ché. Shwáh yáng máu ché.

Cardiac, } pertaining to the heart, 心的 ˏsam tik,.
Cardiacal, } Sin tih, 心嘅 ˏsam ké'; the cardiac orifice, 胃管口 wai² 'kún 'hau. Wei kwán k'au, 賁門 p'an' ˏmún. P'in mun.

Cardiac, a medicine which excites action in the stomach, and animates the spirits, 補氣藥 'pò hí' yéuk₂. Pú k'í yoh.

Cardiaca 益母草 yik, 'mò 'ts'ò. Yih mú ts'áu, 萑 ˏchui. Chui, 蔚 wai'. Wei, 茺蔚 ˏch'ung wai'. Ch'ung wei.

Cardialga, } the heart burn, 心痛 ˏsam t'ung'. Sin
Cardialgy, } t'ung, 心熱病 ˏsam ít₂ peng². Sin jeh ping.

Cardianthemum 甘蔞菜 ˏkòm ˏlau ts'oi'. Kán lau ts'ái.

Cardinal, chief, principal, or fundamental, 上 shéung². Sháng, 頂上 'ting shéung². Ting sháng, 第一 tai² yat,. Tí yih, 本 'pún. Pun; the five cardinal virtues *, 五常 'ng ˏshéung. Wú cháng; cardinal numbers, 本數 'pún shò'. Pun sú, 本數目 'pún shò' muk₂. Pun sú muh; the four cardinal points, 四向 sz' héung'. Sz hiáng, 四方 sz' ˏfong. Sz fáng; cardnal bird, 高髻冠 ˏkò kai' ˏkún. Káu kí kwán.

Cardinal, an ecclesiastical prince in the Roman Catholic Church, 君牧師 ˏkwan muk₂ ˏsz. Kiun muh sz, 天主教君牧師 ˏT'in 'chü káu' ˏkwan muk₂ ˏsz. T'ien chú kiáu kiun muh sz.

Cardinal-flower, the lobelia cardinalis, 花名 ˏfá ˏmeng. Hwá ming.

Cardinalate, } the office of a cardinal, 君牧師之
Cardinalship, } 職 ˏkwan muk₂ ˏsz ˏchí chik,. Kiun muh sz chí chih; the rank of a cardinal, 君牧師之爵 ˏkwan muk₂ ˏsz ˏchí tséuk,. Kiun muh sz chí tsioh.

Carding, combing, as flax, wool &c., 振刷 chan' shát,. Chin shwáh.

Carding-machine, a machine for combing, breaking, and cleansing wool and cotton, 刷機 shát, ˏkí. Shwáh kí; the carding frame, 振刷架 chan' shát, ká'. Chin shwáh kiá; a carding wife, 賭婦 'tò 'fú. Tú fú.

Carditis, inflammation of the fleshy part of the heart, 心火 ˏsam 'fo. Sin ho.

Cardium 沙白 ˏshá pák₂. Shá peh.

Cardoon 菜名 ts'oi' ˏmeng. Ts'ái ming.

Carduus benedictus, the herb blessed thistle, 薊 (?) kai'. Kí.

Care, anxiety, 慮 lü². Lü, 思慮 ˏsz lü². Sz lü, 掛慮 kwá' lü². Kwá lü, 念慮 ním² lü². Nien lü, 懸念 ˏün ním². Yuen nien, 懸慮 ˏün lü². Yuen lü; caution, 隄防 ˏt'ai ˏfong. T'í fáng, 預防 ü² ˏfong. Yú fáng; watchful regard and attention, 體顧 't'ai kú'. T'í kú, 照顧 chiú' kú'. Cháu kú, 關顧 ˏkwán kú'. Kwán kú, 關照 ˏkwán chiú'. Kwán cháu; concern, 勞心 ˏlò ˏsam. Láu sin, 費心 fai' ˏsam. Fí sin, 掛心 kwá' ˏsam. Kwá sin, 懸於心 ˏün ˏü ˏsam. Yuen yú sin, 掛念 kwá' ním². Kwá nien, 掛心念在 kwá' ˏsam ním² tsoi²; management, 打理 'tá 'lí. Tá lí, 料理 liú² 'lí. Liáu lí, 隄理 ˏt'ai 'lí. T'í lí; to take care of a thing, 提理呢件東西 ˏt'ai 'lí ˏní kín² ˏtung ˏsai. T'í lí ní kien tung sí, 照管呢件野 chiú' 'kún ˏní kín² 'yé; to take care of a child, 照顧小子 chiú' kú' 'siú 'tsz. Cháu kú siáu tsz; to take care for a thing, 掛慮爲件野 kwá' lü² wai² kín² 'yé; to take care, 小心 'siú ˏsam. Siáu sin, 細心 sai' ˏsam. Sí sin, 謹慎 'kan shan². Kin shin, 留心 ˏlau ˏsam. Liú sin, 留意 ˏlau í'. Liú í', 俾心機 'pí ˏsam ˏkí. Pí sin kí; take care how you do that, 俾心機做 'pí ˏsam ˏkí tsò². Pí sin kí tso, 用心做 yung² ˏsam tsò². Yung sin tso; take care lest you spill it over, 睇蕩瀉 't'ai tong² sé'. T'í táng sié; to have a care, 謹慎 'kan shan². Kin shin; I am obliged for your kind care, 你費

* 仁義禮智信, Benevolence, justice, propriety, wisdom and fidelity.

心 ʿní fai' ˏsam. Ní fí sin, 費你精神 fai' ʿní ˏtsing ˏshan. Fí ní tsing shin; endless cares, 千掛萬慮 ˏts'ín kwá' mán² lü². Ts'ien kwá wán lü; cast your cares to the wind, 樣事丟開 yéung² sz² ˏtiú ˏhoi; full of cares and business, 多生枝節 ˏto ˏshang ˏchí tsítˎ. To sang chí tsieh; no cares on my mind, 冇掛帶 ʿmò kwá' tái'.

Care, to be anxious, 掛慮 kwá' lü². Kwá lü, 念慮 ním² lü². Nien lü, 思慮 ˏsz lü². Sz lü, 顧 kú'. Kú; to be cautious, 謹慎 ʿkan shan². Kin shin, 小心 ʿsiú ˏsam. Siáu sin, 細心 sai' ˏsam. Sí sin, 細緻 sai' chí'. Sí chí; to be concerned about, 憂慮 ˏyau lü². Yú lü, 憂思 ˏyau ˏsz. Yú sz, 憂心 ˏyau ˏsam. Yú sin; to care for, 體顧 ʿt'ai kú'. T'í kú, 照顧 chiú' kú'. Cháu kú, 看顧 ˏhon kú'. K'án kú; to care for, not be indifferent to, 唔肯放過他 ˏm ʿhang fong' kwo' ˏt'á, 唔肯罷手 ˏm ʿhang pá² ʿshau, 不肯干休 patˎ ʿhang ˏkon ˏyau. Puh hang kán hiú; I do care for it, 我唔肯放過佢 ʿngo ˏm ʿhang fong' kwo' ʿk'ü; I do not care about it, 唔相干 ˏm ˏséung ˏkon, 無干碍 ˏmò ˏkon ngoi². Wú kán ngái, 無緊要 ˏmò ʿkan iú'. Wú kin yáu, 我由佢 ʿngo ˏyau ʿk'ü. Wo yú k'ü, 唔奈我何 ˏm noi² ʿngo ˏho, 唔干碍得我 ˏm ˏkon ngoi² takˎ ʿngo; do not care for him, 唔理佢 ˏm ʿlí ʿk'ü, 不理他 patˎ ʿlí ˏt'á. Puh lí t'á, 不管他 patˎ ʿkún ˏt'á. Puh kwán t'á; to care for the future, 慮到日後 lü² tò' yatˏ hau². Lü táu jih hau, 遠慮 ʿün lü². Yuen lü; he cares for no body, 唔計他人 ˏm kai' ˏt'á ˏyan, 只知顧已 ʿchí ˏchí kú' ʿkí. Chí chí kú kí, 只爲已計 ʿchí wai² ʿkí kai'. Chí wei kí kí.

Care-crazed, broken or disordered by care or solicitude, 憂到壞身 ˏyau tò' wái² ˏshan. Yú táu hwái shin.

Care-tuned, mournful, 憂慮的 ˏyau lü² tikˎ.

Careen, to incline to one side, as a ship under sail, 駛側 ʿshai chakˎ. Shí tseh, 側的 chakˎ tikˎ. Tseh tih, 歪的 ʿmé tikˎ. Wái tih.

Careen, to bring a ship to lie on one side for the purpose of repairing, 极側船 cháp˧ chakˎ ˏshün; to careen a ship, 修船底 ˏsau ˏshün ʿtai. Siú ch'uen tí, 修葺船 ˏsau ts'ap˧ ˏshün. Siú ts'ih ch'uen, 葺補船 ts'apˎ ʿpò ˏshün. Ts'ih pú ch'uen.

Careened 极側過 cháp˧ chakˎ kwo', 修葺過 ˏsau ts'apˎ kwo'. Siú ts'ih kwo.

Career, a course, 道 tò². Táu, 路 lò². Lú; a rapid running, 大跑 tái² ʿp'áu. Tá p'áu; the career of a person, 境遇 ʿking ü². King yú, 遭際 ˏtsò tsai'. Tsáu tsí, 人之閱歷 ˏyan ˏchí üt˧ lik˧. Jin chí yueh lih, 人之經歷 ˏyan ˏchí ˏking lik˧. Jin chí king lih; a splendid career, 好境遇 ʿhò ʿking ü². Háu king yú; an unfortunate career, 唔好境遇 ˏm ʿhò ʿking ü².

Career, to move or run rapidly, 跑走 ʿp'áu ʿtsau. P'áu tsau, 走得快 ʿtsau takˎ fái'. Tsau teh kw'ái, 飛魂咁跑 ˏfí ˏwan kòm' ʿp'áu. Fí hwan kán p'áu, 捷走 tsít˧ ʿtsau. Tsieh tsau.

Careful, anxious, 掛慮 kwá' lü². Kwá lü, 思慮 ˏsz lü². Sz lü, 慮心 lü² ˏsam. Lü sin; cautious, 小心 ʿsiú ˏsam. Siáu sin, 細心 sai' ˏsam. Sí sin, 謹慎 ʿkan shan². Kin shin, 子細 ʿtsz sai'. Tsz sí, 仔細 ʿtsai sai', 慎重 shan² chung². Shin chung, 留心 ˏlau ˏsam. Liú sin, 細謹 sai' ʿkan. Sí kin, 敬謹 king' ʿkan. King kin, 戒謹 kái' ʿkan. Kiái kin, 戒慎 kái' shan². Kiái shin, 謹謙 ˏlín ˏlau. Lien lau, 謹恪 ʿkan k'okˎ. Kin k'oh, 惓惓 ˏk'ün ˏk'ün. K'iuen k'iuen, 敏慎 ʿman shan². Min shin, 極 kikˎ. Kih, 急 kapˎ. Kih, 傾 ˏü. Yú, 慳 ˏts'ün. Ts'iuen, 惻 kukˎ. Kuh, 慳 ʿts'z. Ts'z, 節 tsítˎ. Tsieh, 慥 k'oi'. K'ái, 懼 ʿkü. Kü, 毖 pí'. Pí; he is very careful, 佢係好謹慎 ʿk'ü hai² ʿhò ʿkan shan². K'ü hí háu kin shin, 佢好子細 ʿk'ü ʿhò ʿtsz sai'. K'ü háu tsz sí, 他甚小心 ˏt'á sham² ʿsiú ˏsam. T'á shin siáu sin; to be careful of our words, 謹慎講說話 ʿkan shan² ʿkong shütˎ wá². Kin shin kiáng shwoh hwá, 慎言 shan² ˏín. Shin yen, 戒言語 kái' ˏín ʿü. Kiái yen yú, 不輕言 patˎ ˏheng ˏín. Puh k'ing yen, 不易言 patˎ í ˏín. Puh í yen, 毖 pí'. Pí; to be careful and circumspect, 敬重 king' chung². King chung, 種種 ʿchung ʿchung. Chung chung; careful and attentive, 謹重 ʿkan chung². Kin chung, 鄭重 ch'eng² chung². Ch'ing chung, 莊重 ˏchong chung². Chwáng chung; to be careful of one's time, 惜光陰 sikˎ ˏkwong ˏyam. Sih kwáng yin, 分陰是惜 ˏfan ˏyam shí² sikˎ. Fan yin shí sih; to be careful of one's respectability, 顧面子 kú' mín² ʿtsz. Kú mien tsz, 惜面子 sikˎ mín² ʿtsz. Sih mien tsz, 顧惜體面 kú' sikˎ ʿt'ai mín². Kú sih t'í mien; to be careful of one's capital, 顧本 kú' ʿpún. Kú pun, 顧住本錢 kú' chü² ʿpún ˏts'ín. Kú chú pun ts'ien; to be careful in doing things, 用心做 yung² ˏsam tsò². Yung sin tso, 細心做 sai' ˏsam tsò². Sí sin tso, 俾心機做 ʿpí ˏsam ˏkí tsò². Pí sin kí tso, 留意做 ˏlau í' tsò². Liú í tso, 留心做 ˏlau ˏsam tsò². Liú sin tso; careful of one's self, 惜身 sikˎ ˏshan. Sih shin; careful of setting fire to a thing, 謹慎火燭 ʿkan shan² ʿfo chukˎ. Kin shin ho chuh; careful examination, 細細模 sai' sai' ˏmo. Sí sí mo; repeatedly bid him to be careful, 叮嚀告誡 ˏting ˏning kò' kái'. Ting ning káu kiái.

Carefully, with care, 細心 sai' ˏsam. Sí sin, 小心 ʿsiú ˏsam. Siáu sin, 用心 yung² ˏsam. Yung sin, 慎然 shan² ˏín. Shin jen; it is carefully done or executed, 做得幼細 tsò² takˎ yau' sai'. Tso teh yú sí, 做得子細 tsò² takˎ ʿtsz sai'. Tso teh tsz sí; providentially, 幸得 hang² takˎ. Hang teh, 好彩 ʿhò ʿts'oi. Háu ts'ái; remember it carefully, 謹記 ʿkan kí'. Kin kí, 記緊 kí' ʿkan. Kí kin, 担心住 ˏtám ˏsam chü²; to inquire for carefully, 訪求 ʿfong ˏk'au. Fáng k'iú; most carefully guard against, 節戒 tsítˎ kái'. Tsieh kiái; to guard carefully, 據守 kü² ʿshau. Kü shau.

Carefulness, anxiety, 慮念 lü² ním². Lü nien, 慮思 lü² ˏsz. Lü sz; heedfulness, 謹慎 ʿkan shan². Kin

shin, 細心 sai' ˏsam. Sí sin, 慎重 shan² chung². Shin chung, 小心 ʿsiú ˏsam. Siáu sin, 幼細 yau' sai'. Yú sí.

Careless, having no care, 無思慮 ˏmò ˏsz lü². Wú sz lü, 無掛慮 ˏmò kwá' lü². Wú kwá lü; negligent, 懶惰 ʿlán to². Lán to, 懶骨 ʿlán kwat˳. Lán kuh, 怠惰 toi² to². Tái to, 懈怠 ʿhái toi². Hiái tái, 諕諄 chéung' ˏchun. Cháng chun; heedless, 唔小心 ˏm ʿsiú ˏsam 唔細心 ˏm sai' ˏsam, 唔留心 ˏm ˏlau ˏsam, 無小心 ˏmò ˏsiú ˏsam. Wú siáu sin, 唔在意 ˏm tsoi² í', 口輕 ʿhau ˏheng. K'au k'ing; incautious, 唔謹慎 ˏm ʿkan shan², 不慎重 pat˳ shan² chung². Puh shin chung, 不慎 pat˳ shan². Puh shin, 不謹 pat˳ ʿkan. Puh kin; forgetful, 忽畧 fat˳ léuk˳. Hwuh lioh; inconsiderate, 易怠 í² toi². Í tái, 慢易 mán² í². Mán í, 忽忽 fat˳ fat˳. Hwuh hwuh; thoughtless, 浮躁 ˏfau ts'ò'. Fau ts'áu, 輕心 ˏheng ˏsam. K'ing sin, 輕忽 ˏheng fat˳. K'ing hwuh; remiss, rude, 摠莽 ʿlò ʿmong. Lú máng, 苟且 ʿkau ʿch'é. Kau ts'ié, 縱 tsung'. Tsung, 苟簡 ʿkau ʿkán. Kau kien, 嬌謾 to² mán². To mán, 疎忽 ˏsho fat˳. Sú hwuh, 疎慢 ˏsho mán². Sú mán, 草率 ʿts'ò sut˳. Ts'áu suh, 草草 ʿts'ò ʿts'ò. Ts'áu ts'áu; a careless servant, 粗率喊使喚人 ˏts'ò sut˳ ké' ʿshai fún' ˏyan. Ts'áu suh tih shí hwán jin; a careless manner, 莽撞 ʿmong chong². Máng chwáng, 粗躁 ˏts'ò ts'ò'. Ts'ú ts'áu, 做野浮躁 tsò² ʿyé ˏfau ts'ò'. Tso yé fau ts'áu, 做事莽撞 tsò² sz² ʿmong chong². Tso sz máng chwáng; a careless life, 輕心做生意 ˏheng ˏsam tsò² ˏshang í'. K'ing sin tso sang í; careless of things, 丟撻 ˏtiú t'át˳; "careless stowage invites thieves," 慢藏誨盜 mán² ˏts'ong fúi' tò². Mán tsang hwui táu; a careless scholar, 不羈之士 pat˳ ˏkí ˏchí sz². Puh kí chí sz, 放撻之士 fong' t'át˳ ˏchí sz². Fáng t'áh chí sz, 跅弛之士 t'ok˳ ʿch'í ˏchí sz². T'oh ch'í chí sz; why are you so careless? 做乜唔細心 tsò² mat˳ ˏm sai' ˏsam, 爲乜唔小心 wai² mat˳ ˏm ʿsiú ˏsam, 做乜咁冇子細 tsò² mat˳ kòm' ʿmò ʿtsz sai'; to do things in a careless manner, 曖昧 oi' múi². Ngái mei.

Carelessly, in a careless manner or way, 苟 ʿkau. Kau, 苟且 ʿkau ʿch'é. Kau ts'ié, 隨便 ˏts'ui pín². Sui pien; to do a thing carelessly, 苟且了事 ʿkau ʿch'é ʿliú sz². Kau ts'ié liáu sz, 草草了事 ʿts'ò ʿts'ò ʿliú sz'. Ts'áu ts'áu liáu sz; 唔留心 ˏm ˏlau ˏsam; carelessly offend, 苟犯 ʿkau fán². Kau fán, 輕犯 ˏheng fán². K'ing fán, 隨便撩人 ˏts'ui pín² ˏliú ˏyan. Sui pien liáu jin, 隨便撩犯 ˏts'ui pín² ˏliú fán². Sui pien liáu fán; to sit carelessly, 倨 kü². Kü.

Carelessness, heedlessness, 輕浮 ˏheng ˏfau. K'ing fau, 浮躁 ˏfau ts'ò'. Fau ts'áu, 草草 ʿts'ò ʿts'ò. Ts'áu ts'áu; inattention, 唔留心 ˏm ˏlau ˏsam, 不小心 pat˳ ʿsiú ˏsam. Puh siáu sin, 唔謹慎 ˏm ʿkan shan², 不謹慎 pat˳ ʿkan shan². Puh kin shin; manner without care, 粗躁 ˏts'ò ts'ò'. Ts'ú ts'áu; forgetfulness, 無心機 ˏmò ˏsam ˏkí. Wú sin kí.

Carentane (quarantaine), a papal indulgence, * 天主教王赦罪書 ˏT'ín ʿchü káu' ˏwong shé' tsúi² ˏshü. T'ien chú kiáu hwáng shié tsúi shú.

Caress, to treat with fondness, as a parent a child, 痛惜 t'ung' sik˳. T'ung sih, 痛面 t'ung' mín². T'ung mien, 好痛 ʿhò t'ung'. Háu t'ung, 撫字 ʿfú tsz². Fú tsz, 上相 shéung² séung'. Sháng siáng, 姑息 ˏkú sik˳. Kú sih, 懷抱 ˏwái ʿp'ò. Hwái p'áu, 媞婗 ˏt'ai ˏngai. T'í í, 愛媚 oi' mí². Ngái mei; to caress a child, 痛惜細蚊仔 t'ung' sik˳ sai' ˏman ʿtsai, 懷抱小子 ˏwái ʿp'ò ʿsiú ʿtsz. Hwái p'áu siáu tsz, 上相細蚊仔 shéung² séung' sai' ˏman ʿtsai.

Caress, an act of endearment, 上相者 shéung² séung' ʿché. Sháng siáng ché, 懷抱者 ˏwái ʿp'ò ʿché. Hwái p'áu ché, 痛面之事 t'ung' mín² ˏchí sz². T'ung mien chí sz; to load with caresses, 懷抱不已 ˏwái ʿp'ò pat˳ ʿí. Hwái p'áu puh í, 親嘴不已 ˏts'an ʿtsui pat˳ ʿí. Ts'in tsui puh í, 諂媚不已 ʿch'ím mí² pat˳ ʿí. Chen mei puh í.

Caressed, embraced with affection, 懷抱過 ˏwái ʿp'ò kwo'. Hwái p'áu kwo; treated with affection, 痛惜過 t'ung' sik˳ kwo'. T'ung sih kwo, 上相過 shéung² séung' kwo'. Sháng siáng kwo, 撫字過 ʿfú tsz² kwo'. Fú tsz kwo, 諂媚過 ʿch'ím mí² kwo'. Chen mei kwo.

Caressing, treating with affection, 上相 shéung² séung'. Sháng siáng, 痛惜 t'ung' sik˳. T'ung sih, 懷抱 ˏwái ʿp'ò. Hwái p'áu, 抱愛 ʿp'ò oi'. P'áu ngái.

Caressingly, in a caressing manner, 痛惜然 t'ung' sik˳ ˏín. T'ung sih jen, 上相嗰樣 shéung² séung' ʿkòm yéung². Sháng siáng kán yáng, 懷抱嗰樣 ˏwái ʿp'ò ʿkòm yéung². Hwái p'áu kán yáng.

Caret, a mark (∧) which shows that something has been omitted in the line, which should be read at another place, 添註之號 ˏt'ím chü' ˏchí hò². T'ien chú chí háu.

Cargo, the lading or freight of a ship, 船貨 ˏshün fo'. Ch'uen ho, 船載 ˏshün tsoi'. Ch'uen tsái, 貨物 fo' mat˳. Ho wuh, 船裝之貨 ˏshün ˏchong ˏchí fo'. Ch'uen chwáng chí ho, 船載的貨 ˏshün tsoi' tik˳ fo'. Ch'uen tsái tih ho; lawful cargo, 正項貨 ching' hong² fo'. Ching hiáng ho, 正單貨 ching' ˏtán fo'. Ching tán ho; to send cargo to a ship, 落貨 lok˳ fo'. Loh ho; to go with the cargo, 押貨 áp˳ fo'. Yáh ho; to discharge the cargo, 起貨 ʿhí fo'. K'í ho; to return with a full cargo (to have been lucky in an undertaking), 滿載而歸 ʿmún tsoi' ˏí ˏkwai. Mwán tsái rh kwei.

Cargo-boat 盤艇 ˏp'ún ʿt'eng. Pw'án t'ing, 西瓜扁 ˏsai ˏkwá ʿpín. Sí kwá pien, 大牛嘢瓜 tái² ˏngau ʿná ˏkwá. Tá niú ná kwá, 駁貨艇 pok˳

* 四十過爲一赦.

fo' 'ts'eng. Poh ho t'ing, 駁艇 pok, 'ts'eng.

Cargoose, a water-fowl, 水鳥 'shui 'niú. Shwui niáu.

Cariboo, a quardruped of the stag kind, 鹿類 luk, lui². Luh lui; ditto, the new gold region in Br. Columbia, 加利布金山 Kálípò ,kam ,shán. Kiálípú kin shán.

Carica, papaw, 萬壽果 mán² shau² 'kwo. Wán shau ko, 木瓜 muk, ,kwá. Muh kwá.

Caricature, a figure, in which beauties are concealed and blemishes exaggerated, 詭馬相 'kwai 'má séung'. Kwei má siáng, 古怪畫 'kú kwái' wá². Kú kwái hwá, 趣緻畫 ts'ü' chí' wá². Ts'ü chí hwá, 奇形怪相 ,k'í ,ying kwái' séung'. K'í hing kwái siáng; a description, in which &c., 嘲笑帖 ,cháu siú' t'íp,. Cháu siáu t'ieh, 戲弄帖 hí' lung² t'íp,. Hí lung t'ieh, 譏帖 ,kí t'íp,. Kí t'ieh, 誚帖 ts'iú' t'íp,. Ts'iáu t'ieh.

Caricature, to make or draw a caricature, 畫詭馬相 wák, 'kwai 'má séung'. Hwáh kwei má siáng, 畫古怪相 wák, 'kú kwái' séung'. Hwáh kú kwái siáng, 畫趣緻畫 wák, ts'ü' chí' wá². Hwáh ts'ü chí hwá, 畫譏誚畫 wák, ,kí ts'iú' wá². Hwáh kí ts'iáu hwá, 作嘲笑帖 tsok, ,cháu siú' t'íp,. Tsoh cháu siáu t'ieh.

Caricaturing, making ridiculous by grotesque resemblance, 畫詭馬相 wák, 'kwai 'má séung'. Hwáh kwei má siáng, 畫古怪相 wák, 'kú kwái' séung'. Hwáh kú kwái siáng, 畫譏誚相 wák, ,kí ts'iú' séung'. Hwáh kí ts'iáu siáng.

Caricaturist 詭馬畫工 'kwai 'má wá² ,kung. Kwei má hwá kung.

Caricous, resembling a fig, 無花菓嘅 ,mò ,fá 'kwo ké', 無花菓的 ,mò ,fá 'kwo tik,. Wú hwá ko tih, 類似無花菓 lui² 'ts'z ,mò ,fá 'kwo. Lui sz wú hwá ko.

Caries, an ulcer of a bone, 枯骨 ,fú kwat,. K'ú kuh, 爛骨 lán² kwat,. Lán kuh, 臭骨 ch'au' kwat,. Ch'au kuh.

Carillon, a little bell, 鍾仔 ,chung 'tsai. Chung tsz; a simple air in music, 一只歌 yat, chek, ,ko. Yih chih ko, 一首詩 yat, 'shau ,shí. Yih shau shí.

Carinate, } shaped like the keel of a ship, 類乎船
Carinated, } 脊 lui² ,ú ,shün tsek,. Lui hú ch'uen tsih, 好似船脊 'hò 'ts'z ,shün tsek,. Háu sz ch'uen tsih.

Cariole, a small open carriage, 小車 'siú ,kü. Siáu kü, 無喙車 ,mò 'k'am ,kü. Wú k'in kü.

Cariosity, mortification, or ulceration of a bone, 骨爛症 kwat, lán² ching'. Kuh lán ching, 骨之枯 kwat, ,chí ,fú. Kuh chí k'ú.

Carious, ulcerated, as a bone, 枯 ,fú. K'ú, 爛 lán². Lán; a carious tooth, 爛牙 lán² ,ngá. Lán yá, 壞牙 wái² ,ngá. Hwái yá.

Cark, care, 思慮 ,sz lü². Sz lü; cark and care, 掛慮 kwá' lü². Kwá lü.

Carle, a rude, brutal man, 躁暴的人 ts'ò' pò² tik, ,yan. Ts'áu páu tih jin.

Carline, } a piece of timber in a ship, ranging fore
Carling, } and aft, from one deck beam to another, 船梁 ,shün ,léung. Ch'uen liáng; carline knees, 狗脾撐 'kau 'pí ch'áng'.

Carline-thistle 草名 'ts'ò ,meng. Ts'áu ming.

Carlish, } see Churlish.
Carlishness, }

Carman, a man whose occupation is to drive a cart, 車夫 ,ch'é ,fú. Ch'é fú.

Carminative, expelling wind from the body, 驅風的 ,k'ü ,fung tik,. K'ü fung tih, 去風嘅 hü' ,fung ké'; warming, 煖胄的 'nün wai² tik,. Nwán wei tih; antispasmodic, 舒筋藥 ,shü ,kan yéuk,. Shú kin yoh.

Carminative, a medicine which tends to expel wind, 去風藥 hü' ,fung yéuk,. K'ü fung yoh, 驅風藥 ,k'ü ,fung yéuk,. K'ü fung yoh.

Carmine, a beautiful lake-red color, used by painters, 金魚紅 ,kam ,ü ,hung. Kin yú hung, 洋紅 (?) ,yéung ,hung. Yáng hung.

Carnage, slaughter, 殺戮 shát, luk,. Sháh luh, 肆殺 sz' shát,. Sz sháh, 肆行殺戮 sz' ,hang shát, luk,. Sz hang sháh luh, 亂殺 lün² shát,. Lwán sháh, 混殺 wan² shát,. Hwan sháh, 大殺 tái² shát,. Tá sháh; the carnage lasted for three days, 亂殺三日 lün² shát, ,sám yat,. Lwán sháh sán jih; the carnage continued through the whole night, 成夜亂殺 ,shing yé² lün² shát,. Ching yé lwán sháh, 混殺一夜 wan² shát, yat, yé². Hwan sháh yih yé; the carnage lasted until the city was filled with corpses, 殺人盈城 shát, ,yan ,ying ,shing. Sháh jin ying ching; the carnage was so great as to float a pestle, 血流標杵 hüt, ,lau ,piú 'ch'ü. Hiueh liú piáu ch'ú.

Carnal, pertaining to flesh, 肉的 yuk, tik,. Juh tih, 肉嘅 yuk, ké'; sensual, 慾的 yuk, tik,. Yuh tih, 慾嘅 yuk, ké', 嗜慾的 shí² yuk, tik,. Shí yuh tih, 私慾的 ,sz yuk, tik,. Sz yuh tih; depraved, 邪 ,ts'é. Sié, 惡 ok,. Ngoh, 歪 ,wái. Wái, 壞 wái². Hwái; carnal desires, 肉慾 yuk, yuk,. Juh yuh, 私慾 ,sz yuk,. Sz yuh, 嗜慾 shí² yuk,. Shí yuh, 淫慾 ,yam yuk,. Yin yuh, 色慾 shik, yuk,. Sih yuh, 人欲 ,yan yuk,. Jin yuh, 邪慾 ,ts'é yuk,. Sié yuh; a carnal mind, 邪心 ,ts'é ,sam. Sié sin, 邪私 ,ts'é ,sz. Sié sz; carnal eyes, 肉眼 yuk, 'ngán. Juh yen, 慾眼 yuk, 'ngán. Juh yen; carnal thoughts, 邪意 ,ts'é í'. Sié í. 邪思 ,ts'é ,sz. Sié sz. 衰思 ,ts'é ,sz. Sié sz; carnal intercourse, 交媾 ,káu kau². Kiáu kau, 媾合 kau' hòp,. Kau hoh, 媾精 kau' ,tseng. Kau tsing; carnal mirth, 淫樂* ,yam lok,. Yin loh.

Carnal-minded, wordly minded, 邪心 ,ts'é ,sam. Sié sin, 溺世 nik, shai'. Nih shí, 任縱私慾

* Carnal, that which has been accomplished by human skill or ingenuity, 2. Cor. 1, 12 and 17; that which is impotent, 2. Chr. 32, 8, 2 Cor. 10. 4; that which is corrupt and subject to the infirmities of nature, Rom. 7, 14; carnal minded, Rom. 8, 5, 6 and 7, 2. Cor. 10, 3, Rom. 73, 13; James 3, 16, Judae 19.

yam² tsung' ˌsz yukₙ. Jin tsung sz yuh, 放縱私慾 fong' tsung' ˌsz yukₙ. Fáng tsung sz yuh.

Carnal-mindedness, grossness of mind, 邪心 ˌts'é ˌsam. Sié sin, 邪意 ˌts'é ˋí. Sié í, 私心 ˌsz ˌsam. Sz sin, 淫心 ˌyam ˌsam. Yin sin, 色心 shikₙ ˌsam. Sih sin, 俗心 tsukₙ ˌsam. Suh sin.

Carnalism, the indulgence of carnal appetites, 從私慾 ˌts'ung ˌsz yukₙ. Ts'ung sz yuh, 從肉慾 ˌts'ung yukₙ yukₙ. Ts'ung juh yuh.

Carnalist, one given to the indulgence of sensual appetites, 從私慾者 ˌts'ung ˌsz yukₙ ˋché. Ts'ung sz yuh ché, 淫慾者 ˌyam yukₙ ˋché. Yin yuh ché, 淫公 ˌyam ˌkung. Yin kung, 好色嘅人 hò' shikₙ ké' ˌyan, 色蟲 shikₙ ˌch'ung. Sih ch'ung.

Carnality, fleshly lust, 肉慾 yukₙ yukₙ. Juh yuk, 私慾 ˌsz yukₙ. Sz yuh; love of sensual pleasures, 好色者 hò' shikₙ ˋché. Háu sih ché, 嗜色之事 shí² shikₙ ˌchí sz². Shí sih chí sz.

Carnalize, to make carnal, 使存邪心 ˋsz ˌts'ün ˌts'é ˌsam. Shí ts'un sié sin, 俾從邪淫 ˋpí ˌts'ung ˌts'é ˌyam. Pí ts'ung sié yin, 俾學邪淫 ˋpí hokₙ ˌts'é ˌyam. Pí hioh sié yin, 壞人心 wái² ˌyan ˌsam. Hwái jin sin.

Carnally, in a carnal manner, 肉慾 yukₙ yukₙ. Juh yuh, 私慾 ˌsz yukₙ. Sz yuh; carnally minded, 從私慾的 ˌts'ung ˌsz yukₙ tikₙ. Ts'ung sz yuh tih, 肆從私欲 sz' ˌts'ung ˌsz yukₙ. Sz ts'ung sz yuh, 任從私欲 yam² ˌts'ung ˌsz yukₙ. Jin ts'ung sz yuh, 肆行淫慾 sz' ˌhang ˌyam yukₙ. Shí hang yin yuh, 妄從邪心 ˋmong ˌts'ung ˌts'é ˌsam. Wáng ts'ung sié sin.

Carnation, flesh color, 肉色 yukₙ shikₙ. Juh sih, 赤色 ch'ikₙ shikₙ. Ch'ih sih, 赭 ˋché. Ché, 奭 shikₙ. Shih, 赩 ch'ikₙ. Ch'ih; a carnation or cinnabar color, 丹 ˌtán. Tán, 聰 ˌts'ung. Ts'ung; carnation pigment, 赭色 ˋché shikₙ. Ché sih; a kind of carnation, 赬 ˌching. Ching, 䜌 ˋsham. Shin, 赧 ˋnán. Nán; carnation flower, 瞿麥 ˌk'ü makₙ. K'ü meh, 大菊 tái² kukₙ. Tá kiuh, 麥句薑 makₙ kü' ˌkéung. Meh kü kiáng.

Carnationed, made like carnation color, 整赤色 ˋching ch'ikₙ shikₙ. Ching ch'ih sih, 染赤色 ˋim ch'ikₙ shikₙ. Yen ch'ih sih, 上赤色 ˋshéung ch'ikₙ shikₙ. Sháng ch'ih sih.

Carnelion, a red or flesh-colored silicious stone, a variety of chalcedony, 瑪瑙 ˋmá ˋnò. Má náu.

Carneous, fleshy, 肉嘅 yukₙ ké'.

Carney, a disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furred, that they cannot eat, 馬口症 ˋmá ˋhau ching'. Má k'au ching.

Carnify, to form flesh, 成肉 ˌshing yukₙ. Ching juh, 生肉 ˌshang yukₙ. Sang juh.

Carnival, a festival celebrated with merriment and revelry in Rom. Cath. countries during the week [illegible] Lent, 戒肉節 kái' yukₙ tsítₙ. Kiái juh tsíeh, [illegible] 肉節 ts'z yukₙ tsítₙ. Ts'z juh tsieh, 扮古怪節 pán² ˋk[illegible] kwai' tsítₙ. Pá[illegible] kú kwái tsie[illegible], 扮[illegible]馬節 pán² ˋkwai ˋmá tsítₙ. Pán kwei má tsieh, 天主教詭馬節 T'ínchükáu ˋkwai ˋmá tsítₙ. T'ienchúkiáu kwei má tsieh.

Carnivora, an order of animals which subsist on flesh, 食肉獸類 shikₙ yukₙ shau² lui². Shih juh shau lui.

Carnivorous, feeding on flesh, 食肉嘅 shikₙ yukₙ ké' 食肉的 shikₙ yukₙ tikₙ; carnivorous animals, 食肉類 shikₙ yukₙ lui². Shih juh lui.

Carnosity, a little fleshy excrescence, 小肉瘤 ˋsiú yukₙ ˌlau. Siáu juh liú.

Carnous, } fleshy, see Carneous.
Carnose, }

Carab 樹名 shü² ˌmeng. Shú ming.

Caroche, a carriage of pleasure, 華馬車 ˌwá ˋmá ˌch'é. Hwá má ch'é.

Carol, a song, 歌 ˌko. Ko; a song of devotion, 聖詩 shing' ˌshí. Shing shí.

Carol, to sing, 唱 ch'éung'. Ch'áng, 歌 ˌko. Ko, 謳歌 ˌau ˌko. Ngau ko.

Carol, to praise or celebrate in song, 歌頌 ˌko tsung². Ko sung, 唱歌 ch'éung' ˌko, 唱聖詩 ch'éung' shing' ˌshí. Ch'áng shing shí.

Caroling, a song of praise or devotion, 頌歌 tsung² ˌko. Sung ko, 頌詩 tsung² ˌshí. Sung shí. 聖詩 shing' ˌshí. Shing shí.

Caromel, a smell exhaled by burned sugar, 燒糖臭味 ˌshiú ˌt'ong ch'au' mí². Sháu t'áng ch'au wí.

Carotid arteries 頸脈管 ˋkeng makₙ ˋkún. King meh kwán.

Carousal, a feast or banquet, 酒宴 ˋtsau ín'. Tsiú yen, 暢飲 ch'éung' ˋyam. Ch'áng yin.

Carouse, a drinking match, 大飲友 tái² ˋyam ˋyau. Tá yin yú, 大飲班 tái² ˋyam ˌpán. Tá yin pán; a full draught of liquor, 大飲一場 tái² ˋyam yatₙ ˌch'éung. Tá yin yih ch'áng; to spend the night in a carouse, 宵夜 ˌsiú yé². Siáu yé.

Carouser, a drinker, 酒仙 ˋtsau ˌsín. Tsiú sien, 酒友 ˋtsau ˋyau. Tsiú yú; a bachanalian, 爛酒佬 lán² ˋtsau ˋlò. Lán tsiú láu.

Carousing, drinking hard, 暢飲 ch'éung' ˋyam. Ch'áng yin, 樂飲 lokₙ ˋyam. Loh yin.

Carp, to censure or find fault without reason, 彈人 ˌt'án ˌyan. T'án jin, 辯不是 pín² patₙ shí². Pien puh shí, 議ˋí. Í, 非議 ˌfí ˋí. Fí í, 彈論 ˌt'án lun². T'án lun; to carp at, 講橫講掂 ˋkong ˌwáng ˋkong tím².

Carp, a species of cyprinus, 鯉 ˋlí, 鯉魚 ˋlí ˌü. Lí yú; ditto, with dark red fins and large, 芙蓉鯉 ˌfú ˌyung ˋlí. Fú yung lí; ditto greenish brown, 綠鯉 lukₙ ˋlí. Luh lí; ditto with reddish fins and whitish brown body, 塘鯉 ˌt'ong ˋlí. T'áng lí; red ditto, 赤鯉 ch'ikₙ ˋlí. Ch'ih lí, 元駒 ˌün ˌk'ü. Yuen k'ü; white ditto, 白騏 pákₙ ˌk'í. Peh k'í; ditto, with black tail, broad body and head somewhat emarginate, 黑鯉 hakₙ ˋlí. Heh lí; ditto, greenish and red tail, 海鯉 ˋhoi ˋlí. Hái lí, 赤尾鯉 ch'ikₙ ˋmí ˋlí. Ch'ih wí lí; ditto, with red tail, angular body, and notched spines, 上海鱗 Shéung² ˋhoi lápₙ. Sháng hái láh; ditto, red-

dish green, with red caudal and pectoral fins, 火鯉 ʻfo ʻlí. Ho lí; ditto, with dark brown fins, blunt body and serrated spine, 縮骨鯽 shuk, kwat, tsik,. Shuh kuh tsih; ditto, broad body, angular, light green. and very small mouth, 屐魚 k'ek, ,ü. K'ih yú; ditto, yellowish red, ventral before dorsal, and reddish banded tail, 金鯽 ,kam tsik,. Kin tsih; a species of carp, 鮯 kòp,. Koh, 鯪 ,ling. Ling, 鰡 yau'. Yú.

Carpal, pertaining to the wrist, 腕 嘅 ʻún ké'; carpal bones, 腕骨 ʻún kwat,. Wán kuh, 碎骨 sui' kwat,. Sui kuh.

Carpathian, pertaining to the Carpates, 加耳巴地嶺嘅 káipátí ʻleng ké'.

Carpel, } a small seed vessel or pericarp, that is
Carpellum, } one of a group, produced by a single flower, 壳仔 hok, ʻtsai.

Carpenter, an artificer who works in timber, 木匠 muk, tséung². Muh tsiáng, 木工 muk, ,kung. Muh kung; a carpenter's line, 墨斗線 mak, ʻtau sín'. Meh tau sien, 彈墨線 ,t'án mak, sín'. T'án meh sien, 繩墨 ,shing mak,. Shing meh, 準繩 ʻchun ,shing. Chun shing; a carpenter's square, 矩 ʻkü. Kü, 曲尺 huk, ch'ek,. K'iuh ch'ih; carpenter's compasses, 木匠規 muk, tséung² ,kw'ai. Muh tsiáng kw'ei; carpenter's tools, 木匠器具 muk, tséung² hí' kü². Muh tsiáng k'í kü.

Carpentry, the art of cutting, framing, and joining timber, in the construction of buildings, 木匠之工藝 muk, tséung² ,chí ,kung ngai². Muh tsiáng chí kung í; the work of a carpenter, 木匠嘅工夫 muk, tséung² ké' ,kung ,fú. Muh tsiáng tih kung fú, 剮 tok,. Toh.

Carper, one who carps, 彈人者 ,t'án ,yan ʻché. T'án jin ché, 議人者 ʻí ,yan ʻché. Í jin ché, 墨斗線 mak, ʻtau sín'. Meh tau sien, 好辯駁嘅 hò' pín² pok, ké'.

Carpet, a covering for floors, tables, stairs &c., 毡 ,chín. Chen, 氈 ,chín. Chen; a carpet for the floor, 地氈 tí² ,chín. Tí chen, 鋪地氈 ,p'ò tí² ,chín. P'u tí chen, 氆氈 ,k'iú ,siú. K'iáu siáu; foreign carpets, 洋氈 ,yéung ,chín. Yáng chen; a fine hairy carpet, 細絨氈 sai' ,yung ,chín. Sí jung chen, 幼細絨氈 yau' sai' ,yung ,chín. Yú sí jung chen; to be on the carpet (to be under consideration), 現在商議此事 ín² tsoi² ,shéung ʻí ʻts'z sz². Yen tsái sháng í ts'z sz; to spread a carpet on the ground, 鋪氈落地 ,p'ò ,chín lok, tí². P'ú chen loh tí, 鋪氈於地 ,p'ò ,chín ,ü tí². Pú chín yú tí.

Carpet, to cover with a carpet, 俾氈鋪 ʻpí ,chín ,p'ò. Pí chen p'ú, 蓋以氈 k'oi' ʻí ,chín.

Carpet-strip, the piece under a door, 氈條 ,chín ,t'iú. Chen t'iáu, 氈仔 ,chín ʻtsai, 門氈 ,mún ,chín. Mun chen.

Carpet-walk, a walk on smooth turf, 逛綠茵 kwong² luk, ,yan, 遊綠茵之地 ,yau luk, ,yan ,chí tí². Yú luh yin chí tí.

Carpeted, covered with a carpet, 蓋以氈 k'oi' ʻí ,chín. K'ái í chen, 以氈鋪過 ʻí ,chín ,p'ò kwo'. Í chen p'ú kwo.

Carpeting, cloth for carpets, 氈 ,chín. Chen, 毯 ʻt'ám. T'án, 粗絨 ,ts'ò ,yung. Ts'ú jung.

Carping, censorious, 彈人嘅 ,t'án ,yan ké', 議人的 ʻí ,yan tik,. Í jin tih; caviling, 辯駁 pín² pok,. Pien poh, 强辭 ,k'éung ,ts'z. K'iáng ts'z; captious, 好爭嘅 hò' ,cháng ké'.

Carpmeals, a kind of coarse cloth made in England, 粗絨 ,ts'ò ,yung. Ts'ú jung.

Carpolite, a petrefaction of fruit, 變石之菓 pín' shek, ʻchí ʻkwo. Pien shih chí ko; ditto of seed, 變石之仁者 pín' shek, ,chí ,yan ʻché. Pien shih chí jin ché.

Carpologist, one who describes fruits, 博菓之士 pok, ʻkwo ,chí sz². Poh ko chí sz.

Carpology, a description of fruits, 博菓錄 pok, ʻkwo luk,. Poh ko luh, 菓子錄 ʻkwo ʻtsz luk,. Ko tsz luh, 菓實詳註 ʻkwo shat, ,ts'éung chü². Ko shih ts'iáng chú, 菓實詳解 ʻkwo shat, ,ts'éung ʻkái. Ko shih ts'iáng kiái.

Carpus, the wrist, 腕 ʻún. Wán, 手腕 ʻshau ʻún. Shau wán.

Carrat, see Carat.

Carraway 小茴香 ʻsiú ,úi ,héung. Siáu hwui hiáng, 莞茜 ,ün ,sai. Yuen sui, 大茴香 tái² ,úi ,héung. Tá hwui hiáng, 眞防風 ,chan ,fong ,fung. Chin fáng fung; oil of carraway, 茴油 ,úi ,yau. Hwui yú, 大茴香油 tái² ,úi ,héung ,yau. Tá hwui hiáng yú.

Carrel, } an arrow used in the crossbow, 弩箭 ,nò
Quarrel, } tsín'. Nú tsien.

Carriage, the act of carrying, 担 ,tám. Tán, 擔 ,tám. Tán, 挑者 ,t'iú ʻché. T'iáu ché, 負者 fú² ʻché. Fú ché, 駄者 ,mé ʻché; a coach, chariot or elegant vehicle, 一乘車 yat, ,shing ,kü (,ch'é). Yih ching kü (ch'é), 車乘 ,kü shing². Kü ching, 路 lò². Lú, 輅 lò². Lú, 輅 kok,. Koh, 軲 ,fú. K'ú, 輶 輶 ,yéung sui². Yáng sui, 輿 ,k'ü. K'ü, 輦 陶 車 ʻlo ,lán ,kü. Lo lán kü; the emperor's carriage, 大輅 tái² lò². Tá lú, 玉輅 yuk, lò². Yuh lú, 車輦 ,kü ʻlím. Kü lien, 御輦 ü² ʻlím. Yú lien, 鑾輿 ,lün ,ü. Liuen yú; a field carriage, 下澤 há² ,chák,. Hiá tseh, 牛車 ,ngau ,kü. Niú kü; a basket carriage, 籐車 ,t'ang ,kü. T'ang kü, 籃輿 ,lám ,ü. Lán yú; a carriage for sleeping in, 睡車 shui² ,kü. Shwui kü, 輬 ,léung. Liáng, 輓 ʻwan. Hwan; a small carriage, 小馬車 ʻsiú ʻmá ,ch'é. Siáu má ch'é, 輧 ,p'ín. P'ien; a carriage drawn by men, 輦 ʻlím. Lien; took his mother in a carriage, 以車輦母 ʻí ,kü ʻlím ʻmò. Í kü lien mú; how unusual was the Duke's carriage! 異乎公路 i² ,ú ,kung lò². Í hú kung lú; a carriage-box, 車箱 ,kü ,séung. Kü s... ,, 牝服 ʻp'an fuk,. P'in fuh; a gun carriage, 炮架 p'áu' ká'. P'áu kiá, 炮車 p'áu' ,kü. P'áu kü; a railway carriage, 鐵路車 t'it, lò² ,kü. T'ieh lu kü; the price or expense of the carriage of goods,

載脚 tsoi' kéuk, 裝脚 ˏchong kéuk. Chwáng kioh, 運脚 wan² kéuk. Yun kioh, 搬貨脚 ˏpún fo' kéuk. Pwán ho kioh; ditto by water, 水脚 ʿshui kéuk. Shwui kioh; carriage by land, 担脚 ˏtám kéuk. Tán kioh, 担工錢 ˏtám ˏkung ˏts'ín. Tán kung ts'ien, 挑運 ˏt'iú wan². T'iáu yun; ditto by water, 船裝的 ˏshün ˏchong tik. Ch'uen chwáng tih, 船載的 ˏshün tsoi' tik. Ch'uen tsái tih; carriage, gait or deportment, 舉止 ʿkü ʿchí. Kü chí, 容止 ˏyung ʿchí. Yung chí, 規模 ˏkw'ai ˏmò. Kw'ei mú, 品格 ʿpan kak. Pin keh; a dignified carriage, as assumed by the gentry, 大方 tái² ˏfong. Tá fáng, 方家舉止 ˏfong ˏká ʿkü ʿchí. Fáng kiá kü chí; a proud carriage, 昂首 ˏngong ʿshau. Ngáng shau, 驕態 ˏkiú t'ái'. Kiáu t'ái; graceful carriage, 丰裁 ˏfung ˏts'oi. Fung ts'ái, 態度 t'ái' tò². T'ái tú, 丰儀 ˏfung ˏí. Fung í, 儀容 ˏí ˏyung. Í yung; the graceful carriage of women, 態度娉婷 t'ái' tò² ˏp'ing ˏt'ing. T'ái tú p'ing ting; a good carriage, 懿態 í' t'ái'. Í t'ái, 美態 ʿmí t'ái'. Wí t'ái, 態度從容 t'ái' tò² ˏsung ˏyung. T'ái tú sung yung.

Carriage-horse, a horse kept for drawing a carriage, 拖車馬 ˏt'o ˏch'é ʿmá. T'o ch'é má.

Carriage-house 馬車房 ʿmá ˏch'é ˏfong. Má ch'é fáng, 馬庫 ʿmá fú'. Má k'ú.

Carriage-maker 輿人 ˏü ˏyan. Yú jin, 車工 ˏkü ˏkung. Kü kung, 車匠 ˏkü tséung². Kü tsiáng.

Carrick-bend, a particular kind of knot, 扁結 ʿpín kít. Pien kieh.

Carried, borne on the shoulder, 担過 ˏtám kwo'. Tán kwo, 挑過 ˏt'iú kwo'. T'iáu kwo, 肩過 ˏkín kwo'. Kien kwo; ditto on the back 貯過 ˏmé kwo', 負過 fú² kwo'. Fú kwo, 背過 púi' kwo'. Pei kwo, 馱過 ˏt'o kwo'. T'o kwo; ditto on the head, 戴過 tái' kwo'. Tái kwo, 頂過 ʿteng kwo'. Ting kwo; ditto in the hand, 拈過 ˏním kwo'. Nien kwo, 帶過 tái' kwo'. Tái kwo, 擰過 ˏning kwo'. Ning kwo; ditto under the arm, 挾過 híp₂ kwo'. Hieh kwo, 挾持過 híp₂ ˏch'í kwo'. Hieh ch'í kwo; conveyed, 運過 wan² kwo'. Yun kwo, 盤過 ˏp'ún kwo'. Pw'án kwo, 盤運過 ˏp'ún wan² kwo'. Pw'án yun kwo, 輿過 ˏü kwo'.

Carrier, one who carries, 挑夫 ˏt'iú ˏfú. T'iáu fú, 担工 ˏtám ˏkung. Tán kung, 抬工 ˏt'oi ˏkung. T'ái kung, 担擔佬 ˏtám tám' ʿlò. Tán tán láu, 担擔 ˏtám tám'. Tán tán, 担野喊 ˏtám ʿyé ké', 咕哩 ˏkú ˏlí, 托工 t'ok ˏkung. T'oh kung; a letter-carrier, 帶信喊人 tái' sun' ké' ˏyan, 跑差 ʿp'áu ˏch'ái. P'áu ch'ái.

Carrier-pigeon, a pigeon that conveys letters from place to place, 傳書鴿 ˏch'ün ˏshü kòp. Ch'uen shú koh.

Carrion, the dead and putrefying body or flesh of animals, 臭屍 ch'au' ˏshí. Ch'au shí, 臭肉 ch'au' yuk₂. Ch'áu juh, 腐肉 fú² yuk₂. Fú juh, 敗肉 pái² yuk₂. Pái juh; a worthless woman, 爛婦 lán² ʿfú. Lán fú; carrion-crow, 屍鴉 ˏshí ˏá. Shí yá.

Carrion, relating to dead and putrefying carcasses, 屍喊 ˏshí ké'. 屍的 ˏshí tik. Shí tih, 臭肉的 ch'au' yuk₂ tik. Ch'au juh tih.

Carronade 壳碼炮 hok ʿmá p'áu'. Koh má p'áu.

Carroon, a rent received for the privilege of driving a cart, 車牌規 ˏkü ˏp'ái ˏkw'ai. Kü p'ái kw'ei.

Carrot, red, 紅蘿蔔 ˏhung ˏlo pak₂. Hung lo pih; yellow ditto, 黃蘿蔔 ˏwong ˏlo pak₂. Hwáng lo pih.

Carroty, like a carrot in color, 紅蘿蔔嗰色 ˏhung ˏlo pak₂ ʿkòm shik. Hung lo pih kán sih; carroty hair, 紅毛 ˏhung ˏmò. Hung máu.

Carrows, strolling gamesters, 遊賭仔 ˏyau ʿtò ʿtsai. Yú tú tsz.

Carry, to, on the shoulder, 担 ˏtám. Tán, 擔 ˏtám. Tán, 挑 ˏt'iú. T'iáu, 抬 ˏt'oi. T'ái, 扛 ˏkong. Káng, 肩 ˏkín. Kien, 拘 ˏho. Ho, 拘 ˏho. Ho, 荷 ho². Ho, 揭 k'ít. K'ieh, 捌 t'ik. T'ih, 揵 kín'. Kien, 揵 ˏlín. Lien, 頏 hong². Hiáng, 揭 kít₂. Kieh; to carry on the back, 負 fú². Fú, 背 púi'. Pei, 背負 púi' fú². Pei fú, 馱 ˏt'o. T'o, 佗 ˏt'o. T'o, 纏 ˏséung. Siáng, 貯 ˏmé; to carry on the head, 戴 tái'. Tái, 頂 ʿteng. Ting, 托 t'ok. T'oh; to carry under the arm, 挾 híp₂. Hieh, 挾持 híp₂ ˏch'í. Hieh ch'í; to carry in the hand, 帶 tái'. Tái, 拈 ˏním. Nien, 擰 ˏning. Ning, 揵 ʿlín. Lien, 挽 ʿwán. Wán, 提 ˏt'ai. T'í, 提挈 ˏt'ai k'ít. T'í k'ieh, 攜 ˏkw'ai. Kw'ei; to carry secretly, for the purpose of smuggling, 夾 káp. Kiáh, 夾帶 káp tái'; to carry in the bosom, 懷抱 ˏwái ʿp'ò. Hwái p'áu, 擁抱 ʿyung ʿp'ò. Yung p'áu; to carry in the arms, as a child, 抱 ʿp'ò. P'áu, 懷抱 ˏwái ʿp'ò. Hwái p'áu, 擁抱 ʿyung ʿp'ò. Yung p'áu; to carry on the back, as a baby, 貯 ˏmé; ditto, as animals, 馱 ˏt'o. T'o, 馱負 ˏt'o fú². T'o fú; to carry between two, 抬 ˏt'oi. T'ái, 扛 ˏkong. Káng, 扛抬 ˏkong ˏt'oi. Káng t'ái; to carry on the end of a stick or pole, 挑 ˏt'iú. T'iáu; to carry with a beam, 担挑 ˏtám ˏt'iú. Tán t'iáu; to convey, as a sound is carried is the air, 帶 tái'. Tái, 送 sung'. Sung, 傳 ˏch'ün. Ch'uen; to effect, 成 ˏshing. Ching, 成就 ˏshing tsau². Ching tsiú, 成及 ˏshing k'ap₂. Ching kih, 體行 ʿt'ai ˏhang. T'í hang; to gain, as an object, 得 tak. Teh, 成 ˏshing. Ching; to carry a point, 贏 ˏyeng. Ying, 勝 shing'. Shing; to face through, 勁行 king' ˏhang. King hang; to urge, impel &c., 勉 ʿmín. Mien, 催促 ˏts'ui ts'uk. Ts'ui ts'uh; to bear, as a flag, 帶 tái'. Tái; to imply or import, 意是 í' shí². Í shí, 意係 í' hai². Í hí, 意明係 í' ˏming hai². Í ming hí, 顯藏 ʿhín ˏts'ong. Hien tsáng; to contain, 包涵 ˏpáu ˏhám. Páu hán; to extend or continue in time, 連 ˏlín. Lien, 繼 kai'. Kí, 至 chí'. Chí, 歷 lik. Lih; to extend in space 至 chí'. Chí, 致 chí'. Chí, 極 kik. Kih; to support or sustain, 扶 ˏfú. Fú, 幫 ˏpong. Páng, 幫助 ˏpong cho². Páng tsú, 扶助 ˏfú cho². Fú tsú, 扶持 ˏfú ˏch'í. Fú ch'í; to bear or produce, as trees, 結 kít. Kieh;

to manage or transact, 做 tsò². Tso; to carry one's self, to behave, 行爲 ˏhang ˏwai. Hang wei, 舉動 ʿkü tung². Kü tung; to remove, lead or drive, 押去 áp, hü'. Yáh k'ü; to cause to go, 使去 ʿshai hü'. Shí k'ü; to transport, to affect with extraordinary impressions on the mind, 鼓動 ʿkú tung². Kú tung, 鼓舞 ʿkú ʿmò. Kú wú, 動 tung². Tung; to fetch and bring, 挧來 ˏning ˏloi. Ning lái, 帶來 tái' ˏloi. Tái lái; to obtain possession of by force, 搶奪 ʿts'éung tüt₂. Ts'iáng toh, 贏 ˏyeng. Ying, 勝 shing'. Shing, 奪 tüt₂. Toh, 獲 wok₂. Hwoh, 佔據 chím' kü². Chen kü; carry this box, 担呢箇箱 ˏtám ˏní ko' ˏséung. Tán ní ko siáng; to entrap and carry off girls, 拐帶人口 ʿkwái tái' ˏyan ʿhau. Kwái tái jin k'au; to carry goods to the fair, 担貨趁墟 ˏtám fo' ch'an' ˏhü. Tán ho ch'in hü, 走四墟 ʿtsau sz' ˏhü. Tsau sz hü; to carry one to jail, 押送監 áp, sung' ˏkám. Yáh sung kien, 押監去 áp, ˏkám hü'. Yáh kien k'ü; to carry a horse into a stable, 帶馬入馬房 tái' ʿmá yap₂ ʿmá ˏfong. Tái má jih má fáng, 帶翻隻馬入馬房 tái' ˏfán chek₂ ʿmá yap₂ ʿmá ˏfong. Tái fán chih má jih má fáng, 帶馬回廐 tái' ʿmá ˏúi kau'. Tái má hwui kiú; to carry one's self, 舉動 ʿkü tung². Kü tung, 動作 tung² tsok₂. Tung tsoh, 行爲 ˏhang ˏwai. Hang wei; he carries himself well, 他行爲好 ˏt'á ˏhang ˏwai ʿhò. T'á hang wei háu; this wall must be carried thus far, 此幅牆起開到彼 ʿts'z fuk₂ ˏts'éung ʿhí ˏhoi tò' ʿpí. Ts'z fuh ts'iáng k'í k'ái táu pí; to carry a jest too far, 戲言太多 hí' ˏín t'ái' ˏto. Hí yen t'ái to, 詼諧太過 ˏfúi ˏhái t'ái' kwo'. Kwei hiái t'ái kwo, 笑話太甚 siú' wá² t'ái' sham². Siáu hwá t'ái shin; he never carries money about him, 常時無銀喺身嚟 ˏshéung ˏshí ˏmò ˏngan ʿhai ˏshan ˏlai, 常無携銀 ˏshéung ˏmò ˏkw'ai ˏngan. Cháng wú kw'ei yin; to carry a price, 價昂 ká' ˏngong. Kiá ngáng, 價高 ká' ˏkò. Kiá káu; to carry the prize, 奪標 tüt₂ ˏpiú. Toh piáu; to carry a mind worthy of praise, 寬心 ˏfún ˏsam. Kwán sin, 胸襟廣闊 ˏhung ˏk'am ʿkwong fút₂. Hiung k'in kwáng kw'oh; to carry a burden, 担擔 ˏtám tám'. Tán tán; to carry one to the grave, 抬棺去葬 ˏt'oi ˏkún hü' tsong'. T'ái kwán k'ü tsáng, 運柩去葬 wan² kau' hü' tsong'. Yun kiú k'ü tsáng; to carry to and fro, 搬運 ˏpún wan². Pwán yun, 抬來抬去 ˏt'oi ˏloi ˏt'oi hü'. T'ái lái t'ái k'ü; to carry the case, 打贏官司 ʿtá ˏyeng ˏkún ˏsz. Tá ying kwán sz, 勝訟 shing' tsung². Shing sung; to carry a town, 攻獲城池 ˏkung wok₂ ˏshing ˏch'í. Kung hwoh ching ch'i, 佔據城垣 chím' kü' ˏshing ˏún. Chen kü ching hiuen, 奪獲城 tüt₂ wok₂ ˏshing. Toh hwoh ching; to carry fruits, 担生果 ˏtám ˏshang ʿkwo. Tán sang ko; to carry one's head high, 翹首 ˏk'iú ʿshau. K'iáu shau, 昂首 ˏngong ʿshau. Ngáng shau, 昂頭 ˏngong ˏt'au. Ngáng t'au, 昂 ˏngong. Ngáng, 頊 ngok₂. Ngoh; to carry it fair with one, 與閒待人 hing' náu² toi² ˏyan. Hing náu tái jin, 厚禮待人 hau² ʿlai toi² ˏyan. Hau lí tái jin; to carry it cunningly, 詭謀而勝 ʿkwai ˏmau ˏí shing'. Kwei mau rh shing, 詭謀成事 ʿkwai ˏmau ˏshing sz². Kwei mau ching sz; to carry out a purpose, 敢作敢爲 ʿkòm tsok₂ ʿkòm ˏwai. Kán tsoh kán wei; to carry the sails stiffly, 勁駛 king' ʿshai. King shí; to carry aside, 搬開 ˏpún ˏhoi. Pwán k'ái; to carry away, 挧去 ˏning hü'. Ning k'ü, 拈去 ˏním hü'. Nien k'ü, 帶去 tái' hü'. Tái k'ü, 賍去 ˏmé hü', 担去 ˏtám hü'. Tán k'ü, 搬去 ˏpún hü'. Pwán k'ü, 提去 ˏt'ai hü'. T'í k'ü; to carry forth, 擺出 ʿpái ch'ut₂. Pái ch'uh, 表出 ʿpiú ch'ut₂. Piáu ch'uh; to carry in, 担入內 ˏtám yap₂ noi². Tán jih nui, 帶入內 tái' yap₂ noi². Tái jih nui; to carry one's thoughts into futurity, 思後事 ˏsz hau² sz². Sz hau sz, 慮將來之事 lü² ˏtséung ˏloi ˏchí sz². Lü tsiáng lái chí sz; to carry off, as goods, 駁開 pok₂ ˏhoi. Poh k'ái; to carry off, as water, 流去 ˏlau hü'. Liú k'ü; ditto, as a disease, 擺命 ʿlo meng². Lo ming, 收命 ˏshau meng². Shau ming, 殺 shát₂. Sháh, 煞 shát₂. Sháh; ditto, as a prisoner, 擄去 ʿlò hü'. Lú k'ü; ditto, against one's will, 擄去 ˏlau hü'. Lau k'ü; ditto, as robbers, 搶去 ʿts'éung hü'. Ts'iáng k'ü, 搶奪 ʿts'éung tüt₂. Ts'iáng toh; ditto, to take to a distance, 帶去 tái' hü'. Tái k'ü, 拈去 ˏním hü'. Nien k'ü, 去遠處 hü' ʿün ch'ü'. K'ü yuen ch'ü; to carry on trade, 做生意 tsò² ˏshang í'. Tso sang í; to carry on an undertaking, 遂其計 sui² ˏk'í kai'. Sui k'í kí, 成其計謀 ˏshing ˏk'í kai' ˏmau. Ching k'í kí mau; to carry on a siege, 圍城 ˏwai ˏshing. Wei ching, 困城 kw'an' ˏshing. Kw'an ching; to carry on in succession, 繼 kai'. Kí, 統丞 ʿt'ung ˏshing. T'ung ching; to carry out an idea, 推出 ˏt'úi ch'ut₂. T'úi ch'uh, 擴充 fok₂ ˏch'ung. Kwoh ch'ung; to carry out, to bear from within, 挧出 ˏning ch'ut₂. Ning ch'uh, 推出 ˏt'úi ch'ut₂; ditto, to sustain to the end, 幫到底 ˏpong tò' ʿtai. Páng táu tí, 幫到尾 ˏpong tò' ʿmí. Páng táu wí; to carry a thing through, 成事 ˏshing sz². Ching sz, 成功 ˏshing ˏkung. Ching kung; to carry a good humor through, 守氣到尾 ʿshau hí' tò' ʿmí. Shau k'í táu wí; to carry to the utmost, 盡 tsun². Tsin, 最 tsui'. Tsui, 極 kik₂. Kih, 致極 chí' kik₂. Chí kih, 竭 k'ít₂. K'ieh, 逞 ʿch'ing. Ch'ing, 忤 ˏkon. Kán, 戩 ʿtsín. Tsien; to carry a chair, 抬轎 ˏt'oi ʿkiú. T'ái kiáu, 扛轎 ˏkong ʿkiú. Káng kiáu; to carry a basket, 挽籃 ʿwán ˏlám. Wán lán, 荷臾 ho² kwai². Ho kwei; to carry tales, 播弄 po' lung². Po lung, 搬弄 ˏpún lung². Pwán lung; to carry passengers by ship, 渡客 tò² hák₂. Tú k'eh; ditto by coach, 運客 wan² hák₂. Yun k'eh; to carry an umbrella, 担遮 ˏtám ˏché. Tán ché; to carry a child pick-a-pack, 賍仔 ˏmé ʿtsai; ditto on the arm, 抱仔 ʿp'ò ʿtsai.

Carry, to propel, 打到 ʿtá tò'. Tá táu, 打去若干

'tá hü' yéuk, ˌkon. Tá k'ü joh kán, 燒到 ˌshiú tò'. Sháu táu; to bear the head in a particular manner, as a horse, 頭勢 ˌt'au shai'. T'au shí.

Carry-tale, a tale-bearer, 播弄者 po' lung² 'ché. Po lung ché, 多口嘅人 ˌto 'hau ké' ˌyan.

Carrying 担 ˌtám. Tán, 抬 ˌt'oi. T'ái, 挑 ˌt'iú. T'iáu, 負 fú². Fú, 財 ˌmé; carrying-pole, 擔杆 tám' ˌkon. Tán kán; apt to break in carrying, 噲撻爛 'úi 'lín lán².

Carse, low, fertile land, adjacent to a river, 低田 ˌtai ˌt'ín. Tí t'ien, 平沃壤 ˌp'ing yuk, ˌyéung. P'ing yuh jáng.

Cart, a carriage with two wheels, 一輛車 yat, léung² ˌkü. Yih liáng kü, 下澤車 'há chák, ˌkü. Hiá tseh kü, 田車 ˌt'ín ˌkü. T'ien kü; a cart drawn by oxen, 牛車 ˌngau ˌkü. Niú kü; a cart for carrying fuel, 柴車 ˌch'ái 'kü. Ch'ái kü, 篳路 pat, lò². Pih lú; a prisoner's cart, or cart for transporting felons, 檻車 lám² ˌkü. Lán kü; a child's cart, 手車 'shau ˌkü. Shau kü; a carriage in general, 馬車 'má ˌch'é. Má ch'é.

Cart, to expose in a cart, by way of punishment, 檻車刑 lám² ˌkü ˌying. Lán kü ying.

Cart-horse, a horse that draws a cart, 車馬 ˌch'é 'má. Ch'é má.

Cart-jade, a sorry horse, 拖馬 ˌt'o 'má. T'o má, 駑駘 ˌnò ˌt'oi. Nú t'ái.

Cart-load, a load borne on a cart, 一車貨 yat, ˌkü fo'. Yih kü ho; cart-load of fuel, 一車柴 yat, ˌkü ˌch'ái. Yih kü ch'ái, 一車薪 yat, ˌch'é ˌsan. Yih ch'é sin.

Cart-rope 車纜 ˌkü lám². Kü lán.

Cart-rut, the track of a cart-wheel, 轍 ch'ít,. Ch'eh, 車轍 ˌkü ch'ít,. Kü ch'eh.

Cart-tire, the tire, or iron bands, used to bind the wheels of a cart, 包輪鐵 ˌpáu ˌlun t'ít,. Páu lun t'ieh.

Cart-way, a cart or a carriage-road, 車路 ˌkü lò². Kü lú.

Cart-wheel, the wheel of a cart, 車輪 ˌkü ˌlun.

Cart-whip, a large whip used in driving animals in carts, 鞭 ˌpín. Pien.

Cart-wright, an artificer who makes carts, 輿人 ˌü ˌyan. Yú jin.

Cartage, the act of carrying in a cart, 以車搬運 'í ˌkü ˌpún wan². Í kü pwán yun, 俾車搬運 'pí ˌkü ˌpún wan². Pí kü pwán yun; the price paid for carting, 運脚 wan² kéuk,. Yun kioh, 車脚 ˌkü kéuk,. Kü kioh.

Carte-blanche, a blank paper signed at the bottom with a person's name, given to another person to superscribe what conditions he pleases, or, unlimited power, 全權之書 ˌts'ün ˌk'ün ˌchí ˌshü. Ts'iuen k'iuen chí shú, 無限之權 ˌmò hán² ˌchí ˌk'ün. Wú hien chí k'iuen.

Cartel, an agreement for the exchange of prisoners, 約書 yéuk, ˌshü. Yoh shú, 換俘囚書 ún² ˌfú ˌts'au ˌshü. Hwán fú ts'au shú; a cartel ship, 易俘囚船 yik, 'fú ˌts'au ˌshün. Yih fú ts'au ch'uen, 議和船 'í ˌwo ˌshün. Í ho ch'uen, 白旗船 pák, ˌk'í ˌshün. Peh k'í ch'uen, 走文書艇 'tsau ˌman ˌshü 't'eng. Tsau wan shú t'ing.

Carter 馭人 ü² ˌyan. Yú jin.

Carthaginian, an inhabitant or native of Carthage, 駕大哥人 Kátáiko ˌyan. Kiátáko jin.

Carthaginian, pertaining to ancient Carthage, 駕大哥的 Kátáiko tik,. Kiátáko tih, 駕大哥嘅 Kátáiko ké'.

Carthamine, a red coloring matter obtained from the flowers of the safflower, 荳蔻花紅 tau² k'au' ˌfá ˌhung. Tau k'au hwá hung.

Carthamus, a generic name of bastard saffron, from whose flowers is produced the rich red dye, 假荳蔻花 'ká tau² k'au' ˌfá. Kiá tau k'au hwá.

Carthusian, one of an order of monks, so called from Chartreuse, 加都仙修道者 Kátòsín ˌsau tò² 'ché. Kiátúsien siú táu ché.

Carthusian, pertaining to the order of Carthusians, 加都仙教的 Kátòsín káu' tik,. Kiátúsien kiáu tih.

Cartilage 脆骨 ts'ui' kwat,. Ts'ui kuh, 軟骨頭 'ün kwat, ˌt'au. Yuen kuh t'au; ensiform cartilage, 胸下脆骨 ˌhung há² ts'ui' kwat,. Hiung hiá ts'ui kuh, 鳩尾者 ˌkau 'mí 'ché. Kiú wí ché; costal cartilages, 脅脆骨 híp, ts'ui' kwat,. Hieh ts'ui kuh; cartilage of the nose, 鼻柱 pí² 'ch'ü. Pí ch'ú; tarsal cartilages, 睫邊脆骨 tsít, ˌpín ts'ui' kwat,. Tsieh pien ts'ui kuh.

Cartilagenous, pertaining to a cartilage, 脆骨的 ts'ui' kwat, tik,. Ts'ui kuh tih.

Carting, conveying in a cart, 俾車搬運 'pí ˌkü ˌpún wan². Pí kü pwán yun.

Cartographer, a person who prepares charts, 繪圖者 'fúi ˌt'ò 'ché. Hwui t'ú ché.

Cartographical, pertaining to cartography, 繪圖的 'fúi ˌt'ò tik,. Hwui t'ú tih, 繪圖嘅 'fúi ˌt'ò ké'.

Cartographically, in a cartographical manner, 照樣繪圖 chiú' yéung² 'fúi ˌt'ò. Cháu yáng hwui t'ú.

Cartography, the art of preparing charts, 繪圖之藝 'fúi ˌt'ò ˌchí ngai². Hwui t'ú chí í, 繪圖之法 'fúi ˌt'ò ˌchí fát,. Hwui t'ú chí fáh, 繪圖者 'fúi ˌt'ò 'ché. Hwui t'ú ché.

Cartoon, a design drawn for tapestry, mosaics &c., 畫模樣 wák, ˌmò yéung². Hwáh mú yáng, 寫樣子 'sé yéung² 'tsz. Sié yáng tsz.

Cartouche, a case of wood, girt with marlin, holding about 400 musket balls and six or eight iron balls of a pound weight, to be fired out of a howitzer, 炮彈子筒 p'áu' tán² 'tsz ˌt'ung. P'áu tán tsz t'ung, 一包彈子 yat, ˌpáu tán² 'tsz. Yih páu tán tsz; a portable box for charges, 鎗包子袋 ˌts'éung ˌpáu 'tsz toi². Ts'iáng páu tsz tái, 火藥包子盒 'fo yéuk, ˌpáu 'tsz hòp,. Ho yoh páu tsz hoh.

Cartridge, a case of paper &c., holding the exact

charge for a fire-arm or musket, cannon &c., 火藥包子 ʻfo yéuk₂ ˏpáu ʻtsz. Ho yoh páu tsz, 紙包子 ʻchí ˏpáu ʻtsz. Chí páu tsz.

Cartridge-box, a case usually of wood, covered with leather, with cells for cartridges, 包子袋 ˏpáu ʻtsz toi². Páu tsz tái, 火藥包子盒 ʻfo yéuk₂ ˏpáu ʻtsz hòp₂. Ho yoh páu tsz hoh.

Cartridge-paper, thick stout paper, of which cartridges are made, 火藥包子紙 ʻfo yéuk₂ ˏpáu ʻtsz ʻchí. Ho yoh páu tsz chí.

Cartulary, a register book, or record, as of a monastery, 譜 ʻp'ò. P'ú.

Carucate, as much land, as one team can plow in the year, 一耕田 yat₂ ʻngau ˏt'ín. Yih ngau t'ien.

Carum, carraway, 小茴香 ʻsiú ˏúi ˏhéung. Siáu hwui hiáng.

Caruncle, a small fleshy excrescence, either natural or morbid, 肉粒 yuk₂ nap₂. Juh lih; wattles of fowels, 下冠鷄粒 ʻhá ˏkún ˏkai nap₂. Hiá kwán kí lih; caruncula lachrymalis, 眼頭肉 ʻngán ˏt'au yuk₂. Yen t'au juh.

Caruncular, in the form of a caruncle, 肉粒嘅 yuk₂ nap₂ ké', 肉粒嗰樣 yuk₂ nap₂ ʻkòm yéung². Juh lih kán yáng.

Carve, to cut into small pieces or slices, as meat at table, 切 ts'ít₂. Ts'ieh, 切開 ts'ít₂ ˏhoi. Ts'ieh k'ái, 割開 kot₂ ˏhoi. Koh k'ái; to cut wood, stone &c. into a particular form, 雕 ˏtiú. Tiáu, 彫 ˏtiú. Tiáu, 琢 téuk₂. Tioh, 雕琢 ˏtiú téuk₂. Tiáu tioh, 刻 hák₂. K'eh, 彫刻 ˏtiú hák₂. Tiáu k'eh, 刋 ʻhon. K'án, 刋刻 ʻhon hák₂. K'án k'eh, 銘 ˏming. Ming, 劃 wák₂. Hwáh, 雕鏤 ˏtiú ʻlau. Tiáu lau, 刻鏤 hák₂ ʻlau. K'eh lau, 鈒鏤 cháp₂ ʻlau. Sáh lau, 剼 k'ít₂. K'ieh, 梨 k'ai². K'í, 鎪 ˏsau. Sau, 彫鎪 ˏtiú ˏsau. Tiáu sau; to carve flowers, 彫花 ˏtiú ˏfá. Tiáu hwá, 刻花 hák₂ ˏfá. K'eh hwá, 鈒花 cháp₂ ˏfá. Sáh hwá; to engrave on metal, 銘 ˏming. Ming, 鏤 ʻlau. Lau; to carve ingeniously, 精琢 ˏtseng téuk₂. Tsing tioh; to carve blocks for books, 刋板 ʻhon ʻpán. K'án pán, 刋刻 ʻhon hák₂. K'án k'eh; to carve flowers in stone, 鑿花 tsok₂ ˏfá. Tsoh hwá; to plan, 圖謀 ˏt'ò ˏmau. T'ú mau.

Carve, to cut up meat, 切開肉 ts'ít₂ ˏhoi yuk₂. Ts'ieh k'ái juh; to exercise the trade of a sculptor, 做刻工 tsò² hák₂ ˏkung. Tso k'eh kung, 彫匠 ˏtiú tséung². Tiáu tsiáng; to cut figures, 彫花 ˏtiú ˏfá. Tiáu hwá; to engrave figures, 刻花 hák₂ ˏfá. K'eh hwá, 銘花 ˏming ˏfá. Ming hwá; to carve or cut, as letters, 彫字 ˏtiú tsz². Tiáu tsz, 刻字 hák₂ tsz². K'eh tsz, 刋字 ʻhon tsz². K'án tsz, 琢字 téuk₂ tsz². Tioh tsz.

Carved, cut or divided, 切開過 ts'ít₂ ˏhoi kwo'. Ts'ieh k'ái kwo, 割開過 kot₂ ˏhoi kwo'. Koh k'ái kwo; engraved, 刻過 hák₂ kwo'. K'eh kwo, 彫過 ˏtiú kwo'. Tiáu kwo; carved lotus, 刻蓮 hák₂ ˏlín. K'eh lien; carved work, 彫工 ˏtiú ˏkung, 彫刻嘅貨 ˏtiú hák₂ ké' fo', 雕刻之貨物 ˏtiú hák₂ ˏchí fo' mat₂. Tiáu k'eh chí ho wuh.

Carver, of wood, 雕工 ˏtiú ˏkung. Tiáu kung, 彫花匠 ˏtiú ˏfá tséung². Tiáu hwá tsiáng, 細花木匠 sai' ˏfá muk₂ tséung². Sí hwá muh tsiáng; one who cuts meat at table, 切肉者 ts'ít₂ yuk₂ ʻché. Ts'ieh juh ché, 切開肉者 ts'ít₂ ˏhoi yuk₂ ʻché. Ts'ieh k'ái juh ché; a large table knife for carving, 大餐刀 tái² ˏts'án ˏtò. Tá ts'án táu.

Carving, cutting, as meat, 切開 ts'ít₂ ˏhoi. Ts'ieh k'ái, 割開 kot₂ ˏhoi. Koh k'ái; cutting in wood, stone, &c., 彫刻 ˏtiú hák₂. Tiáu k'eh; engraving, 銘 ˏming. Ming, 雕鏤 ˏtiú ʻlau. Tiáu lau; a carving knife, 分刀 ˏfan ˏtò. Fan táu, 大餐刀 tái² ˏts'án ˏtò. Tá ts'án táu; carving tool, 彫花器具 ˏtiú ˏfá hí' kü². Tiáu hwá k'í kü, 彫刀 ˏtiú ˏtò. Tiáu táu, 鏨刀 tsám² ˏtò. Tsán táu; carving figures, 雕花 ˏtiú ˏfá. Tiáu hwá; carving and polishing, 琢磨 téuk₂ ˏmo. Tioh mo.

Carvist, a hawk of proper age and training to be carried on the hand, 養熟嘅麻鷹 ʻyéung shuk₂ ké' ˏmá ˏying.

Caryates, } figures of women dressed in long robes,
Caryatides, } after the Asiatic manner, serving to support entablatures, 女像 ʻnü tséung². Nü siáng.

Caryatic, pertaining to the Caryans or Caryatides, 女像的 ʻnü tséung² tik₂. Nü siáng tih.

Caryophyllaceous 丁香的 ˏting ˏhéung tik₂. Ting hiáng tih, 丁香嘅 ˏting ˏhéung ké', 水楊梅的 (?) ʻshui ˏyéung ˏmúi tik₂. Shwui yáng mei tih.

Caryopsis, a pericarp which is one-celled, one seeded, superior, indehiscent, dry, with the integuments of the seed cohering inseparably with the endocarp, as wheat and barley, 單仁壳 ˏtán ˏyan hok₂. Tán jin koh.

Casa Branca, (white house), a Mandarin station near Macao, 前山寨 Ts'ínshán chái². Ts'ienshán chái.

Casarca, a species of wild goose, 鴈鵝 ngán² ˏngo. Yen ngo.

Cascabel, the knob of a cannon, behind the breach, 炮后鈕 p'áu' tuk₂ ʻnau. P'áu tuh niú.

Cascade, a waterfall, 瀑 puk₂. Puh, 瀑布 puk₂ pò'. Puh pú.

Cascalho, in Brazil, a deposit of pebbles, gravel, and sand, in which the diamond is usually found, 金鋼石砂 ˏkam ˏkong shek₂ ˏshá. Kin káng shih shá.

Cascarilla, a powerful tonic, 加士加利拉 Kászkálílá. Kiászkiálíla, 補血藥 ʻpò hüt₂ yéuk₂. Pú hiueh yoh.

Case, a covering, 套 t'ò'. T'áu, 袋 toi². Tái², 皮 ˏp'í. P'í, 匣 háp₂. Hiáh, 櫃 kwai². Kwei, 櫝 tuk₂. Tuh, 室 shat₂. Shih, 廚 ˏch'ü Ch'ú; a bookcase, 書架 ˏshü ká'. Shú kiá, 書櫃 ˏshü kwai² Shú kwei, 書廚 ˏshü ˏch'ü. Shú ch'ú; a hat-case, 帽盒 mò² hòp₂. Máu hoh; a watch-case 錶壳 ˏpiú hok₂. Piáu koh; a card-case, 拜帖匣 pái' t'íp₂ háp₂. Pái t'ieh hiáh, 拜帖盒 pái' t'íp₂ hòp₂.

Pái t'ieh hoh; a case for a fan, 扇插 shín' ch'áp,. Shen ch'áh, 扇袋 shín' toi². Shen tái; case for Chinese types, 列字大架 lít, tsz² tái² ká'. Lieh tsz tá kiá; type-case, 字盤 tsz² ,p'ún. Tsz pw'án; case-knife, 牛肉刀 ,ngau yuk, ,tò. Niú juh táu; a pistol-case, 炮袋 p'áu' toi². P'áu tái, 鎗袋 ,ts'éung toi². Ts'iáng tái; a pillow-case, 枕頭袋 'cham ,t'au toi². Chin t'au tái; a case for a bow, 弓袋 ,kung toi². Kung tái, 弓衣 ,kung ,í. Kung í, 弓室 ,kung shat,. Kung shih; a case or cover for books, 書帙 ,shü tít,. Shú chih, 書套 ,shü t'ò'. Shú t'áu; a dressing-case, 鏡箱 keng' ,séung. King siáng, 鏡妝 keng' ,chong. King chwáng, 奩 ,lím. Lien; a toilette-case, 鏡奩 keng' ,lím; a case for chopsticks, 快子筒 fái' 'tsz ,t'ung. Kw'ái tsz t'ung, 箸筒 chü² ,t'ung. Chú t'ung; a case of surgical instruments, 外科器篋 ngoi² ,fo hí' háp,. Wái ko k'í hiáh; a pocket case, 藏器皮包 ,ts'ong hí' ,p'í ,páu. Tsang k'í p'í páu; a case of eye instruments, 眼科器匣 'ngán 'fo hí' háp,. Yen ko k'í hiáh; a case for tooth picks, 牙簽筒 ,ngá ,ts'ím ,t'ung. Yá ts'ien t'ung; a case for a knife, 刀壳 ,tò hok,. Táu koh, 刀鞘 ,tò shat,. Táu shih, 鞘 'ts'iú. Ts'iáu; an outer case for a coffin, 槨 kwok,. Kwoh; a case for ink, 墨匣 mak, háp,. Meh hiáh; a case of common glass, 一箱玻璃片 yat, ,séung ,po ,lí p'ín'. Yih siáng po lí p'ien.

Case, to cover with a case, 俾袋入住 'pí toi² yap, chü². Pí tái jih chú, 俾盒載住 'pí hòp, tsoi' chü². Pí hoh tsái chú; to put in a case or box, 插落袋 ch'áp, lok, toi². Ch'áh loh tái, 插入袋 ch'áp, yap, toi². Ch'ah jih tái, 入落袋 yap, lok, toi². Jih loh tái, 藏在袋 ,ts'ong tsoi² toi². Tsáng tsái tái, 入落盒 yap, lok, hòp,. Jih loh hoh, 入落壳 yap, lok, hok,. Jih loh koh.

Case, a, in law, 案 on'. Ngán, 案件 on' kín². Ngán kien; the circumstances of a case, 案情 on' ,ts'ing. Ngán ts'ing, 案由 on' ,yau. Ngán yú; a case in court, 一件案 yat, kín² on'. Yih kien ngán; an old case, 舊案 kau² on'. Kiú ngán; to try a case, 審案 'sham on'. Shin ngán; to decide a case, 定案 teng² on'. Ting ngán, 判案 p'ún' on'. Pw'án ngán, 斷案 tün' on'. Twán ngán; to revise a case, 翻案 ,fán on'. Fán ngán, 劾辦 hat, pán². Hih pán, 再審 tsoi 'sham. Tsái shin; to hear a case, 聽訟 t'eng' tsung². T'ing sung; a case of murder, 命案 meng² on'; papers relating to a case, 案卷 on' kün'. Ngán kiuen; in case of plaint, 倘若告狀 't'ong yéuk, kò' chong². T'áng joh káu chwáng; put the case to be so, 設若 ch'ít, yéuk,. Sheh joh, 假使 'ká 'sz. Kiá shí, 如係 ,ü hai². Jú hí; a strange case, 出奇嘅事 ch'ut, ,k'í ké' sz², 奇事 ,k'í sz². K'í sz, 異事 í² sz². I sz; a case of conscience, 是非心之事 shí² ,fí ,sam ,chí sz². Shí fí sin chí sz, 良心嘅事 ,léung ,sam ké' sz², 兩歧牛嘅事 'léung ,k'í ,ngau ké' sz²; the state or condition of affairs, 光景 ,kwong 'king. Kwáng king, 形勢 ,ying shai². Hing shí, 情景 ,ts'ing 'king. Ts'ing king, 情形 ,ts'ing ,ying. Ts'ing hing; a bad case, 不好光景 pat, 'hò ,kwong 'king. Puh háu kwáng king, 唔好情形 ,m 'hò ,ts'ing ,ying; to act according to the circumstances of the case, 見景生情 kín' 'king ,shang ,ts'ing. Kien king sang ts'ing; the case being thus, 事如此 sz² ,ü 'ts'z. Sz jú ts'z, 个件事嘅樣子 ko' kín² sz² 'kòm yéung² 'tsz. Ko kien sz kán yáng tsz; so the case stands, 事情係嘅樣 sz² ,ts'ing hai² 'kòm yéung². Sz ts'ing hí kán yáng, 事情是這樣的 sz² ,ts'ing shí² ,ché yéung² tik,. Sz ts'ing shí ché yáng tih; do it in no case, 斷不可 tün' pat, 'ho. Twán puh k'o, 萬萬不可 mán² mán² pat, 'ho. Wán wán puh k'o, 切不可 ts'ít, pat, 'ho. Ts'ieh puh k'o; to argue the case, 辯駁事理 pín² pok, sz² 'lí. Pien poh sz lí, 辯論情理 pín² lun² ,ts'ing 'lí. Pien lun ts'ing lí; a particular instance of disease, 病症 peng² ching'. Ping ching, 症候 ching' hau². Ching hau; a case of fever, 熱症 ít, ching'. Jeh ching; to be in good case, 肥大 ,fí tái². Fí tá, 肥壯 ,fí chong'. Fí cháng; a dangerous case, 重病 chung² peng². Chung ping, 重症 chung² ching'. Chung ching; a hard case, 難事 ,nán sz². Nán sz; in the case of swearing, 至於發誓 chí' ,ü fát, shai². Chí yú fáh shí, 設若發誓 ch'ít, yéuk, fát, shai². Sheh joh fáh shí; in the case of religion, 論及道理 lun² k'ap, tò² 'lí. Lun kih táu lí, 至於教 chí' ,ü káu'. Chí yú kiáu; were I in your case, 倘若係你 't'ong yéuk, hai² 'ní. T'áng joh hí ní, 假若是爾 'ká yéuk, shí² 'í. Kiá joh shí rh; the inflection of nouns, 座 tso². Tso, 倫 ,lun. Lun; a box in which merchandise is packed, 箱 ,séung. Siáng; several cases of merchandise, 幾箱貨 'kí ,séung fo'. Kí siáng ho; having first quoted several cases, 但先引幾說 'k'ü ,sín 'yan 'kí shüt,. K'ü sien yin kí shwoh; an urgent case, 緊事 'kan sz². Kin sz; a serious case, 好關係嘅事 'hò ,kwán hai² ké' sz².

Case-harden, to harden the outer part or superficies as of iron, by suddenly immersing it, when red hot, into ice or snow, 鍊鉄 lín² t'ít,. Lien t'ieh, 鍊鋼 lín² kong'. Lien káng, 濺水 tsán' 'shui. Tsán shwui, 見水 kín' 'shui.

Case-hardened 鍊過鐵 lín² kwo' t'ít,. Lien kwo t'ieh, 濺過水 tsán' kwo' 'shui.

Case-knife, a large table-knife, 分刀 ,fan ,tò. Fan táu, 牛肉刀 ,ngau yuk, ,tò. Niú juh táu.

Case-shot, musket balls, old iron, stones &c., put in cases to be discharged from cannon, 散碼 'sán 'má. Sán má.

Cased, covered with a case, 藏過以袋 ,ts'ong kwo' 'í toi². Tsáng kwo í tái, 俾袋藏過 'pí toi² ,ts'ong kwo'. Pí tái tsáng kwo, 俾盒藏過 'pí hòp, ,ts'ong kwo'. Pí hoh tsáng kwo.

Casein, the curd or coagulable portion of milk 乳餅質 'ü 'peng chat,. Jü ping chih, 乳酪 'ü, lok,.

Caseman, a compositor, 執字者 chap, tsz² 'ché. Chih tsz ché.

Casemate, a vault of mason's work in the flank of a bastion, 陰炮臺 ˏyam p'áu' ˌt'oi. Yin p'áu t'ái; a well with its subterraneous branches, dug in the passage of the bastion, 炮臺陰井 p'áu' ˌt'oi ˏyam 'tseng. P'áu t'ái yin tsing.

Casement, a portion of a window-sash made to open or turn on hinges, 窓翼 ˏch'éung yik₂. Chw'áng yih.

Caseous, pertaining to cheese, 浮餅的 ˏfau 'peng tik₂. Fau ping tih, 浮餅嘅 ˏfau 'peng ké'; like cheese, 浮餅嗰樣 ˏfau 'peng 'kòm yéung². Fau ping kán yáng; the caseous principle, 浮餅質 ˏfau 'peng chat₂. Fau ping chih.

Casern, barracks, 兵房 ˏping ˏfong. Ping fáng.

Cash, money, 錢 ˏts'ín. Ts'ien, 銀 ˏngan. Yin, 錢銀 ˏts'ín ˏngan. Ts'ien yin, 銀兩 ˏngan 'léung. Yin liáng; ready money, 現銀 ín² ˏngan. Hien yin, 現錢 ín² ˏts'ín. Hien ts'ien; a copper cash, 一个錢 yat₂ ko' ˏts'ín. Yih ko ts'ien, 一个銅錢 yat₂ ko' ˏt'ung ˏts'ín. Yih ko t'ung ts'ien, 一文錢 yat₂ ˏman ˏts'ín. Yih wan ts'ien; the value of one copper cash, 一厘 yat₂ ˏlí. Yih lí, 一釐 yat₂ ˏlí. Yih lí; to scatter, at funerals, cash or slips of paper with six holes in each as a compensation for the capricious little devil, the guide of the soul to hades, 出山溪錢 ch'ut₂ ˏshán ˏk'ai ˏts'ín. Ch'uh shán k'í ts'ien, 放路錢 fong' lò² ˏts'ín. Fáng lú ts'ien; the large cash of Kánghí, 大釭錢 tái² ˏkong ˏts'ín. Tá káng ts'ien; bad cash, 爛錢 lán² ˏts'ín. Lán ts'ien, 爛私錢 lán² ˏsz ˏts'ín. Lán sz ts'ien; good cash, 大銅錢 tái² ˏt'ung ˏts'ín. Tá t'ung ts'ien, 淨錢 tsing² ˏts'ín. Tsing ts'ien; a string of cash, 一條錢 yat₂ ˏt'iú ˏts'ín. Yih t'iáu ts'ien, 一串錢 yat₂ ch'ün' ˏts'ín. Yih ch'uen ts'ien, 一吊錢 yat₂ tiú' ˏts'ín, 一千錢 yat₂ ˏts'ín ˏts'ín. Yih ts'ien ts'ien, 一貫錢 yat₂ kún' ˏts'ín. Yih kwán ts'ien; to exchange into cash, 找錢 'cháu ˏts'ín. Cháu ts'ien; destitute of cash, 無錢 ˏmò ˏts'ín. Wú ts'ien. 周身無文 ˏchau ˏshan ˏmò ˏman; not a single cash, 一个錢都無 yat₂ ko' ˏts'ín ˏtò ˏmò. Yih ko ts'ien tú wú, 一文都冇 yat₂ ˏman ˏtò 'mò; to run out of cash, 使嘥錢 'shai sái' ˏts'ín, 恰可使嘥 hap₂ 'ho 'shai sái', 剛嘥使完 ˏkong ˏngám 'shai ˏün; to win cash or make money, 贏錢 chán² ˏts'ín. Chán ts'ien; as thick as a cash board, 錢板咁厚 ˏts'ín 'pán kòm' hau². Ts'ien pán kán hau; a mint for coining cash, 錢局 ˏts'ín kuk₂. Ts'ien kiuh.

Cash, to cash a bill, 收單銀 ˏshau ˏtán ˏngan. Shau tán yin; to cash an account, 收賬 ˏshau chéung'. Shau cháng, 收數 ˏshau shò'. Shau sú.

Cash-account, an account of money received, paid or on hand, 賬目 chéung' muk₂. Cháng muh.

Cash-book 賬部 chéung' pò². Cháng pú, 賬簿 chéung' pò². Cháng pú, 進支部 tsun' ˏchí pò². Tsin chí pú, 收支部 ˏshau ˏchí pò². Shau chí pú, 數部 shò' pò². Sú pú.

Cash-keeper, one entrusted with the keeping of money, 管賬 'kún chéung'. Kwán cháng, 掌櫃 'chéung kwai². Cháng kwei.

Cashed, as a bill, 收過銀 ˏshau kwo' ˏngan. Shau kwo yin; ditto, as an account, 收過賬 ˏshau kwo' chéung'. Shau kwo cháng.

Cashew, a tree of the west Indies, the anacardium, 墨樹 mak₂ shü². Meh shú.

Cashew-nut, a nut at one extremity of the fruit of the cashew-tree, containing a black liquor, used in marking linen, &c., 墨樹桃 mak₂ shü² ˏt'ò. Meh shú táu.

Cashgar, 喀什噶爾 Hákshapkotí. K'ehshihkohrh.

Cashier, one who has charge of money, 掌櫃 'chéung kwai². Cháng kwei, 藩司 ˏfán ˏsz. Fán sz, 財副 ˏts'oi fú'. Ts'ái fú.

Cashier, to dismiss from an office or place of trust, 革 kák₂. Keh, 開除 ˏhoi ˏch'ü. K'ái ch'ú, 黜 chut₂. Chuh; to dismiss from office, 革職 kák₂ chik₂, 黜職 chut₂ chik₂. Chuh chih; to cashier a soldier, 革糧 kák₂ ˏléung. Keh liáng, 革去身役 kák₂ hü' ˏshan yik₂. Keh k'ü shin yih.

Cashiered 黜過職 chut₂ kwo' chik₂. Chuh kwo chih, 革除過 kák₂ ˏch'ü kwo'. Keh ch'ú kwo.

Cashierer, one who rejects, discards &c., 黜職者 chut₂ chik₂ 'ché. Chuh chih ché, 革職者 kák₂ chik₂ 'ché. Keh chih ché, 操黜權者 ˏts'ò chut₂ ˏk'ün 'ché. Ts'áu chuh k'iuen ché.

Cashiering, dismissing from office, 革職 kák₂ chik₂. Keh chih, 黜職 chut₂ chik₂. Chuh chih.

Cashing, as a bill, 收銀 ˏshau ˏngan. Shau yin.

Cashmere, name of a country, 加是弭兒國 Káshímíí kwok₂. Kiáshímírh kwoh; a rich and costly kind of shawl, 加是弭兒格膊巾 Káshímíí táp₂ pok₂ ˏkan. Kiáshímírh táh poh kin.

Cashoo, the gum of a tree in the East Indies, 某樹膠名 'mau shü² ˏkáu ˏmeng. Mau shú kiáu ming.

Casing, a covering, a case, 袋 toi². Tái, 壳 hok₂. Koh, 盒 hòp₂. Hoh; the operation of plastering a house with mortar on the outside, 批灰牆 ˏp'ai ˏfúi ˏts'éung. P'í hwui tsiáng.

Casino, a club-house, 宴會公所 ín' úi² ˏkung 'sho. Yen hwui kung so.

Cask, a close vessel containing liquor, 桶 't'ung. T'ung, 木桶 muk₂ 't'ung. Muh t'ung, 枇杷桶 ˏp'í ˏp'á 't'ung. P'í p'á t'ung; a wine cask, 酒桶 'tsau 't'ung. Tsiú t'ung; a water cask, 水桶 'shui 't'ung. Shwui t'ung; a large cask, 大桶 tái² 't'ung. Tá t'ung.

Casket, a small chest or box, for jewels or other small articles, 首飾盒 'shau shik₂ hòp₂. Shau shih hoh, 首飾箱 'shau shik₂ ˏséung. Shau shih siáng, 寶器箱 'pò hi' ˏséung. Páu k'í siáng, 匣 háp₂. Hiah, 匱 huk₂. K'iuh, 櫃 kwai². Kwei, 櫃 kwai². Kwei, 盒 ˏk'au. K'iú.

Casket, to put in a little chest, 裝落箱仔 ˏchong lok₂ ˏséung 'tsai. Chwáng loh siáng tsz, 裝在箱仔 ˏchong tsoi² ˏséung 'tsai.

Caspian 加士邊湖 Kászpín ˏú. Kiászpien hú, 裡海 ʿlí ʿhoi. Lí hái.

Casque, } a helmet, 頭盔 ˏt'au ˏkw'ai. T'au kw'ei,
Cask, } 兜鍪 ˏtau ˏmáu. Tau máu, 胄 chau². Chau, 首鎧 ʿshau ʿhoi. Shau k'ái.

Casque-shaped, shaped like a casque, 像似頭盔 ts'éung² ʿts'z ˏt'au ˏkw'ai. Siáng sz t'au kw'ei.

Cassada, } the jatropha or janipha manihot, 加洒
Cassado, } 打 Káshátá. Kiáshátá.

Cassate, to annul, 廢除 fai' ˏch'ü. Fei ch'ú.

Cassation, the act of annulling, 廢除者 fai' ˏch'ü ʿché. Fei ch'ú ché, 革除者 kák, ˏch'ü ʿché. Keh ch'ú ché; the Court of cassation, 刑部 ˏying pò². Hing pú, 反案部 ʿfán on' pò². Fán ngán pú.

Cassava, a nutritious substance like starch, obtained from the cassada plant, 加洒哇 Kásháwá. Kiáháwá, 加洒打粉 Káshátá ʿfan. Kiáshátá fan.

Cassa-ware, see Cassowary.

Casse-paper, broken paper, the two outside quires of a ream, 綱紙之外刀 ʿkw'an ʿchí ˏchí ngoi² ˏtò. Kw'an chí chí wái táu.

Cassia tree, Laurus cassia, 桂樹 kwai' shü². Kwei shú, 玉桂 yuk, kwai'. Yuh kwei, 奎 ˏkái. Kiái, 阿沒勒 ˏo mút, lak. O muh leh; cassia lignea, bark of the cinnamomum cassia, 桂皮 kwai' ˏp'í. Kwei p'í, 玉桂皮 yuk, kwai' ˏp'í. Yuh kwei p'í; cassia buds, 桂子 kwai' ʿtsz. Kwei tsz; finer ditto, 青花桂 ˏts'eng ˏfá kwai'. Ts'ing hwá kwei; cassia twigs, 桂枝 kwai' ˏchí. Kwei chí; cassia oil, 桂皮油 kwai' ˏp'í ˏyau. Kwei p'í yú; native cassia, 土桂皮 ʿt'ò kwai' ˏp'í. T'ú kwei p'í; a sort of cassia, 菌桂 ʿkw'an kwai'. Kw'an kwei; to pick the cassia twig, to become a master of art or küjin, 手扳丹桂 ʿshau ˏp'án ˏtán kwai'. Shau p'án tán kwei.

Cassia fistula, name for the long cylindrical pods of the senna tree, 槐花青 ˏwái ˏfá ˏts'eng. Hwái hwá ts'ing, 長菓子樹 ˏch'éung ʿkwo ʿtsz shü². Ch'áng ko tsz shú.

Cassidony, cotton-weed, 草名 ʿts'ò ˏmeng. Ts'áu ming.

Cassimere, kerseymere, 小呢 ʿsiú ʿní. Siáu ní.

Cassino, a game at cards, 一鋪紙牌名 yat, ˏp'ò ʿchí ˏp'ái ˏmeng. Yih p'ú chí p'ái ming.

Cassiopeia, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, 星宿 ˏsing suk, ˏmeng. Sing suh ming, 玉良策 yuk, ˏléung ch'ák. Yuh liáng ts'eh, 附路 fú² lò². Fú lú, 閣道 kok, tò². Koh táu, 客星 hák, ˏsing. K'eh sing.

Cassius, purple of, 上等紫粉 shéung² ʿtang ʿtsz ʿfan. Sháng tang tsz fan, [加四烏土顏色] Kászúsz ˏngán shik.

Cossock, a cloak or gown worn over the other garments, 蒟 ˏlau. Lau, 袈裟 ˏká ˏshá. Kiá shá.

Cassocked, clothed with a cassok, 着蒟 chéuk, ˏlau, 着袈裟袍 chéuk, ˏká ˏshá ˏp'ò. Choh kiá shá p'áu.

Cassowary, cassiowary, 食火鷄 shik, ʿfo ˏkai. Shih ho kí, 冠鴕鳥 ˏkún ˏt'o ʿniú. Kwán t'o niáu, 駝鳥類 ˏt'o ʿniú lui². T'o niáu lui.

Cassumunar, an aromatic root of the ginger kind, 薑類 ˏkéung lui². Kiáng lui.

Cass-weed, shepherd's pouch, 蓉 tsik. Tsih. (?)

Cast (pret. and pp. cast), to throw, 擲 chák. Chih. 擗 p'ek. P'ih, 泰 ʿtam, 投 ˏt'au. T'au, 捐 ˏkün, Kiuen; to sow, 撒 sát. Sáh; to cast, as a net, 撒 sát. Sáh, 拋 ˏp'áu. P'áu; to cast, as a tree does its fruit, 落 lok. Loh; to cast, as a dice, 擲 chák. Tseh; to throw on the ground, as in wrestling, 滲 kam²; to be cast, as a horse, 失蹄 shat, ˏt'ai. Shih t'í; to throw away, as worthless, 擗埋 p'ek, ˏmái. P'ih mái, 丟埋 ˏtiú ˏmái. Tiáu mái, 丟去 ˏtiú hü'. Tiáu k'ü; to emit, 出 ch'ut. Ch'uh, 發 fát. Fáh; to extend, as a trench, 掘開 kwat, ˏhoi. Kiuh k'ái, 鉤開 ˏts'iú ˏhoi. Ts'iáu k'ái; to put, or set in a particular state, 亂泰 lün² ʿtam, 亂丟 lün² ˏtiú. Lwán tiáu, 擠亂 ˏchai lün². Chí lwán; to condemn, 定罪 teng² tsúi²; to overcome in any contest of strength or skill, 勝 shing'. Shing, 贏 ˏyeng. Ying, 捡低 kam² ˏtai; to cashier or discard, 革除 kák, ˏch'ü. Keh ch'ú, 廢去 fai' hü'. Fei k'ü; to lay aside, as unfit for use, 丟埋 ˏtiú ˏmái. Tiáu mái; to throw into one scale, as a vote, 報名 pò' ˏmeng. Pú ming, 投名 ˏt'au ˏmeng. T'au ming; to compute, reckon, or calculate, 計埋 kai' ˏmái. Kí mái, 統算 ʿt'ung sün'. T'ung swán; to contrive, to plan, 打算 ʿtá sün'. Tá swán; to throw, as the sight, 覘見 ˏchím kín'. Chen kien, 過眼 kwo' ʿngán. Kwo yen; ditto, as the light, 出 ch'ut. Ch'uh, 發 fát. Fáh; to found, 鑄 chü'. Chú; to cast a net, 拋網 ˏp'áu ʿmong. P'áu wáng; to cast imputations on another, 嫁 ká'. Kiá, 推惡於人 ˏt'úi ok, ˏü ˏyan. T'úi ngoh yú jin; to cast one's eye on anything, 注目 chü' muk. Chú muh, 覘見 ˏchím kín'. Chen kien; to cast lots, 占 ˏchím. Chen, 投筒 ˏt'au ˏt'ung. T'au t'ung, 拈鬮 ˏním ˏkau [ˏkwai], 占算下 ˏchím sün' ʿhá. Chen swán hiá, 拏籤 ˏngò ˏts'ím. Ngau ts'ien, 求籤 ˏk'au ˏts'ím. K'iú ts'ien, 祈籤 ˏk'í ˏts'ím. K'í ts'ien, 問籤 man² ˏts'ím. Wan ts'ien; to cast iron, 鑄鐵 chü' t'ít. Chú t'ieh; to cast copper cash, 鑄錢 chü' ˏts'ín. Chú ts'ien; to cast seed, 撒穀 sát, kuk. Sáh kuh. 碇 po' ʿchung. Po chung; to cast anchor. 拋錨 ˏp'áu ˏnáu. P'áu miáu; to cast a model, 鑄模 chü' ˏmò. Chú mú; to cast one's self at one's feet, 俯伏 ʿfú fuk. Fú fuh, 俯伏 ʿfú fuk, tí². Fú fuh tí; to cast one, 佔先 chím' ˏsín. Chen sien, 佔過頭 chím' kwo' ˏt'au. Chen kwo t'au; cast thy eyes eastward, 向東望 héung' ˏtung mong². Hiáng tung wáng, 向東邊睇 héung' ˏtung ˏpín ʿt'ai. Hiáng tung pien t'í; to cast a look behind, 回視 ˏúi shí². Hwui chí, 回顧 ˏúi kú'. Hwui kú; to cast the blame on him, 罪他 tsúi² ˏt'á. Tsúi t'á, 咎他 kau' ˏt'á. Kiú t'á; to cast a block in one's way, 阻碍人 ʿcho ngoi² ˏyan. Tsú ngái jin, 阻擱人 ˏtám kok,

,yan. Tán koh jin; to cast a mist before one's eyes, 掩人眼 'ím ,yan 'ngán, 阨人 ngák, ,yan; a cast design, 甕想 ung' 'séung. Ung siáng, 弊傢伙 pái² ,ká 'fo. Pí kiá ho; to cast off the clothes, 脫衣裳 t'üt, í ,shéung. T'oh í cháng, 換衣裳 ún² í ,shéung. Hwán í cháng; to cast the horns, 解角 'kái kok,. Kiái koh; to cast the skin, 退殼 t'úi' hok,. T'úi koh; to cast the feathers, 退毛 t'úi' ,mò. T'úi máu, 換毛 ún² ,mò. Hwán máu, 希毛 ,hí ,mò. Hí máu; to cast one's teeth, 落齒 lok, 'ch'í. Loh ch'í, 角牙 lat, ,ngá; to cast lustre, 發光 fát, ,kwong. Fáh kwáng, 出光 ch'ut, ,kwong. Ch'uh kwáng, 射光 shé² ,kwong. Shié kwáng; to cast heat, 發熱 fát, ít,. Fáh jeh, 發燒 fát, ,shiú. Fáh sháu; to cast an ill smell, 發臭氣 fát, ch'au' hí'. Fáh ch'au k'í; to cast an account, 開賬 ,hoi chéung'. K'ái cháng, 開數 ,hoi shò'. K'ái sú; to cast one's nativity, 定時 teng² ,shí. Ting shí, 算八字 sün' pát, tsz². Swán páh tsz; to cast about, 笪笪乘吓 t'at, t'at, 'tam 'há, 隨便丟 ,ts'ui pín² ,tiú. Sui pien tiáu, 亂叫丟 lün² kòm' ,tiú. Lwán kán tiáu; to cast aside, 丟埋 ,tiú ,mái. Tiáu mái, 丟埋一邊 ,tiú ,mái yat, ,pín. Tiáu mái yih pien, 丟歸側邊 ,tiú ,kwai chak, ,pín. Tiáu kwei tseh pien, 拋邊 ,p'áu ,pín. P'áu pien, 堆埋 ,túi ,mái; ditto, to dismiss as useless, 廢棄 fai' hí'. Fei k'í, 擗落水流去 p'ek, lok, 'shui ,lau hü'. P'ih loh shwui liú k'ü, 付諸東流 fú² ,chü ,tung ,lau. Fú chú tung liú; to cast one aside, 唔用他 ,m yung² ,t'á, 唔用佢 ,m yung² 'k'ü; to cast away, to reject, 棄 hí'. K'í, 丟棄 ,tiú hí'. Tiáu k'í, 丟去 ,tiú hü'. Tiáu k'ü; to throw away, 擗去 p'ek, hü'. P'ih k'ü, 乘去 'tam hü', 拋棄 ,p'áu hí'. P'áu k'í, 投棄 ,t'au hí'. T'áu k'í, 措 ts'ò'. Ts'ú, 抓 yat,. Yih, 捐去 ,kün hü'. Kiuen k'ü, 消 'sháu. Sháu; to cast away one's money, 擗錢 p'ek, ,ts'ín. P'ih ts'ien, 使錢當擗 'shai ,ts'ín tong' p'ek,. Shí ts'ien táng p'ih, 浪費錢銀 long² fai' ,ts'ín ,ngan. Láng fí ts'ien yin; to cast one's self away, 自暴自棄 tsz² pò² tsz² hí'. Tsz páu tsz k'í; to be cast away by shipwreck, 破船 p'o' ,shün. P'o ch'uen; to cast back, to throw back, 擗還 p'ek, ,wán. P'ih hwán, 擗返轉頭 p'ek, 'fán chün' ,t'au. P'ih fan chuen tau, 擗回 chák, ,úi. Tseh hwui; to cast back, as a ship, 吹翻 ,ch'ui ,fán. Ch'ui fán, 吹回 ,ch'ui ,úi. Ch'ui hwui; cast with age, 殘弱 ,ts'án yéuk,. Ts'án joh, 孱弱 ,shán yéuk,. Tsán joh, 老弱 'lò yéuk,. Láu joh; to cast by, to discard as useless, 丟埋 ,tiú ,mái. Tiáu mái; to cast down, 擗下 p'ek, há². P'ih hia, 拋下 ,p'áu há². P'áu hiá, 乘下 'tam há², 投下 ,t'au há². T'au hiá, 捻下 kam² há², 標落 ,piú lok,. Piáu loh, 揿倒 ch'uk, 'tò. Shuh táu; to be cast down in mind, 憂悶 ,yau mún². Yú mwán, 喪心 song' ,sam. Sáng sin; to cast down one's eyes, 垂低雙眼 ,shui ,tai ,shéung 'ngán. Chui tí shwáng yen, 垂目 ,shuim uk,. Chui muh, 眠 ,mín. Mien, 瞑 ,t'ín. T'ien, 瞑 táp,. Táh, 閉 ,ai pai' ai'. Pí hí; to cast forth, to eject, 嘔吐 'au t'ò'. Ngau t'ú; to emit a flame, 出火 ch'ut, 'fo. Ch'uh ho; to emit light, 發光 fát, ,kwong. Fáh kwáng; to cast forth beams, 發光 fát, ,kwong. Fáh kwáng, 射光 shé² ,kwong. Shié kwáng; to cast in (into), 乘落 'tam lok, 拋 ,p'áu lok,. P'áu loh, 擗落 p'ek, lok,. P'ih loh, 擗入 p'ek, yap,. P'ih jih, 投入 ,t'au yap,. T'au jih, 植 chik,. Chih; to cast into the water, 擗落水 p'ek, lok, 'shui. P'ih loh shwui, 乘落水 'tam lok, 'shui; to cast into a sleep, 揞瞓 òm' fan'; to cast in one's mind, 打算 'tá sün'. Tá swán; to cast off, 擗開 p'ek, ,hoi. P'ih k'ái, 擊開 p'ít, ,hoi. P'ieh k'ái, 棄絕 hí' tsüt,. K'í tsiueh, 捐棄 ,kün hí'. Kiuen k'í, 休 ,yau. Hiú, 猗 ,k'í. K'í; to cast off clothing, 丟埋爛衫 ,tiú ,mái lán² ,shám. Tiáu mái lán sán, 丟去舊衣裳 ,tiú hü' kau² ,í ,shéung. Tiáu k'ü kiú í cháng; to cast off a ship, 放船 fong' ,shün. Fáng ch'uen, 解船 'kái ,shün. Kiái ch'uen; to cast off restraint, 放肆 fong' sz'. Fáng sz, 橫行無忌 ,wáng ,hang ,mò kí². Hung hang wú kí, 放流 fong' ,lau. Fáng liú; to cast off a burden, 放担 fong' tám'. Fáng tán, 放落担野 fong' lok, tám' 'yé. Fáng loh tán yé; to cast off, let loose, hunting dogs, 放獵狗 fong' líp, 'kau. Fáng lieh kiú; to cast the feathers, 退毛 t'úi' ,mò. T'úi máu, 換毛 ún² ,mò. Hwán máu, 希毛 ,hí ,mò. Hí máu; to cast the skin, as a snake, 脫殼 t'üt, hok,. T'oh koh, 退殼 t'úi' hok,. T'úi koh; birds cast their feathers and beasts their hair, 鳥獸希革 'niú shau² ,hí kák,. Niáu shau hí keh; to cast off a servant, 辭去身役 ,ts'z hü' ,shan yik,. Ts'z k'ü shin yih; to cast out, 逐出 chuk, ch'ut,. Chuh ch'uh, 趕出 'kon ch'ut,. Kán ch'uh; to cast out devils, 逐鬼 chuk, 'kwai. Chuh kwei, 趕鬼 'kon 'kwai. Kán kwei; to cast up a bank, 築壘 chuk, pok,. Chuh kioh, 起隄 'hí ,t'ai. K'í t'í; to cast up earth, 填土 ,t'ín 't'ò. T'ien t'ú, 培坭 ,p'úi ,nai. P'ei ní, 培壅 ,p'úi 'yung. P'ei yung; to cast up one's eyes, 舉目 'kü muk,. Kü muh; to cast up, to vomit, 嘔 'au. Ngau, 嘔吐 'au t'ò'. Ngau t'ú; to cast up, to compute, 計數 kai' shò'. Kí sú, 統算 't'ung sün'. T'ung swán, 共算 kung² sün'. Kung swán, 算賬 sün' chéung'. Swán cháng; to cast one's self upon a friend, 投托於朋友 ,t'au t'ok, ,ü ,p'ang 'yau. T'au t'oh yú p'ang yú; to cast the blame on others, 罪他 tsúi² ,t'á, 以罪影射 'í tsúi² 'ying shé². Í tsúi ying shié; to cast young, to miscarry, 流產 ,lau 'ch'án. Liú ch'án, 生豚 ,shang ,p'úi. Sang pei; to cast in the teeth, to upbraid, 責人 chák, ,yan. Tseh jin, 鬧人 náu² ,yan. Náu jin; to cast a gun, 鑄炮 chü' p'áu'. Chú p'áu; to cast sheep's eyes, 仰眼射吓 'pí 'ngán shé² 'há, 流盼 ,lau p'án'. Liú p'án, 瞟 ts'úi'. Ts'úi; cast your cares to the wind, 樣事丟開 yéung² sz' ,tiú ,hoi. Yáng sz tiáu k'ái; cast thy burden upon the Lord, 託賴上帝 * t'ok, lái² Shéung² tai'. T'oh

* Ecclesiastes 11,1.

lái Sháng tí; to cast an image, 傾瀉 ˏk'ing sé'. K'ing sié, 鑄像 chü' tséung². Chú siáng; the die is cast, 事定了 sz² teng² ˋliú. Sz ting liáu, 事已定實 sz² ˋí teng² shat₂. Sz í ting shih.

Cast, to throw forward, as the thoughts, with a view to some determination, 打算 ˋtá sün'. Tá swán, 計謀 kai' ˏmau. Kí mau, 計算 kai' sün'. Kí swán; to twist from regular shape, as a board, 拗 au'. Ngau; to cast about, 轉 ˋchün. Chuen; our ship was cast away, 我的船破了 ˋngo tik₂ ˏshün p'o' ˋliú. Wo tih ch'uen p'o liáu.

Cast, the act of casting, 擲者 chák₂ ˋché. Chih ché, 拋者 ˏp'áu ˋché. P'áu ché, 丟者 ˏtiú ˋché. Tiáu ché; a stone's cast, 石去路 shek₂ hü' lò². Shih k'ü lú; a cast at dice, 一擲色 yat₂ chák₂ shik₂. Yih chih sih; a winning cast, 擲贏 chák₂ ˏyeng. Chih ying; the first cast, 首擲 ˋshau chák₂. Shau chih; you make the first cast, 你先擲 ˋní ˏsín chák₂. Ní sien chih; to make a cast, 放狗 fong' ˋkau. Fáng kau; to be at the last cast, 輸到極 ˏshü tò' kik₂. Shú táu kih, 輸到光 ˏshü tò' ˏkwong. Shú táu kwáng; the cast of periods, 文法 ˏman fát₂. Wan fáh; the cast of the eye, 眼之形神 ˋngán ˏchí ˏying ˏshan. Yen chí hing shin; to have a cast with one's eye, 斜視 ˏts'é shí². Sié shí; a cast of green, 淺綠 ˋts'ín luk₂. Ts'ien luh, 淡綠 tám² luk₂. Tán luh; manner, air, 儀容 ˏí ˏyung. Í yung, 容貌 ˏyung mau². Yung mau, 形容 ˏying ˏyung. Hing yung; a strange cast of countenance, 奇異容貌 ˏk'í í² ˏyung mau². K'í í yung mau; a cast of hawks, 一隊鷹 yat₂ túi² ˏying. Yih túi ying; a number of hawks let go at once, 放隊獵鷹 fong' túi² líp₂ ˏying. Fáng túi lieh ying; a small stature of bronze, 銅像 ˏt'ung tséung². T'ung siáng; a cylindrical piece of brass or copper, slit in two, lengthwise to form a canal or conduit, for conveying metal, 銅槽 ˏt'ung ˏts'ò. T'ung ts'áu; in another cast and figure, 以別形狀 ˋí pít₂ ˏying chong². Í pieh hing chwáng, 以別容貌 ˋí pít₂ ˏyung mau². Í pieh yung mau; the assignment of the parts of a play to the different actors, 派脚色者 p'ái' kéuk₂ shik₂ ˋché. P'ái kioh sih ché.

Cast, the cast skin of snakes, insects &c., 蛻 túi'. Túi; ditto of a cicada, 蟬蛻 ˏshín túi'. Shen túi; cast clothes, 丟棄嘅衣裳 ˏtiú hí' ké' ˏí ˏshéung, 爛衣 lán² ˏí. Lán í.

Cast, see Caste.

Cast-iron 鑄嘅鐵 chü' ké' t'ít₂.

Castalian, a cool spring on Parnassus, 加士打闌聖井 Kásztálán shing' ˋtseng. Kiásztálán shing tsing.

Castanea fagus 風栗 ˏfung lut₂. Fung lih.

Castanets, castanet boards, 拍板 p'ák₂ ˋpán. P'eh pán, 响板 ˋhéung ˋpán. Hiáng pán; the quick and low castanet players, 快板慢板 fái' ˋpán mán² ˋpán.

Castaway, a reprobate, 亡人 ˏmong ˏyan. Wáng jin; that which is thrown away, 棄物 hí' mat₂. K'í wuh, 廢物 fai' mat₂. Fei wuh, 擗物 p'ek₂ mat₂.

Caste, in Hindustan, a name of the several classes into which society is divided, 天竺國四等人之通稱 T'ínchuk kwok₂ sz' ˏtang ˏyan ˏchí ˏt'ung ˏch'ing. T'ienchuh kwoh sz tang jin chí t'ung ch'ing.

Castellan, a governor or constable of a castle, 守備 ˋshau pí². Shau pí.

Castellated, inclosed in a building, as a fountain or cistern, 圍 ˏwai. Wei, 圍嘅 ˏwai ké'; adorned with turrets and battlements, 有城堞 ˋyau ˏshing típ₂. Yú ching tieh, 有城閣 ˋyau ˏshing kok₂. Yú ching koh, 有障 ˋyau chéung'. Yú cháng, 有圍斗 ˋyau ˏwai ˋtau. Yú wei tau.

Castellation, the act of fortifying a house, and rendering it a castle, 改屋爲炮台 ˋkoi uk₂ ˏwai p'áu' ˏt'oi. Kái uh wei p'áu t'ái.

Caster, one who throws or casts, 擲者 chák₂ ˋché. Chih ché, 拋者 ˏp'áu ˋché. P'áu ché, 柔者 ˋtam ˋché, 丟者 ˏtiú ˋché. Tiáu ché; one who makes castings in metal, 鑄工 chü' ˏkung. Chú kung; one who assigns the parts of a play to the actors, 派脚色者 p'ái' kéuk₂ shik₂ ˋché. P'ái kioh sih ché; one who computes, 計數者 kái' shò' ˋché. Kí sú ché, 算手 sün' ˋshau. Swán shau; one who calculates fortunes, 算命者 sün' meng² ˋché. Swán ming ché, 卦命者 kwá' meng² ˋché. Kwá ming ché, 算八字者 sün' pát₂ tsz² ˋché. Swán páh tsz ché, 卦命先生 kwá' meng² ˏsín ˏshang. Kwá ming sien sang; a set of casters, 一套罇仔 yat₂ t'ò' ˏtsun ˋtsai. Yih táu tsun tsz, 一副小樽 yat₂ fú' ˋsiú ˏtsun. Yih fú siáu tsun; casters or rollers of furniture, 車轆仔 ˏkü luk₂ ˏtsai.

Casters, a stand with bottles for oil, vinegar &c., 五味架 ˋng mí² ká'. Wú wí kiá.

Castigate, to chastise, 警責 ˋking chák₂. King tseh, 打責 ˋtá chák₂. Tá tseh, 譴責 ˋhín chák₂. K'ien tseh, 鞭撻 ˏpín t'át₂. Pien t'áh.

Castigated 警責過 ˋking chák₂ kwo'. King tseh kwo, 打責過 ˋtá chák₂ kwo'. Tá tseh kwo.

Castigating, punishing, 警責 ˋking chák₂. King tseh, 打責 ˋtá chák₂. Tá tseh, 譴責 ˋhín chák₂. K'ien tseh.

Castigation, the infliction of stripes with a view to correction or punishment, 警責者 ˋking chák₂ ˋché. King tseh ché, 打責者 ˋtá chák₂ ˋché. Tá tseh ché, 譴責者 ˋhín chák₂ ˋché. K'ien tseh ché; severe animadversion, by way of chastisement, either in writing or speech, 顯責 ˋhín chák₂. Hien tseh, 明責 ˏming chák₂. Ming tseh.

Castigator, one who corrects, 警責者 ˋking chák₂ ˋché. King tseh ché, 打責嘅 ˋtá chák₂ ké'.

Castigatory, tending to correction, corrective, 警責的 ˋking chák₂ tik₂. King tseh tih, 譴責嘅 ˋhín chák₂ ké'.

Castile-soap, a fine, hard soap, white or mottled, made of olive oil and soda, 笠覘 lap₂ ˋkán, 西

班牙覘 Saipánngá 'kán. Sípányá kien, 加士地里覘 Kásztílí 'kán. Kiásztílí kien.

Castilian, an inhabitant of Castile, in Spain, 加士地里人* Kásztílí ˏyan. Kiásztílí jin.

Casting, throwing, 擲 chákˏ. Chih, 泰 'tam, 拋 ˏp'áu. P'áu, 丟 ˏtiú. Tiáu; computing, 打算 'tá sún'. Tá swán; calculating, 計數 kai' shò'. Kí sú; running into a mould to give shape 鎔鑄 ˏyung chü'. Yung chú; assigning parts in a play, 派脚色 p'ái' kéukˏ shikˏ. P'ái kioh sih; casting a net, 撒網 sátˏ 'mong. Sáh wáng; casting plates, 倒錫板 'tò sekˏ 'pán. Táu sih pán; a casting vote, 斷事之權 tün' sz² ˏchí ˏk'ün. Twán sz chí k'iuen.

Casting net, a net which is cast and drawn, 拋網 ˏp'áu 'mong. P'áu wáng, 拋罟 ˏp'áu ˏkú. P'áu kú, 漁網 ˏü 'mong. Yú wáng.

Casting-vote, } the vote of a presiding officer in
Casting-voice, } an assembly or council, which decides a question when the votes of the assembly are equally divided between the affirmative and negative, 斷事之權 tün' sz² ˏchí ˏk'ün. Twán sz chí k'iuen; to give the casting-vote, 出名斷事 ch'utˏ ˏmeng tün' sz². Ch'uh ming twán sz.

Castle, a house fortified against an enemy, a fortress, 炮臺 p'áu' ˏt'oi. P'áu t'ái, 衛城 wai² ˏshing. Wei ching, 衛所 wai² 'sho. Wei so; the house or mansion of a nobleman or prince, 宮 ˏkung. Kung; the forecastle, 船頭房 ˏshün ˏt'au ˏfong. Ch'uen t'au fáng; castles in the air, 甕想 ung' 'séung. Ung siáng.

Castle, to, in the game of chess, to cover the king with a castle, by a certain move, 上士象 'shéung sz² tséung². Sháng sz siáng, 護王 ú² ˏwong. Hú wáng.

Castle-builder, one who forms visionary schemes, 幻想嘅人 wán² 'séung ké' ˏyan, 甕想嘅人 ung' 'séung ké' ˏyan.

Castle-building, the act of building castles in the air, 甕想者 ung' 'séung 'ché. Ung siáng ché.

Castle-ward, an imposition laid for maintaining watch and ward in a castle, 軍餉 ˏkwan 'héung. Kiun hiáng, 守炮臺兵餉 'shau p'áu' ˏt'oi ˏping 'héung. Shau p'áu t'ái ping hiáng.

Castled, furnished with castles, 有炮台嘅 'yau p'áu' ˏt'oi ké'.

Castlet, a small castle, 小宮 'siú ˏkung. Siáu kung, 炮台仔 p'áu' ˏt'oi 'tsai.

Castling, an abortion, 小胚 'siú ˏp'úi. Siáu pei.

Castor, a beaver, 海狸 'hoi ˏlí. Hái lí, 山獺 ˏshán ch'átˏ. Shán ts'áh; a reddish brown substance of a strong, penetrating smell, taken from bags or cods in the groin of the beaver, 海狸膠 'hoi ˏlí ˏkáu. Hái lí kiáu; tincture of castor, 海狸膠酒 'hoi ˏlí ˏkáu 'tsau. Hái lí kiáu tsiú.

Castor, or caster, 五味架 'ng mi² ká'. Wú wí kiá.

Castor-oil, the oil of the ricinus, or palma Christi, 蓖麻油 ˏpí ˏmá ˏyau. Pí má yú; ditto the plant, 蓖麻 ˏpí ˏmá. Pí má, 蓖麻 ˏpí ˏmá. Pí mé; the seed of the plant, 蓖麻子 ˏpí ˏmá 'tsz. Pí má tsz.

Castoreum, see Castor.

Castorine, an animal principle, prepared by boiling castor in alcohol, 海狸膠質 'hoi ˏlí ˏkáu chatˏ. Hái lí kiáu chih.

Castrametation, the art or act of encamping, 執營法 chap, ˏying fátˏ. Chih ying fáh.

Castrate, to geld, 閹 ˏím. Yen, 劏 ˏím. Yen, 閹割 ˏím kotˏ. Yen koh, 劏 'ím. Yen, 弇 'ím. Yen, 去勢 hü' shai'. K'ü shí, 割勢 kotˏ shai'. Koh shí, 鐵 sín'. Sien, 刟 sín'. Sien, 犗 kái'. Kiái, 劇 ˏk'ín. K'ien, 斸 téukˏ. Tioh, 椓 téukˏ. Tioh; to castrate a man, 閹人 ˏím ˏyan. Yen jin; ditto a pig, 劏猪 ˏím ˏchü. Yen chú; ditto a sheep, 劏羊 ˏím ˏyéung. Yen yáng; ditto a cock, 刟生鷄 sín' ˏshang ˏkai. Sien sang kí, 鐵鷄 sín' ˏkai. Sien kí, 劏鷄 ˏím ˏkai. Yen kí, 線(?)鷄 sín' ˏkai. Sien kí, 鐵鷄 túi² ˏkai. Túi kí; to castrate a dog, 劏狗 ˏím 'kau. Yen kau; to castrate a horse, 騸馬 shín' 'má. Shien má, 劏馬 ˏím 'má. Yen má; to take away or retrench, as the obscene parts of a writing, 删去 ˏshán hü'. Shán k'ü; to take out a leaf or sheet from a book, to render it imperfect, 删去書篇 ˏshán hü' ˏshü ˏp'ín. Shán k'ü shú p'ien.

Castrated, gelded, 閹過 ˏím kwo'. Yen kwo, 奄過 ˏím kwo'. Yen kwo, 鐵過 sín' kwo'. Sien kwo; a castrated man, 閹人 ˏím ˏyan. Yen jin, 凈人身 tsing² ˏyan ˏshan. Tsing jin shin; a castrated sheep, 羯羊 kítˏ ˏyéung. Kieh yáng; a castrated ox, 劏牯 ˏím 'kú. Yen kú, 宦牛 wán² ˏngau. Hwán niú, 犍 kín'. Kien, 犍 ˏk'ín. K'ien; a castrated cock, 刟鷄 sín' ˏkai. Sien kí; a castrated cat, 凈貓 tsing² ˏmáu. Tsing mau; a castrated dog, 善狗 shín² 'kau. Shen kau; a castrated horse, 騸馬 shín' 'má. Shien má.

Castrating, gelding, 閹 ˏím. Yen, 劏 ˏím. Yen, 刟 sín'. Sien, 鐵 sín'. Sien; taking away the obscene part of a writing 删去 ˏshán hü'. Shán k'ü.

Castration, the act of gelding, 閹者 ˏím 'ché. Yen ché, 劏者 ˏím 'ché. Yen ché, 鐵者 sín' 'ché. Sien ché; the punishment of castration, 宮刑 ˏkung ˏying. Kung hing, 閹刑 ˏím ˏying. Yen hing, 犗刑 kái' ˏying. Kiái hing.

Castrato, a male person emasculated for the purpose of improving his voice as a singer, 閹人 ˏím ˏyan. Yen jin, 閹歌人 ˏím ˏko ˏyan. Yen ko jin.

Castrel, } a kind of hawk, 鷹類 ˏying lui'. Ying
Kestrel, } lui.

Cast steel, 鋼條 kong' ˏt'iú. Káng t'iáu, 鑄鋼條 chü' kong' ˏt'iú. Chú káng t'iáu.

Casual, accidental, 偶然 'ngau ˏín. Ngau jen; occasional, 有時 'yau ˏshí. Yú shí, 無定 ˏmò teng². Wú ting, 不常 patˏ ˏshéung. Puh cháng, 不定 patˏ teng². Puh ting; a casual affray, 非

* 西班牙地.

故意之事 ˏfí kú' í' ˏchí sz². Fí kú í chí sz, 悞殺人 ng² shát, ˏyán. Wú sháh jin, 偶然殺人 'ngau ˏín shát, ˏyan. Ngau jen shah jin; a casual word, 名字 ˏmeng tsz'. Ming tsz.

Casually, by chance 偶然 'ngau ˏín. Ngau jen.

Casualness, accidentalness, 偶然之事 'ngau ˏín ˏchí sz². Ngau jen chí sz.

Casualty, accident, 偶然之事 'ngau ˏín ˏchí sz². Ngau jen chí sz, 不意之事 pat, í' ˏchí sz². Puh í chí sz, 不期然而然 pat, ˏk'í ˏín ˏí ˏín. Puh k'í jen rh jen, 意外之事 í' ngoi² ˏchí sz². Í wái chí sz; the casualties of an engagement, 傷及死者 ˏshéung k'ap, 'sz 'ché. Sháng kih sz ché, 傷與斃命者 ˏshéung 'ü pai² meng² 'ché. Sháng yú pí ming ché; misfortune, 橫禍 ˏwáng wo². Hung ho.

Casuist, one who studies and resolves cases of conscience, 决疑事者 küt, ˏí sz² 'ché. Kiueh í sz ché, 定心疑者 teng² ˏsam ˏí 'ché. Ting sin í ché, 良心之師 ˏléung ˏsam ˏchí ˏsz. Liáng sin chí sz, 天良之師 ˏt'ín ˏléung ˏchí ˏsz. T'ien liáng chí sz, 是非心之師 shí² ˏfí ˏsam ˏchí ˏsz. Shí fí sin chí sz.

Casuistic, } relating to cases of conscience, 良心
Casuistical, } 慨 ˏléung ˏsam ké', 天良慨 ˏt'ín ˏléung ké', 心疑慨 ˏsam ˏí ké', 歧理的 ˏk'í 'lí tik,. K'í lí tih.

Casuistry, the science or doctrine of cases of conscience, 良心之理 ˏléung ˏsam ˏchí 'lí. Liáng sin chí lí, 天良之理 ˏt'ín ˏléung ˏchí 'lí. T'ien liáng chí lí, 歧道之理 ˏk'í tò² ˏchí 'lí. K'í táu chí lí, 是非心之理 shí² ˏfí ˏsam ˏchí 'lí. Shí fí sin chí lí; the science of determining the lawfulness or unlawfulness of what a man may do, 决是非之理 küt, shí² ˏfí ˏchí 'lí. Kiueh shí fí chí lí, 决歧道之理 küt, ˏk'í tò² ˏchí 'lí. Kiueh k'í táu chí lí, 定心訟之理 teng² ˏsam tsung² ˏchí 'lí. Ting sin sung chí lí.

Casus fœderis, the case stipulated by treaty, 約定之事 yéuk, teng² ˏchí sz². Yoh ting chí sz.

Cat 貓 ˏmáu. Máu, 家狸 ˏká ˏlí. Kiá lí, 貓兒 ˏmáu ˏí, 烏員 ˏú ˏün. Wú yuen; a tom cat, 貓公 ˏmáu ˏkung. Máu kung, 貓牯 ˏmáu 'kú. Máu kú; as smooth-spoken as a cat-seller, 賣貓佬尚貓乖 mái² ˏmáu 'lò shéung² ˏmáu ˏkwái, 賣貓嗷口 mái² ˏmáu 'kòm 'hau. Mái máu kán k'au; the cat and the rat sleep together (rulers and thieves at league), 貓鼠同眠 ˏmáu 'shü ˏt'ung ˏmín. Máu shú t'ung mien; the cat's eye, 貓兒眼 ˏmáu ˏí 'ngán. Máu rh yen; cold as a cat's nose—a hopeless thing, 貓鼻咀凍 ˏmáu pí² kòm' tung'. Máu pí kán tung; cat-head of a ship, 錨桔 ˏnáu kat,. Miáu kih; to let the cat out of the bag, 露出馬脚來 lò² ch'ut, 'má kéuk, ˏloi. Lú ch'uh má kioh lái; cat in the pan, 變志慨人 pín' chí' ké' ˏyan, 移心人 ˏí ˏsam ˏyan. Í sin jin; to turn a cat in the pan, 從操權者 ˏts'ung ˏts'ò ˏk'ün 'ché. Ts'ung ts'áu k'iuen ché; a cat of nine tails, 九條鞭 'káu ˏt'iú ˏpín. Kiú t'iáu pien 九尾貓 'kau 'mí ˏmáu. Kiú wí máu; they agree like cats and dogs, 貓見狗仇 ˏmáu kín' 'kau ˏch'au. Máu kien kau ch'au; a double tripod having six feet, 雙鼎 ˏshéung 'ting. Shwang ting.

Cat-bird 貓鵲 ˏmáu ts'éuk,. Mán ts'ioh, 貓聲鳥 ˏmáu ˏsheng 'niú. Máu shing niáu.

Cat-eyed 貓眼慨 ˏmáu 'ngán ké'.

Cat-fall, in ships, a rope used in hoisting the anchor up to the cat-head, 起錨纜 'hí ˏnáu lám². K'í miáu lán.

Cat-fish, a species of shark, 鯊類 ˏshá lui². Shá lui.

Cat-head 錨桔 ˏnáu kat,. Miáu kih.

Cat-hook, a strong hook fitted to the cat-block, 錨桔鈎 ˏnáu kat, ˏkau. Miáu kih kau, 錨鈎 ˏnáu ˏkau. Miáu kau.

Cat-like, resembling a cat, 像似貓 tséung² 'ts'z ˏmáu. Siáng sz máu, 類乎貓 lui² ˏú ˏmáu. Lui hú máu, 貓嗷樣子 ˏmáu 'kòm yéung² 'tsz. Máu kán yáng tsz.

Cat-mint 薄荷 pok, ˏho. Poh ho, 香菜 ˏhéung ts'oi'. Hiáng ts'ái.

Cat-salt 清鹽 ˏts'ing ˏím. Ts'ing yen.

Cat-silver, a variety of mica, 明瓦 ˏming 'ngá. Ming yá, 千層紙 ˏts'ín ˏts'ang 'chí. Ts'ien ts'ang chí.

Cat-tail 籐種 ˏt'ang 'chung. T'ang chung; cat's-tail grass, 蒲 ˏp'ò. P'ú, 莠 'yau. Yú, 狗尾草 'kau 'mí 'ts'ò. Kau wí ts'áu.

Cat's-eye, a variety of quartz or chalcedony, 貓眼石 ˏmáu 'ngán shek,.

Cat's-head, a kind of apple, 苹菓名 ˏp'ing 'kwo ˏmeng. P'ing ko ming.

Cat's-paw, a light air, perceived by the rippling of the surface of the water, 風仔 ˏfung 'tsai; a dupe, 呆佬 ˏngoi 'lò. Ngái láu, 替死鬼 t'ai' 'sz 'kwai. T'í sz kwei, 做黑鬼 tsò² hak, 'kwai. Tso heh kwei.

Catabaptist, one who opposes baptism, 敵洗禮者 tik, 'sai 'lai 'ché. Tih sí lí ché.

Catachresis, an abuse of a trope or of words, 强說 'k'éung shüt,. K'iáng shwoh; a trope which borrows the name of one thing to express another, 假借 'ká tsé'. Kiá tsié, 假名 'ká ˏmeng. Kiá ming.

Catachrestic, } belonging to a catachresis, forced,
Catachrestical, } 强說的 'k'éung shüt, tik,. K'iáng shwoh tih; far-fetched, 强喻 'k'éung ü². K'iáng yú.

Catacomb, a cave, grotto, or subterraneous place for the burial of the dead, 陵 ˏling. Ling, 塚 'ch'ung. Ch'ung, 明塚 ˏming 'ch'ung. Ming ch'ung, 陵寢 ˏling 'ts'am. Ling ts'in; the Imperial catacombs, 皇陵 ˏwong ˏling. Hwáng ling.

Catadioptric, } reflecting light, 反照的 'fán chiú'
Catadioptrical, } tik,. Fán cháu tih, 反照慨 'fán chiú' ké'.

Catamatic, that has the quality of consolidating broken parts, 粘物慨 ˏním mat, ké'.

Catagraph, the first draught of a picture, 繪影 'fúi

'ying. Hwui ying, 打地 'tá tí². Tá tí.

Catalepsis, } a sudden suppression of a motion and
Catalepsy, } sensation, in which the patient is speechless, senseless, and fixed in one posture, 止動症 'chí tung² ching². Chí tung ching.

Cataleptic 止動症的 'chí tung² ching² tik₂. Chí tung ching tih.

Catalogue, list, 條件 ₄t'iú kín². T'iáu kien, 條目 ₄t'iú muk₂. T'iáu muh, 目錄 muk₂ luk₂. Muh luh, 名目 ₄ming muk₂. Ming muh; catalogue of books, 書目 ₄shü muk₂. Shú muh, 書名 ₄shü ₄meng. Shú ming; a list of names, 名目 ₄meng muk₂. Ming muh, 名單 ₄meng ₄tán. Ming tán; a list of goods, 貨單 fo' ₄tán. Ho tán, 物件單 mat₂ kín² ₄tán. Wuh kien tán, 什物單 shap₂ mat₂ ₄tán. Shih wuh tán; a record, or genealogical table, 族譜 tsuk₂ 'p'ò. Tsuh p'ú; make out a catalogue of books, 開列書目 ₄hoi lít₂ ₄shü muk₂. K'ái lieh shú muh; a general catalogue, 全書總目 ₄ts'ün ₄shü 'tsung muk₂. Ts'iuen shú tsung muh.

Catalysis, dissolution, 消者 ₄siú 'ché. Siáu ché, 鎔化 ₄yung fá². Yung hwá; in chemistry, a decomposition of the proximate and elementary principles of compounds by the presence of substances which do not themselves so combine, 致化成之理 chí² fá² ₄sheng ₄chí 'lí. Chí hwá ching chí lí.

Catalytic, relating to catalysis, 化成的 fá² ₄sheng tik₂. Hwá ching tih, 關化成的 ₄kwán fá² ₄sheng tik₂. Kwán hwá ching tih.

Catamaran, a kind of raft used in India and Brazil for fishing and landing goods from ships, 桴 ₄fú. Fú, 泭 ₄fú. Fú.

Catamenia, the menses or monthly courses, 月經 üt₂ ₄king. Yueh king, 月水 üt₂ 'shui. Yueh shwui, 經水 ₄king 'shui. King shwui, 天癸 ₄t'ín kwai². T'ien kwei, 癸水 kwai² 'shui. Kwei shwui; the time of the catamenia, 經期 ₄king ₄k'í. King k'í, 月期 üt₂ ₄k'í. Yueh k'í; to have the menses, 通經 ₄t'ung ₄king. T'ung king, 行經 ₄hang ₄king. Hang king, 水大 'shui tái². Shwui tá; at the age of 14 the catamenia appear, 二七天癸至 f² tsát₂ ₄t'ín kwai² chí². Rh ts'ih t'ien kwei chí.

Catamenial, pertaining to the catamenia, 月經嘅 üt₂ ₄king ké², 經水的 ₄king 'shui tik₂. King shwui tih, 月水的 üt₂ 'shui tik₂. Yueh shwui tih.

Catamite, a boy kept for unnatural purposes, 失魂魚 shat₂ ₄wan ₄ü. Shih hwan yú, 行男色嘅 ₄hang ₄nám shik₂ ké², 鏡妝會嘅 keng² ₄chong úi² ké², 契弟 k'ai² tai². K'í tí, 兎子 t'ò² 'tsz. T'ú tsz, 孌童 pí² ₄t'ung. P'í t'ung, 娶姦的童 ₄kí ₄kán tik₂ ₄t'ung. Kí kien tih t'ung, 鷄姦嘅童 ₄kai ₄kán ké² ₄t'ung, 龍陽子弟 ₄lung ₄yéung 'tsz tai². Lung yáng tsz tí.

Catamount, } the wild cat, 野貓 'yé ₄máu. Yé
Catamountain, } máu.

Catandromous, } in itchthyology, moving once a
Catanadromous, } year from salt water into fresh, 鹹淡水嘅 ₄hám tám² 'shui ké², 鹹淡水嘅魚 ₄hám tám² 'shui ké² ₄ü.

Catapasm, a dry powder for sprinkling the body, 滲藥粉 'sam yéuk₂ 'fan. San yoh fan.

Catapeltic, pertaining to the catapult, 軌嘅 p'áu² ké², 軌的 p'áu² tik₂. P'áu tih.

Catapetalous, an epithet applied to petals of a flower, held together by stamens, which grow to their bases, as in the mallow, 蕊連生嘅 yui² ₄lín ₄shang ké².

Cataphonics, the doctrine of reflected sounds, 應聲之理 ying² ₄shing ₄chí 'lí. Ying shing chí lí, 反響之理 'fán 'héung ₄chí 'lí. Fán hiáng chí lí.

Cataplasm, a poultice, 洽嘅野 áp₂ ké² 'yé, 洽物 áp₂ mat₂; apply a cataplasm, 洽野 áp₂ 'yé.

Catapult, a military engine used by the ancient Greeks and Romans for throwing stones &c., 軌 p'áu², 石車 shek₂ ₄kü. Shih kü, 飛石車 ₄fí shek₂ ₄kü. Fí shih kü, 礔礰車 p'ik₂ lik₂ ₄kü. P'ih lih kü, 霹靂車 p'ik₂ lik₂ ₄kü. P'ih lih kü.

Cataract, a great fall of water over a precipice, 大瀑布 tái² puk₂ pò². Tá puh pú; a rapid, 灘 ₄t'án. T'án; a cataract of the eye, 混濁眼公仔 wan² chuk₂ 'ngán ₄kung 'tsai, 綠水灌瞳人 luk₂ 'shui kún² ₄t'ung ₄yan. Luh shwui kwán t'ung jin, 睛珠變質不明 ₄tsing ₄chü pín² chat₂ pat₂ ₄ming; to operate on a cataract, 割睛珠 kot₂ ₄tsing ₄chü. Koh tsing chú; cataract knife, 取睛珠刀 'ts'ü ₄tsing ₄chü ₄tò. Ts'ü tsing chú táu.

Catarrh, a cold, 傷風 ₄shéung ₄fung. Sháng fung, 傷寒 ₄shéung ₄hon. Sháng hán, 外感症 ngoi² 'kòm ching². Wái kán ching, 咳嗽 k'at₂ sau². K'eh sau, 有寒疾 'yau ₄hon tsat₂. Yú hán tsih, 痰疾 ₄t'ám tsat₂. T'án tsih; an epidemic catarrh or influenza, 時傷風 ₄shí ₄shéung ₄fung. Shí sháng fung, 時外感症 ₄shí ngoi² 'kòm ching². Shí wái kán ching; to suffer of a catarrh, 得傷風 tak₂ ₄shéung ₄fung. Teh sháng fung, 感傷風 'kòm ₄shéung ₄fung. Kán sháng fung; a chronic discharge from the mucus membrane of the nose, 流鼻水 ₄lau pí² 'shui. Liú pí shwui; catarrh caused by the weather, 感冒風寒 'kòm mò² ₄fung ₄hon. Kán máu fung hán.

Catarrhal, } pertaining to catarrh, 傷風嘅 ₄shéung
Catarrhous, } ₄fung ké², 傷寒的 ₄shéung ₄hon tik₂. Sháng hán tih; produced by a catarrh, 傷風所致嘅 ₄shéung ₄fung 'sho chí² ké², 由傷風來嘅 ₄yau ₄shéung ₄fung ₄loi ké².

Catastrophe, the change which produces the final event of a dramatic piece, 結局之事 kít₂ kuk₂ ₄chí sz². Kieh kiuh chí sz, 結果之事 kít₂ 'kwo ₄chí sz². Kieh ko chí sz, 歸結嘅事 ₄kwai kít₂ ké² sz², 結尾的事 kít₂ 'mí tik₂ sz². Kieh wí tih sz, 完結的事 ₄ün kít₂ tik₂ sz². Yuen kieh tih sz; a disaster or calamity, 災害 ₄tsoi hoi². Tsái hái, 災難 ₄tsoi nán². Tsái nán, 究竟災害 kau² 'king ₄tsoi hoi². Kiú king tsái hái, 畢竟災害

pat, ʻking ˏtsoi hoi². Pih king tsái hái; the conclusion or result, 完結的事 ˏün kít, tik, sz². Yuen kieh tih sz; a violent convulsion of the globe or part of it, 地之頓改 tí² ˏchí tun² ʻkoi. Tí chí tun kái, 頓改之事 tun² ʻkoi ˏchí sz². Tun kái chí sz.

Catch (pret. and pp. catched and caught), to seize with the hand, 捉 chuk,. Chuh, 捉住 chuk, chü². Chuh chú, 執 chap,. Chih, 執住 chap, chü². Chih chú, 捕 pò². Pú, 搦 nik,. Nih, 擒 ˏk'am. K'in, 擒住 ˏk'am chü². K'in chú, 擒拿 ˏk'am ˏná. K'in ná, 搏 pok,. Poh, 搏執 pok, chap,. Poh chih, 拿獲 ˏná wok,. Ná hwoh; to catch in a net, 罩 cháu'. Cháu, 羅 ˏlo. Lo; to catch, as birds, 攫 fok,. K'ioh, 捕 pò². Pú; to catch a thief, 捉賊 chuk, ts'ák,. Chuh ts'ih, 擒賊 ˏk'am ts'ák,. K'in ts'ih, 拿賊 ˏná ts'ák,. Ná ts'ih; to catch fish, 攞魚 ʻlo ˏü. Lo yú, 捕魚 pò² ˏü. Pú yú, 打魚 ʻtá ˏü. Tá yú, 網魚 ʻmong ˏü. Wáng yú, 釣魚 tiú' ˏü. Tiáu yú; to catch birds, 捉鵲 chuk, ts'éuk,. Chuh ts'ioh, 攫禽 fok, ˏk'am. K'ioh k'in, 捕鳥 pò² ʻniú. Pú niáu, 網鵲 ʻmong ts'éuk,. Wáng ts'ioh; ditto with bird-lime, 黐鵲 ˏch'í ts'éuk,. Ch'í ts'ioh; to catch fire, 失火 shat, ʻfo. Shih ho, 着火 chéuk, ʻfo. Choh ho, 燒着 ˏshiú chéuk,. Sháu choh, 發火 fát, ʻfo. Fáh ho, 起火 ʻhí ʻfo. K'í ho; to catch cold, 得傷風 tak, ˏshéung ˏfung. Teh sháng fung, 冷着 ʻlang chéuk,, 中寒 chung' ˏhon. Chung hán, 冲寒 ˏch'ung ˏhon. Ch'ung hán; to catch a disease, 染病 ʻím peng². Yen ping, 沾病 ˏchím peng². Chen ping, 聯症 ˏlün ching'; to catch the truth, 觸着 ch'uk, chéuk,. Ch'uh choh, 觸着眞道 ch'uk, chéuk, ˏchan tò². Ch'uh choh chin táu; to catch one in a lie, 覩倒講大話 ˏchong ʻtò ʻkong tái² wá²; to catch a scent, 聞氣 ˏman hí'. Wan k'í, 聞氣息 ˏman hí' sik,. Wan k'í sih; to catch one's death, 羅其死 ʻlo ˏk'í ʻsz. Lo k'í sz, 自取其死 tsz² ʻts'ü ˏk'í ʻsz. Tsz ts'ü k'í sz; to catch one's fancy, 中意 ˏchung í'. Chung í, 投緣 ˏt'au ˏün. T'au yuen, 合意 hòp, í'. Hoh í; to catch at, 扳取 ˏp'án ʻts'ü. P'án ts'ü, 扳執 ˏp'án chap,. P'án chih; to catch up, 執倒 chap, ʻtò. Chih táu, 捻倒 kam² ʻtò, 嗌倒 * t'am' ʻtò; to catch people's words, 執訊 chap, sun'. Chih sin; to catch one by his word, 執人言 chap, ˏyan ˏín. Chih jin yen, 俾說話鈎取 ʻpí shüt, wá² ˏkau ʻts'ü. Pí shwoh hwá kau ts'ü, 以言餂之 ʻí ˏín ʻt'ím ˏchí. Í yen t'ien chí; to catch one in his own trap, 埋身計 ˏmái ˏshan kai'. Mái shin kí; to catch one in a basket, 笠倒佢 lap, ʻtò ʻk'ü. Lih táu k'ü, 帶花笠 tái' ˏfá lap,. Tái hwá lih; to catch or overtake, as a storm, 打來 ʻtá ˏloi. Tá lái, 打埋身 ʻtá ˏmái ˏshan. Tá mái shin; put it where it will catch your eye, 挑醒目的 ˏtiú ʻseng muk, tik,.

Catch, to communicate, 流傳 ˏlau ˏch'ün, Liú ch'uen; to spread by infecting, 流染 ˏlau ʻím. Liú yen, 流沾 ˏlau ˏchím. Liú chen, 流傳 ˏlau ˏch'ün. Liú ch'uen.

Catch, seizure, 捉者 chuk, ʻché. Chuh ché, 拿者 ˏná ʻché. Ná ché, 擒者 ˏk'am ʻché. K'in ché; a hook, a catch, 鈎 ˏkau. Kau, 率 sut,. Suh, 鼻 ʻmau. Mau; a sudden advantage taken, 乘機 ˏshing ˏkí. Ching kí, 乘勢 ˏshing shai'. Ching shí; the thing caught, 所得之野 ʻsho tak, ˏchí ʻyé. So teh chí yé, 所執之野 ʻsho chap, ˏchí ʻyé; to sing by catches, 接歌 tsíp, ˏko. Tsieh ko, 跟住唱 ˏkan chü² ch'éung'. Kin chú ch'áng; a lucky hit, 微倖 ˏhiú hang². Hiáu hing.

Catch-drain, a drain on a hill side, to catch the surface water, 山水坑 ˏshán ʻshui ˏhang. Shán shwui kang, 接山水坑 tsíp, ˏshán ʻshui ˏhang. Tsieh shán shwui kang; a ditch on the side of a canal to catch the water escapes, 橫坑 ˏwáng ˏhang. Hung kang, 橫渠 ˏwáng ˏk'ü. Hung k'ü.

Catch-meadow, a meadow which is irrigated by water from the hill-side, 山水灌草地 ˏshán ʻshui kún' ʻts'ò tí². Shán shwui kwán ts'áu tí.

Catch-poll, a bailiff's assistant, 把牙 ʻpá ˏngá. Pá yá.

Catch-word, among actors, the last word of the preceding speaker, which reminds one that he is to speak next, 觸言 ch'uk, ˏín. Ch'uh yen, 執言 chap, ˏín. Chih yen; among printers, the word placed at the bottom of each page, under the last line, which is to be inserted as the first line on the following page, 篇底接字 ˏp'ín ʻtai tsíp, tsz². P'ien tí tsieh tsz.

Catcher, one who catches, 捉者 chuk, ʻché. Chuh ché, 擒者 ˏk'am ʻché. K'in ché, 執者 chap, ʻché. Chih ché.

Catching, seizing, 捉 chuk,. Chuh, 捉住 chuk, chü². Chuh chú, 拿住 ˏná chü². Ná chú, 執住 chap, chü². Chih chú; insnaring, 迷魂 ˏmai ˏwan. Mí hwan, 鈎魂 ˏkau ˏwan. Kau hwan, 誘惑嘅 ʻyau wák, ké'.

Catching, infectious, 染 ʻím. Yen, 染嘅 ʻím ké', 沾 ˏchím. Chen, 沾嘅 ˏchím ké'.

Catching-bargain, a bargain made with an heir-expectant for the purchase of his expectancy, at an inadequate price, 誘賣後所望之業 ʻyau mái² hau² ʻsho mong² ˏchí íp,. Yú mái hau so wáng chí nieh, 典後嗣業 ʻtín hau² tsz² íp,. Tien hau tsz nieh.

Catchpenny, something worthless, particulary a book or pamphlet, adapted to the popular taste, and intended to gain money in market, 餌物 ní² mat,. Rh wuh, 錢路嘅野 ˏts'ín lò² ké' ʻyé.

Catchup, } a liquor extracted from mushrooms, to-
Catsup, } matoes &c., used as a sauce, 吉執 † kat, chap,. Kih chih, 土菌醬 ʻt'ò ʻkw'an tséung'. T'ú kw'an tsiáng, 鷄瑽醬 ˏkai ˏtsung tséung'. Kí tsung tsiáng, 木耳醬 muk, ʻí tséung'. Muh rh tsiáng.

* The latter said of dogs.

† The word used by servants and compradors.

Catechetical, } relating to, or consisting in asking
Catechetic, } questions and receiving answers, 問答嘅 man² táp, ké', 問答的 man² táp, tik,. Wan táh tih.

Catechetically, by question and answer, 以問答 'í man² táp,. Í wan táh.

Catechisation, the act of catechising, 問答者 man² táp, 'ché. Wan táh ché.

Catechise, to instruct by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations and corrections, 師弟問答 ,sz tai² man² táp,. Sz tí wan táh, 以問答示教 'í man² táp, shí² káu'. Í wan táh shí kiáu; to question, examine, or interrogate, 考問 'háu man². K'áu wan, 訪問 'fong man². Fáng wan, 查問 ,ch'á man². Ch'á wan, 究問 kau' man². Kiú wan; to catechise a pupil, 考問子弟 'háu man² 'tsz tai². K'áu wan tsz tí, 考問學徒 'háu man² hok, ,t'ò. K'áu wan hioh t'ú; to ask questions concerning the doctrines of the Christian religion, 問及耶穌之教 man² k'ap, Yé sú ,chí káu'. Wan kih Yé sú chí kiáu; to catechise mutually, 相問示教 ,séung man² shí² káu'. Siáng wan shí kiáu.

Catechised, instructed, 以問答教過 'í man² táp, káu' kwo'. Í wan táh kiáu kwo.

Catechiser 考問者 'háu man² 'ché. K'áu wan ché, 訪問者 'fong man² 'ché. Fáng wan ché.

Catechising, instructing by questions and answers, 以問答教人 'í man² táp, káu' ,yan. Í wan táh kiáu jin, 以問答示教 'í man² táp, shí² káu'. Í wan táh shí kiáu.

Catechism, a form of instruction by means of questions and answers, 以問答示教 'í man² táp, shí² káu'. Í wan táh shí kiáu; a catechism for the young, 幼學問答 yau' hok, man² táp,. Yú hioh wan táh, 初學問答 ,ch'o hok, man² táp,. Ts'ú hioh wan táh; ditto one for people of advanced age, 大學問答 tái² hok, man² táp,. Tá hioh wan táh; a catechism of the christian religion, 聖教問答 shing' káu' man² táp,. Shing kiáu wan táh; a book containing a summary of principles in science, art or religion, 問答書 man² táp, ,shü. Wan táh shú.

Catechist, one who instructs by question and answer, 以考問示教者 'í 'háu man² shí² káu' 'ché. Í k'áu wan shí kiáu ché, 考問之師 'háu man² ,chí ,sz. K'áu wan chí sz; one appointed by the Church to instruct in the principles of religion, 教道者 káu' tò² 'ché. Kiáu táu ché, 傳道者 ,ch'ün tò² 'ché. Ch'uen táu ché.

Catechistic, } pertaining to a catechist, 教道的
Catechistical, } káu' tò² tik,. Kiáu táu tih, 傳道嘅 ,ch'ün tò² ké'; pertaining to a catechism, 問答書嘅 man² táp, ,shü ké', 問答書的 man² táp, ,shü tik,. Wan táh shú tih.

Catechu, also called terra japonica, a brown astringent substance brought from India, 兒茶 ,í ,ch'á. Rh ch'á, 阿蒲華 ,o ,tsín yéuk,. O tsien yoh, 阿蒲茶 ,o ,tsín ,ch'á. O tsien ch'á, 孩兒茶 ,hoi ,í ,ch'á. Hiái rh ch'á.

Catechuic acid 兒茶醋 ,í ,ch'á ts'ò'. Rh ch'á ts'ú, 兒茶醋冰 ,í ,ch'á ts'ò' ,ping. Rh ch'á ts'ú ping.

Catechumen, one who is receiving instructions and preparing himself for baptism, 學教條者 hok, káu' ,t'iú 'ché. Hioh kiáu t'iáu ché, 預備受洗禮者 ü² pí² shau² 'sai 'lai 'ché. Yú pí shau sí lí ché, 蒙教欲領洗者 ,mung káu' yuk, 'leng 'sai 'ché. Mung kiáu yuh ling sí ché, 蒙教者 ,mung káu' 'ché. Mung kiáu ché.

Catechumenist, a Catechumen, which see.

Categorical, pertaining to category, 類嘅 lui² ké', 類序嘅 lui² tsü² ké', 歷序嘅 lik, tsü² ké', 類序的 lui² tsü² tik,. Lui tsü tih; absolute, 定然 teng² ,ín. Ting jen, 必然 pít, ,ín. Pieh jen; positive, 定實嘅 teng² shat, ké', 實說的 shat, shüt, tik,. Shih shwoh tih, 直說的 chik, shüt, tik,. Chih shwoh tih.

Categorically, absolutely, 定然 teng² ,ín. Ting jen, 必然 pít, ,ín. Pieh jen; directly, 直然 chik, ,ín. Chih jen.

Category, a series or order of all the characteristics or attributes contained under a genus, 類序 lui² tsü². Lui tsü, 歷序 lik, tsü². Lih tsü; to bring them into their proper category, 分以類序 ,fan 'í lui² tsü². Fan í lui tsü; it does not come in this category, 不入此類 pat, yap, 'ts'z lui². Puh jih ts'z lui, 不入此類序 pat, yap, 'ts'z lui² tsü². Puh jih ts'z lui tsü.

Catenarian, } relating to a chain, 鏈嘅 ,lín ké', 鏈
Catenary, } 的 ,lín tik,. Lien tih; like a chain, 像似鏈 tséung² 'ts'z ,lín. Siáng sz lien.

Catenate, to connect in a series of links or ties, 鏈釦 ,lín k'au'. Lien k'au, 鏈住 ,lín chü². Lien chú, 連釦 ,lín k'au'. Lien k'au.

Catenated, connected, as links of a chain, 鏈過 ,lín kwo'. Lien kwo, 鏈釦過 ,lín k'au' kwo'. Lien k'au kwo, 連過 ,lín kwo'. Lien kwo.

Catenation, connection of links, 鏈釦者 ,lín k'au' 'ché. Lien k'au ché; regular connection, 連者 ,lín 'ché. Lien ché, 相連者 ,séung ,lín 'ché. Siáng lien ché, 成鏈者 ,shing ,lín 'ché. Ching lien ché.

Cater, to provide food, 辦伙食 pán² 'fo shik, Pán ho shih, 辦理菜飯 pán² 'li ts'oi' fán². Pán lí ts'ái fán; to buy or procure provisions, 買伙食 'mái 'fo shik,. Mái ho shih.

Cater, see Caterer.

Cater, the four of cards or dice, 紅四 ,hung sz'. Hung sz.

Cater-cousin, a quatre-cousin, a remote relation, 疏兄弟 ,sho ,hing tai². Sú hiung tí.

Caterer, a provider, 辦伙食者 pán² 'fo shik, 'ché. Pán ho shih ché; a buyer or purveyor of provisions, 買菜 'mái pán². Mái pán.

Cateress, a woman who caters, 辦伙食之婦 pán² 'fo shik, ,chí 'fú. Pán ho shih chí fú, 女買菜 'nü 'mái pán². Nü mái pán, 買菜婆 'mái pán²

,p'o. Mái pán p'o, 煮飯媽 'chü fán² 'má. Chú fán má.

Caterpillar, the colored and often hairy larvæ of the lepidopterous insects, 蠹虫 tò' ,ch'ung. Táu ch'ung; hairy caterpillars, 蛇蟮 ,chím ,sz. Chen sz, 狗毛虫 'kau ,mò ,ch'ung. Kau máu ch'ung, 蛾虫 ch'í' ,ch'ung. Ch'í ch'ung, 毛蠹 ,mò tò'. Máu táu, 毛蛾 ,mò ch'í'. Máu ch'í; smooth ditto, 芋蠋 ú² shuk,. Hú shuh, 青虫 ,ts'eng ,ch'ung. Ts'ing ch'ung; a caterpillar found on mulberry trees, 蠶虫 ,ts'ám ,ch'ung. Ts'án ch'ung, 螟蛉 ,ming ,ling. Ming ling, 桑虫 ,song ,ch'ung. Sáng ch'ung, 戎女 ,yung 'nü. Jung mü, 桑蠻 ,song m'ín². Sáng mán; black ditto, 蝸蠋 ,ú shuk,. Wú shuh; one that feeds on vegetables and plants, 菜虫 ts'oi' ,ch'ung. Ts'ái ch'uug, 喫菜虫 yak, ts'oi' ,ch'ung.

Caterwaul, to cry or waul, as cats in rutting time, 貓喊 ,máu [,miú] hám'. Máu hien, 貓聲 ,máu ,shing. Máu shing; to make a harsh offensive noise, 做貓貓聲 tsò² ,miú ,miú ,shing.

Cater-wauling, the cry of cats, 貓喊 ,máu hám'. Máu hien, 貓貓聲 ,miú ,miú ,shing; a harsh, disagreeable noise, 做貓貓聲 tsò² ,miú ,miú ,shing.

Catery, the place were provisions are deposited, 伙食房 'fo shik, ,fong. Ho shih fáng.

Cates, dainties, 美味之物 'mí mí² ,chí mat,. Mei wí chí wuh, 可口之物 'ho 'hau ,chí mat,. K'o k'au chí wuh.

Catgut, the intestines of sheep and other animals dried and twisted, used as strings for musical instruments, 腸膜線 ,ch'éung mok, sín'. Ch'áng moh sien, 腸壳線 ,ch'éung hok, sín'. Ch'áng hoh sien; a kind of linen or canvas with wide interstices, 羅布 ,lo pò'. Lo pú.

Catharine wheel, a circular, ornamental window, 圓色窓 ,ün shik, ,ch'éung. Yuen sih chw'áng.

Catharist, one who pretends to more purity than others possess, 自以爲清勝於人者 tsz² 'í ,wai ,ts'ing shing' ,ü ,yan 'ché. Tsz í wei ts'ing shing yú jin ché, 自以爲極清者 tsz² 'í ,wai kik, ,ts'ing 'ché. Tsz í wei kih ts'ing ché.

Catharsis, purgation, 瀉 sé'. Sié, 瀉者 sé' 'ché. Sié ché.

Cathartic, } purging, 瀉的 sé' tik,. Sié tih, 致瀉
Cathartical, } 的 chí' sé' tik,. Chí sié tih, 致痾嘔 chí' ,o ké'.

Cathartic, a medicine that promotes alwine discharges, and thus cleanses the stomach and bowels, 瀉藥 sé' yéuk,. Sié yoh, 痾藥 ,o yéuk,. O yoh, 攻下藥 ,kung há² yéuk,. Kung hiá yoh, 泄瀉之劑 sít, sé' ,chí ,tsai. Sieh sié chí tsí.

Cathartically, in the manner of a cathartic, 致瀉的 chí' sé' tik,. Chí sié tih, 清血的 ,ts'ing hüt, tik,. Ts'ing hiueh tih.

Catharticalness, the quality of promoting discharges from the bowels, 致瀉之德 chí' sé' ,chí tak,. Chí sié chí teh, 致瀉之性 chí' sé' ,chí sing'. Chí sié chí sing.

Cathartina, } the active purgative principle of senna,
Cathartine, } 先拿瀉質 ,sín ,ná sé' chat,. Sien ná sié chih, 先拿質 ,sín ,ná chat,. Sien ná chih.

Cathedra, the chair or seat of a person in authority, 講台 'kong ,t'oi. Kiáng t'ái.

Cathedral, the see and seat of a bishop, 監牧師之管轄 ,kám muk, ,sz ,chí 'kún hat,. Kien muh sz chí kwán hiáh, 主教之管轄 'chü káu' ,chí 'kún hat,. Chú kiáu chí kwán hiáh; the principle church in a diocese, 監牧師之禮拜堂 ,kám muk, ,sz ,chí 'lai pái' ,t'ong. Kien muh sz chí lí pái t'áng.

Cathedrated, relating to the authority of the chair or office of a teacher, 教師職嘔 káu' ,sz chik, ké', 教師之權的 káu' ,sz ,chí ,k'ün tik,. Kiáu sz chí k'iuen tih.

Catheter 引溺管 'yan niú² 'kún. Yin niáu kwán; a silver catheter, 引溺銀管 'yan niú² ,ngan 'kún. Yin niáu yin kwán, 引溺樹膠管 'yan niú² shü² ,káu 'kún. Yin niáu shú kiáu kwán.

Cathode, in electro-chemistry, the way or surface by which the electric current leaves substances through which it passes, 電氣陰路 tín² hí' ,yam lò². Tien k'í yin lú, 電氣鑲路 tín² hí' ,séung lò². Tien k'í siáng lú; the negative pole, 陰極 ,yam kik,. Yin kih.

Catholes, two little holes astern above the gun-room ports of a ship, 貓寵仔 ,máu ,lung 'tsai, 船尾寵仔 ,shün 'mí ,lung 'tsai.

Catholic, universal or general, 統 't'ung. T'ung, 通 ,t'ung. T'ung, 公 ,kung. Kung, 通共嘔 ,t'ung kung² ké', 總合的 'tsung hòp, tik,. Tsung hoh tih, 公共的 ,kung kung² tik,. Kung kung tih; liberal, not narrow-minded, partial or bigotted, 寬心的 ,fún ,sam tik,. Kwán sin tih; pertaining to, or affecting the Roman Catholics, 羅馬教嘔 Lomá káu' ké', 天主教的 ,T'ín 'chü káu' tik,. T'ien chú kiáu tih; the Catholic [not Roman] faith, 統教 't'ung káu'. T'ung kiáu, 通教 ,t'ung káu'. T'ung kiáu, 通共嘔教 ,t'ung kung² ké' káu'; Catholic Church, 公聖會 ,kung shing' úi². Kung shing hwui; the catholic epistles, 統書 't'ung ,shü. T'ung shú, 關衆之書 ,kwán chung' ,chí ,shü. Kwán chung chí shú.

Catholic, an adherent of the Catholic Church, 統教嘔人 't'ung káu' ké' ,yan; ditto, an adherent of the Rom. Catholic church, 天主教人 ,T'ín 'chü káu' ,yan. T'ien chú kiáu jin, 羅馬教人 Lomá káu' ,yan. Lomá kiáu jin.

Catholical, general, 統的 't'ung tik,. T'ung tih, 通共嘔 ,t'ung kung² ké', 公嘔 ,kung ké'.

Catholicism, universality, or the orthodox faith of the whole church, 統教 't'ung káu'. T'ung kiáu, 通行之教 ,t'ung ,hang ,chí káu'. T'ung hang chí kiáu; the religion of the Roman Catholic Church, 天主教 ,T'ín 'chü káu'. T'ien chú kiáu, 羅馬教 Lomá káu'. Lomá kiáu; liberality of

sentiments, 寬心 ˏfún ˏsam. Kwán sin, 廣心者 ʿkwong ˏsam ʿché. Kwáng sin ché.

Catholicity, the doctrines and usages of the fathers of the first five centuries, 統教者 ʿt'ung káu' ʿché. T'ung kiáu ché, 正教者 ching' káu' ʿché. Ching kiáu ché; the religion of the Roman Catholics, 天主教 ˏT'ín ʿchú káu'. T'ien chú kiáu, 羅馬教 Lomá káu'. Lomá kiáu.

Catholican, a remedy for all diseases, 通用嘅藥 ˏt'ung yung² ké' yéuk₂, 萬應丸 mán² ying' ˏün. Wán ying yuen, 萬靈之藥 mán² ˏling ˏchí yéuk₂. Wán ling chí yoh; a remedy supposed to be efficacious in purging away all humors, 去濕藥 hü' shap, yéuk₂. K'ú shih yoh.

Catholicus, the primate or head of the Armenian Church, 亞耳美尼聖會教長 Aímíní shing' úi² káu' ʿchéung. Arhmíní shing hwui kiaú cháng.

Catkin, in botany, a species of calyx, 絮 ʿsü. Sü; the catkins of a willow, 柳絮 ʿlau ʿsü. Liú sü.

Catling, a dismembering knife, used by surgeons, 劍刀 kím' ˏtò. Kin táu; the down or moss growing about walnut-trees, 核桃樹蘚 hat₂ ˏt'ò shü² ʿsín. Heh t'áu shú sien.

Catmint, } 香菜 ˏhéung ts'oi'. Hiáng ts'ái, 貓菜
Catnip, } ˏmáu ts'oi'. Máu tsái.

Catonian, grave, severe, 嚴 ˏím. Yen, 嚴肅 ˏím suk₂. Yen suh, 端嚴 ˏtün ˏím. Twán yen.

Cat-o-ninetails, a whip with nine lashes, 九條鞭 ʿkau ˏt'iú ˏpín. Kiú t'iáu pien.

Catoptrics, that part of optics which explains the properties of reflected light, 返照之理 ʿfán chiú' ˏchí ʿlí. Fán cháu chí lí.

Catseep 鮭汁 ˏwá chap₂. Hwá chih.

Cattle, beasts or quadrupeds in general, used for tillage &c., 畜產 ch'uk₂ ʿch'án. Ch'uh ch'án, 畜生 ch'uk₂ ˏshang. Ch'uh sang, 畜類 ch'uk₂ lui². Ch'uh lui, 牲口 ˏshang ʿhau. Sang k'au, 田畜 ˏt'ín ch'uk₂. T'ien ch'uh; horned cattle, 角畜 kok₂ ch'uk₂. Koh ch'uh; black cattle, 牛類 ˏngau lui². Niú lui; small cattle, 羊類 ˏyéung lui². Yáng lui; fat cattle, 肥畜 ˏfí ch'uk₂. Fí ch'uh; domestic cattle, 家畜 ˏká ch'uk₂. Kiá ch'uh; the six kind of domestic cattle, 六畜 luk₂ ch'uk₂. Luh ch'uh; to raise cattle, 養畜 ʿyéung ch'uk₂. Yáng ch'uh.

Cattle-show, an exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, &c., 畜賽者 ch'uk₂ ts'oi' ʿché. Ch'uh sái ché, 賽畜 ts'oi' ch'uk₂. Sái ch'uh.

Catty, a Chinese weight of 1⅓ lb av., 斤 ˏkan. Kin, 觔 ˏkan. Kin; catties and taels, 斤兩 ˏkan ʿléung. Kin liáng; one catty has 16 taels, 一斤係十六兩 yat₂ ˏkan hai² shap₂ luk₂ ʿléung. Yih kin hí shih luh liáng.

Caucasian, } pertaining to mount Caucasus, 高加
Caucasean, } 索山嘅 Kòkások ˏshán ké'; a Caucasian 白面人 pák₂ mín² ˏyan. Peh mien jin.

Caucus 聚會選官 tsü² úi² ʿsün ˏkún. Tsü hwui swán kwán.

Cauda aquina 接續草 tsíp₂ kwong' ʿts'ò. Tsieh kwáng ts'áu.

Caudal, pertaining to a tail, 尾嘅 ʿmí ké'; pertaining to the thread which terminates the seed of plants, 牙莖絲 ˏngá ʿün ˏsz. Yá yuen sz.

Caudate, } having a tail, 有尾 ʿyau ʿmí. Yú wí,
Caudated, } 尾嘅 ʿmí ké', 尾的 ʿmí tik₂. Wí tih.

Caudex, the stem of a tree, 樹身 shü² ˏshan. Shú shin.

Caudle, a kind of warm drink, 酒湯 ʿtsau ˏt'ong. Tsiú t'áng, 補血湯 ʿpò hüt₂ ˏt'ong. Pú hiueh t'áng, 產房酒粥 ʿch'án ˏfong ʿtsau chuk₂. Ch'án fáng tsiú chuh.

Caudle, to prepare caudle, 保酒湯 ˏpò ʿtsau ˏt'ong. Páu tsiú t'áng, 保酒粥 ˏpò ʿtsau chuk₂. Páu tsiú chuh.

Cauf, a chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water, 魚桶 ˏü ʿt'ung. Yú t'ung.

Caught (pret. & pp. of to catch), 捉過 chuk₂ kwo'. Chuh kwo, 拿過 ˏná kwo'. Ná kwo, 捉了 chuk₂ ʿliú. Chuh liáu, 拿了 ˏná ʿliú. Ná liáu, 捉倒 chuk₂ ʿtò. Chuh táu, 拿獲 ˏná wok₂. Ná hwoh; caught in a net, 網捉過 ʿmong chuk₂ kwo'. caught in a trap, as a rat, 裝過 ˏchong kwo'. Chwáng kwo; caught him, 緝佢 ts'ap₂ ʿk'ü.

Caul, a kind of net in which females inclose their hair, 網巾 ʿmong ˏkan. Wáng kin; any kind of net, 網 ʿmong. Wáng, 羅 ˏlo. Lo; a woman's cap, 幗 kwok₂. Kwoh; a membrane of the abdomen, covering the greatest part of the lower intestines, 腸網 ˏch'éung ʿmong. Ch'áng wáng.

Caulescent, having a herbaceous stem which bears both leaves and fructification, 莖生嘅 ˏhang ˏshang ké', 稿生嘅 ʿkò ˏshang ké'.

Cauliferous, see Caulescent.

Cauliflower 花椰菜 ˏfá ˏyé ts'oi'. Hwá yé ts'ái, 皺葉菜 tsau' íp₂ ts'oi'. Tsau yeh ts'ái.

Cauliform, having the form of a stalk, or herbaceous stem, 莖的 ˏhang tik₂. Hang tih, 莖嘅 ˏhang ké', 稿嘅 ʿkò ké', 稿嗰樣 ʿkò ʿkòm yéung². Káu kán yáng.

Cauline, in botany, growing immediatly on the herbaceous stem or stalk called caulis, 莖上生嘅 ˏhang shéung² ˏshang ké', 在莖生嘅 tsoi² ˏhang ˏshang ké'.

Caulk, to, 打掙 ʿtá cháng². Tá tsang.

Caulking 打掙 ʿtá cháng². Tá tsang.

Caumatic, a simple phlogistic fever, 燒病 ˏshiú peng². Sháu ping.

Cauponate, to keep a victualling house, 開酒晏館 ˏhoi ʿtsau án' ʿkún. K'ái tsiú ngán kwán, 開二厘館 ˏhoi i² ˏli ʿkún.

Causable, that may be caused, 可使 ʿho ʿsz. K'o shí, 可致 ʿho chí'. K'o chí, 可俾 ʿho ʿpí. K'o pí.

Causal, relating to a cause or causes, 有緣 ʿyau ˏün. Yú yuen, 有因 ʿyau ˏyan. Yú yin, 有故 ʿyau kú'. Yú kú, 有由 ʿyau ˏyau. Yú yú; expressing a cause, 說故 shüt₂ kú'. Shwoh kú, 出故 ch'ut₂ kú'. Ch'uh kú, 引故嘅 ʿyan kú' ké'; causal conjunction, 說故之繼字 shüt₂ kú' ˏchí kai' tsz².

Shwoh kú chí kí tsz, 引故之字 ʻyan kúʼ ˏchí tsz². Yin kú chí tsz.

Causality, the agency of a cause, 緣由 ˏün ˏyau. Yuen yú, 原由 ˏün ˏyau. Yuen yú, 原故 ˏün kúʼ. Yuen kú, 所以然 ʻsho ʻí ˏín. So í jen.

Causalty 礦的坭沙 kwongʼ tik, ˏnai ˏshá. Kwáng tih ní shá.

Causation, the act of causing or producing, 使者 ʻsz ʻché. Shí ché, 致者 chíʼ ʻché. Chí ché, 使然者 ʻsz ˏín ʻché. Shí jen ché, 令有者 lengʼ ʻyau ʻché. Ling yú ché, 俾有者 ʻpí ʻyau ʻché.

Causative, that expresses a cause or reason, 說故的 shüt, kúʼ tik. Shwoh kú tih, 說故嘅 shüt, kúʼ kéʼ, 引故的 ʻyan kúʼ tik. Yin kú tih; that effects a cause, 所致 ʻsho chíʼ. So chí, 所使 ʻsho ʻsz. So shí, 使的 ʻsz tik. Shí tih.

Causator, one who causes, 使者 ʻsz ʻché. Shí ché, 致者 chíʼ ʻché. Chí ché, 令有者 lengʼ ʻyau ʻché. Ling yú ché.

Cause, a suit in court, 案 onʼ. Ngán; a cause, or indictment, 告狀 kòʼ chongʼ. Káu chwáng; that which produces an effect, 所使 ʻsho ʻsz. So shí, 所致 ʻsho chíʼ. So chí, 所令 ʻsho lengʼ. So ling; that by virtue of which anything is done, 所以然 ʻsho ʻí ˏín. So í jen; that from which anything proceeds, 原由 ˏün ˏyau. Yuen yú, 緣由 ˏün ˏyau. Yuen yú, 緣來 ˏün ˏloi. Yuen lái, 緣本 ˏün ʻpún. Yuen pun, 本來 ʻpún ˏloi. Pun lái; the reason or motive that urges, moves or impels the mind to act or decide, 故 kúʼ. Kú, 緣故 ˏün kúʼ. Yuen kú, 因 ˏyan. Yin, 因緣 ˏyan ˏün. Yin yuen, 以 ʻí. Í, 儀仍 ˏyéung ˏying. Jáng ying; the incipient cause, 端頭 ˏtün ˏtʼau. Twán tʼau; the first cause, 本 ʻpún. Pun, 本原 ʻpún ˏün. Pun yuen, 元始 ˏün ʻchʼí. Yuen chʼí, 初故 ˏchʼo kúʼ 始故 ʻchʼí kúʼ. Chʼí kú; the secondary cause, 次故 tsʼzʼ kúʼ. Tsʼz kú, 次原 tsʼzʼ ˏün. Tsʼz yuen; for the cause of truth, 爲眞道 waiʼ ˏchan tòʼ. Wei chin táu, 爲眞理 waiʼ ˏchan ʻlí. Wei chin lí; for what cause, 做乜 tsòʼ mat, 做乜事 tsòʼ mat, szʼ, 爲乜原故 waiʼ mat, ˏün kúʼ, 何故 ˏho kúʼ. Ho kú, 有何因 ʻyau ˏho ˏyan, 因何 ˏyan ˏho. Yin ho, 爲何 waiʼ ˏho. Wei ho; for this cause, 爲呢件事 waiʼ ˏní kínʼ szʼ, 因此事 ˏyan ʻtsʼz szʼ. Yin tsʼz sz, 因此 ˏyan ʻtsʼz, 因此故 ˏyan ʻtsʼz kúʼ. Yin tsʼz kú, 爲此之故 waiʼ ʻtsʼz ˏchí kúʼ. Wei tsʼz chí kú, 故此 kúʼ ʻtsʼz. Kú tsʼz, 是故 shíʼ kúʼ. Shí kú, 是這個緣故 shíʼ chéʼ koʼ ˏün kúʼ. Shí ché ko yuen kú; without a cause, 無故 ˏmò kúʼ. Wú kú, 無所爲 ˏmò ʻsho waiʼ. Wú so wei; every thing must have a cause, 事事必有因 szʼ szʼ pít, ʻyau ˏyan. Sz sz pieh yú yin, 凡事必有因 ˏfán szʼ pít, ʻyau ˏyan. Fán sz pieh yú yin; to hate one without a cause, 無故恨人 ˏmò kúʼ hanʼ ˏyan. Wú kú han jin; not without a cause, 事非無故 szʼ ˏfí ˏmò kúʼ. Sz fí wú kú, 事非無因 szʼ ˏfí ˏmò ˏyan. Sz fí wú yin; there must be a cause, 是必有緣故 shíʼ pít, ʻyau ˏün kúʼ. Shí pieh yú yuen kú, 事必有故 szʼ pít, ʻyau kúʼ. Sz pieh yú kú, 必有所以 pít, ʻyau ʻsho ʻí. Pieh yú so í, 無不有故 ˏmò pat, ʻyau kúʼ. Wú pih yú kú; an orginal cause, 原由 ˏün ˏyau. Yuen yú, 元由 ˏün ˏyau. Yuen yú, 根源 ˏkan ˏün. Kin yuen, 根由 ˏkan ˏyau. Kin yú, 根本 ˏkan ʻpún. Kin pun, 本源 ʻpún ˏün. Pun yuen; a cause of quarrel, 釁 yanʼ. Hin, 釁端 yanʼ ˏtün. Hin twán, 釁隙 yanʼ kwik. Hin kih, 爭端 ˏcháng ˏtün. Tsang twán; a cause of hatred, 怨隙 ünʼ kwik. Yuen kih; a cause of dislike, 嫌隙 ˏím kwik. Hien kih; to seek a cause of quarrel, 尋隙 ˏtsʼam kwik. Tsʼin kih; to raise a cause of quarrel, 起釁 ʻhí yanʼ. Kʼí hin, 起爭端 ʻhí ˏcháng ˏtün. Kʼí tsang twán; there is a cause of quarrel, 有釁 ʻyau yanʼ. Yú hin, 有仇隙 ʻyau ˏchʼau kwik. Yú chʼau kih; a good cause, 好事 ʻhò szʼ. Háu sz, 美事 ʻmí szʼ. Mei sz, 善事 shínʼ szʼ. Shen sz, 美舉 ʻmí ʻkü. Mei kü; to investigate into the cause, 推原 ˏchʼui ˏün. Chʼui yuen, 推故 ˏchʼui kúʼ. Chʼui kú, 推本 ˏchʼui ʻpún. Chʼui pun, 度其原 tok, ˏkʼí ˏün. Toh kʼí yuen; the cause of a disease or complaint, 病源 pengʼ ˏün. Ping yuen, 病根 pengʼ ˏkan. Ping kin; he did it not without a cause, 無故則不爲 ˏmò kúʼ tsak, pat, ˏwai. Wú kú tseh puh wei, 無爲嘅必唔做 ˏmò waiʼ kéʼ pít, ˏm tsòʼ; the cause or circumstances of an affair, 情由 ˏtsʼing ˏyau. Tsʼing yú, 情因 ˏtsʼing ˏyan. Tsʼing yin, 事故 szʼ kúʼ. Sz kú; to give cause of suspicion, 致疑 chíʼ ˏí. Chí í, 令生疑 lengʼ ˏshang ˏí. Ling sang í; to stand for a good cause, 助美舉 choʼ ʻmí ʻkü. Tsú mei kü, 助好事 choʼ ʻhò szʼ. Tsú háu sz, 助善事 choʼ shínʼ szʼ. Tsú shen sz, 勸美舉 ˏséung ʻmí ʻkü. Jáng mei kü; to gain one's cause, 贏官司 ˏyeng ˏkún ˏsz. Ying kwán sz; to plead a cause, 承辦案件 ˏshing pánʼ onʼ kínʼ. Ching pán ngán kien; it is for this cause, 爲此事 waiʼ ʻtsʼz szʼ. Wei tsʼz sz; the cause of all material things, 太極 tʼáiʼ kik. Tʼái kih; what is the cause of your grief, 有何憂之故 ʻyau ˏho ˏyau ˏchí kúʼ. Yú ho yú chí kú.

Cause, to occasion, 使 ʻsz. Shí, 令 lengʼ. Ling, 致 chíʼ. Chí, 俾 ʻpí. Pí, 併 ʻpí. Pí, 裨 ˏpʼí. Pʼí, 叫 kiúʼ. Kiáu, 抨 ˏpʼáng. Pʼáng, 徇 ˏtsʼun. Siun, 用 yungʼ. Yung, 餽 ˏkwai. Kwei, 底 ʻtai. Tí, 徭 ˏfung. Fung, 鈎致 ˏkau chíʼ. Kau chí, 爲致 waiʼ chíʼ. Wei chí; to produce, 生 ˏshang. Sang, 作 tsok. Tsoh; to cause, bring or provoke, 招 ˏchiú. Cháu, 惹 ʻyé. Yé, 招惹 ˏchiú ʻyé. Cháu yé, 動惹 tungʼ ʻyé. Tung yé; to cause to be, 使有 ʻsz ʻyau. Shí yú; to cause sorrow, 致憂 chíʼ ˏyau. Chí yú, 令憂愁 lengʼ ˏyau ˏshau. Ling yú tsau; to cause joy, 使歡喜 ʻsz ˏfún ʻhí. Shí hwán hí, 令喜悅 lengʼ ʻhí üt. Ling hí yueh; to cause misery, 致禍 chíʼ woʼ. Chí ho, 招禍 ˏchiú woʼ. Cháu ho; cause him to depart, 使他去 ʻsz ˏtʼá hüʼ. Shí tʼá kʼü, 俾佢去 ʻpí ʻkʼü hüʼ. Pí kʼü kʼü,

令佢去 leng² 'k'ü hü'. Ling k'ü k'ü; cause him to come, 致使佢來 chí' 'sz 'k'ü ˏloi. Chí shí k'ü lái, 俾佢來 'pí 'k'ü ˏloi. Pí k'ü lái; to cause death, 致死 chí' 'sz. Chí sz, 累人命 lui² ˏyan meng². Lui jin ming; to cause people to feel uncomfortable, 叫人不安 kiú' ˏyan pat, ˏon. Kiáu jin puh ngán, 俾人不安 'pí ˏyan pat, ˏon. Pí jin puh ngán; to cause a quarrel, 生亂 ˏshang lün². Sang lwán, 致亂 chí' lün². Chí lwán; to cause dissensions, 令爭端 leng² ˏcháng ˏtün. Ling tsang twán; to cause mischief, 挑唆 ˏt'iú ˏso. T'iáu so; commiseration causes affection, and affection causes partiality, 憐生愛,愛生癡 ˏlín ˏshang oi', oi' ˏshang ˏch'í. Lien sang ngái, ngái sang ch'í; to cause sleep, 致眠睏 chí' 'ngán fan', 致睡 chí' shui². Chí shwui; cause him to rise, 俾佢起 'pí 'k'ü 'hí. Pí k'ü k'í; to cause to grow, 使生 'sz ˏshang. Shí sang, 致長 chí' 'chéung. Chí cháng; to cause happiness, 作福 tsok, fuk,. Tsoh fuh, 生福 ˏshang fuk,. Sang fuh; to cause to desist, 遏住 át, chü². Ngoh chú, 揜住 kam² chü², 止住 'chí chü², 遏抑 át, yik,. Ngoh yih; to cause calamity to a state, 釀成大患 yéung² ˏshing tái² wán². Jáng ching tá hwán.

Caused 使過 'sz kwo'. Shí kwo, 致過 chí' kwo'. Chí kwo, 俾過 'pí kwo'. Pí kwo, 令過 leng² kwo'. Ling kwo; produced, 生過 ˏshang kwo'. Sang kwo, 作過 tsok, kwo'. Tsoh kwo, 發過 fát, kwo'. Fáh kwo; brought about, 成過 ˏshing kwo'. Ching kwo.

Causeless, having no cause, 無源 ˏmò ˏün. Wú yuen, 無因 ˏmò ˏyan. Wú yin; without just ground, reason or motive, 無故 ˏmò kú'. Wú kú.

Causelessly, without cause or reason, 無故 ˏmò kú'.

Causelessness 無故者 ˏmò kú' 'ché. Wú kú ché.

Causer, he that causes, 致者 chí' 'ché. Chí ché, 使者 'sz 'ché. Shí ché, 令者 leng² 'ché. Ling ché; the agency by which an effect is produced, 作者 tsok, 'ché. Tsoh ché, 生者 ˏshang 'ché. Sang ché, 發者 fát, 'ché. Fáh ché.

Causeway, a way raised above the level of the ground by stones, earth &c., 大馬路 tái² 'má lò². Tá má lú, 周道 ˏchau tò². Chau táu, 棧道 chán² tò². Chán táu, 棧路 chán² lò²; to make a causeway, 整馬路 'ching 'má lò². Ching má lú, 整周道 'ching ˏchau tò². Ching chau táu, 垈 ts'z'. Ts'z, 墀 tsik,. Tsih; a road laid regularly with stones, 石路 shek, lò². Shih lú.

Causewayed, } having a causeway or a raised way,
Causeyed, } 大馬路嘅 tái² 'má lò² ké', 周道的 ˏchau tò² tik,. Chau táu tih.

Causidical, pertaining to an advocate, 狀師嘅 chong² ˏsz ké', 狀師的 chong² ˏsz tik,. Chwáng sz tih.

Causing, producing, 致 chí'. Chí, 使 'sz. Shí, 令 leng². Ling, 作 tsok,. Tsoh, 生 ˏshang. Sang, 發 fát. Fáh.

Caustic, } burning, 灼的 chéuk, tik,. Choh tih,
Caustical, } 炙的 chek, tik,. Chih tih, 燒的 ˏshiú tik,. Sháu tih; corroding, 蝕肉的 shik, ˏkam tik,. Shih kin tih; destroying the texture of animal flesh, 灼肉的 chéuk, yuk, tik,. Choh juh tih, 炙肉的 chek, yuk, tik,. Chih juh tih, 燒肉的 ˏshiú yuk, tik,. Shau juh tih; severe, 譏 ˏts'ám. Ch'án, 辣 lát,. Láh, 苦 'fú. K'ú, 辣嘅 lát, ké'. 苦嘅 'fú ké', 苛刻嘅 ˏho hák, ké'; caustic feeling, 惔 ˏt'ám. T'án, 憂心如火灼爛之 ˏyau ˏsam ˏü 'fo chéuk, lán² ˏchí. Yú sin jú ho choh lán chí; caustic language wounds the heart, 譏口中傷 ˏts'ám 'hau chung' ˏshéung Ch'án k'au chung sháng.

Caustic, in medicine, any substance, which, applied to animals, acts like fire, 燒藥 ˏshiú yéuk,. Sháu yoh, 炙藥 chek, yéuk,. Chih yoh; lunar caustic, 燒銀藥 ˏshiú ˏngan yéuk,. Sháu yin yoh, 硝銀 ˏsiú ˏngan. Siáu yin, 硝銀藥 ˏsiú ˏngan yéuk,. Siáu yin yoh; medicine used as a caustic, 艾茸 ngái² ˏyung. Í jung.

Causticity, the quality of acting like fire on animal matter, 燒肉性 ˏshiú yuk, sing'. Sháu juh sing, 灼肉性 chéuk, yuk, sing'. Choh juh sing; cutting remark, 譏口 ˏts'ám 'hau. Ch'án k'au, 譏言 ˏts'ám ˏín. Ch'án yen, 辣語 lát, 'ü. Láh yú.

Cautelous, cautious, 謹慎 'kan shan². Kin shin; wary, 詭秘 'kwai pí'. Kwei pí; cunning, 詭譎 'kwai kwat,. Kwei kiueh, 奸詭 ˏkán 'kwai. Kien kwei 狡猾 'káu wát,. Kiáu hwáh, 奸猾 ˏkán wát,. Kien hwáh.

Cautelously, cunningly, 詭然 'kwai ˏín. Kwei jen, 譎然 kwat, ˏín. Kiueh jen, 狡然 'káu ˏín. Kiáu jen; cautiously, 慎然 shan² ˏín. Shin jen.

Cautelousness, cautilousness, 謹慎 'kan shan². Kin shin.

Cauter, a searing hot iron, 灼鐵 chéuk, t'ít,. Choh t'ieh, 烙鐵 lok, t'ít,. Loh t'ieh.

Cauterism, the application of cautery, 落火者 lok, 'fo 'ché. Loh ho ché, 落火炙 lok, 'fo chek,. Loh ho chih, 用炙法 yung² chek, fát,. Yung chih fáh.

Cauterization, the act of burning some morbid part by the application of fire, 落火者 lok, 'fo 'ché. Loh ho ché, 灼者 chéuk, 'ché. Choh ché, 灼爛處者 chéuk, lán² ch'ü' 'ché. Choh lán ch'ú ché.

Cauterize, to burn with a hot iron, 炙 chek,. Chih, 灼 chéuk,. Choh, 落火 lok, 'fo. Loh ho, 煿 pok,. Poh; to cauterize with moxa, 灸 kau'. Kiú, 灸火 kau' 'fo. Kiú ho; to cauterize a morbid place, 灼爛處 chéuk, lán² ch'ü'. Choh lán ch'ú. 炙腐 chek, fú². Chih fú; to cauterize a sore, 灸瘡 kau' ˏch'ong. Kiú ch'wáng.

Cauterized, burned with a hot iron, 灼過 chéuk, kwo'. Choh kwo, 以鐵灼過 'í t'ít, chéuk, kwo'. Í t'ieh choh kwo.

Cauterizing, burning, as with a hot iron, 灼 chéuk,. Choh, 落火炙 lok, 'fo chek,. Loh ho chih; the cauterizing iron, 烙鐵 lok, t'ít,. Loh t'ieh.

Cautery, a burning, as by a hot iron, 用火灸 yung² 'fo kau'. Yung ho kiú, 灼法 chéuk, fát,. Choh

fáh, 落火者 lok, ʻfo ʻché. Loh ho ché, 用灼藥 yung² chéuk, yéuk. Yung choh yoh.

Caution, provident care, 謹慎 ʻkan shan². Kin shin, 慎重 shan² chung². Shin chung, 慎者 shan² ʻché. Shin ché, 小心 ʻsiú sam. Siáu sin; prudence with regard to danger, 戒慎 kái' shan². Kiái shin, 惴惴 sching sching. Shing shing, 繩繩 sching sching. Shing shing, 兢兢 king king. King king; measures taken for security, 預備 ü² pí². Yú pí, 防備 fong pí². Fáng pí; exhortation, 勸戒 hün' kái'. K'iuen kiái, 囑戒者 chuk, kái' ʻché. Chuh kiái ché; anxiety, 掛慮 kwá' lü². Kwá lü, 掛念 kwá' ním². Kwá nien.

Caution, to warn, 題醒 t'ai ʻseng. T'í sing, 警醒 ʻking ʻseng. King sing, 挑醒 t'iú ʻseng. T'iáu sing, 戒 kái'. Kiái, 勸戒 hün' kái'. K'iuen kiái, 儆戒 ʻking kái'. King kiái, 警戒 ʻking kái'. King kiái, 懲 ʻking. King, 叮嚀 ting ning. Ting ning; to exhort to be careful, 勸爲小心 hün' wai ʻsiú sam. K'iuen wei siáu sin, 勸爲謹慎 hün' wai ʻkan shan². K'iuen wei kin shin, 告戒小心 kò' kái' ʻsiú sam. Káu kiái siáu sin; to caution against lasciviousness, 戒淫 kái' yam. Kiái yin, 戒色 kái' shik. Kiái sih, 勸戒色 hün' kái' shik. K'iuen kiái sih; to caution against wine, 戒酒 kái' ʻtsau. Kiái tsiú, 勸戒酒 hün' kái' ʻtsau. K'iuen kiái tsiú; caution him, 題醒佢 t'ai ʻseng ʻk'ü. T'í sing k'ü, 勸戒佢 hün' kái' ʻk'ü. K'iuen kiái k'ü.

Cautionary, containiug caution to avoid danger, 警戒嘅 ʻking kái' ké', 勸戒嘅 hün' kái' ké'; cautionary words, 戒言 kái' ín. K'ái yen.

Cautioned, warned, 儆戒過 ʻking kái' kwo'. King kiái kwo, 勸戒過 hün' kái' kwo'. K'iuen kiái kwo; previously admonished, 題醒過 t'ai ʻseng kwo'. T'í sing kwo, 點醒過 ʻtím ʻseng kwo'. Tien sing kwo, 挑醒過 t'iú ʻseng kwo'. T'iáu sing kwo.

Cautioner, in Scotch law, the person who is bound for another to the performance of an obligation, 保人 ʻpò yan. Páu jin.

Cautioning, warning, 儆戒 ʻking kái'. King kiái, 勸戒 hün' kái'. K'iuen kiái, 題醒 t'ai ʻseng. T'í sing, 挑醒 t'iú ʻseng. T'iáu sing.

Cautious, careful to avoid evils, 謹慎 ʻkan shan². Kin shin, 小心 ʻsiú sam. Siáu sin, 細心 sai' sam. Sí sin, 子細 ʻtsz sai'. Tsz sí, 仔細 ʻtsai sai', 預防 ü² fong. Yú fáng, 善隄防 shín² t'ai fong. Shen t'í fáng, 恮 ts'ün. Ts'iuen, 媞 tsuk. Tsuh 忏 hü. Hü, 慧 wai². Sui, 慤 k'ok. K'ioh; watchful, 儆醒 ʻking ʻseng. King sing; circumspect, 慎重 shan² chung². Shin chung; be very cautious, 你好謹慎 ʻní ʻhò ʻkan shan². Ní háu kin shin, 你好慎重 ʻní ʻhò shan² chung². Ní háu shin chung, 你好小心 ʻní ʻhò ʻsiú sam. Ní háu siáu sin; a cautious person, 慎重嘅人 shan² chung² ké' yan.

Cautiously, with caution, 小心 ʻsiú sam. Siáu sin, 慎然 shan² ín. Shin jen, 謹慎 ʻkan shan². Kin shin; act cautiously, 小心行爲 ʻsiú sam hang wai. Siáu sin hang wei, 慎然理事 shan² ín ʻlí sz². Shin jen lí sz.

Cautiousness, the quality of being cautious, 謹慎 ʻkan shan². Kin shin, 慎者 shan² ʻché. Shin ché, 慎重者 shan² chung² ʻché. Shin chung ché; prudence with regard to danger, 提防者 t'ai fong ʻché. T'í fáng ché, 預防者 ü² fong ʻché Yú fáng ché.

Cavalcade, a procession of persons on horseback, 一隊人馬 yat, túi² yan ʻmá. Yih túi jin má, 一陳人馬 yat, chan² yan ʻmá. Yih chin jin má, 軍馬 kwan ʻmá. Kiun má, 駕 ká'. Kiá, 一軍勇騎 yat, kwan ʻyung k'í'. Yih kiun yung k'í; the Imperial cavalcade, 御駕 ü² ká'. Yú kiá.

Cavalier, a horseman, 騎馬之人 k'é ʻmá ch'í yan. K'í má chí jin, 乘馬者 shing ʻmá ʻché. Ching má ché; a knight, 巴都魯* pá tò ʻlò. Pá tú lú, 巴圖魯† pá t'ò ʻlò. Pá tú lú; a gay, sprightly military man, 英雄 ying hung. Ying hiung, 好漢 ʻhò hon'. Háu hán, 勇漢 ʻyung hon'. Yung hán, 威勇 wai yung. Wei yung, 英勇 ying ʻyung. Ying yung; a gay fellow, 豪俠者 hò háp, ʻché. Háu hiáh ché, 花花公子 fá fá kung ʻtsz. Hwá hwá kung tsz; one who understands horsemanship, 御人 ü² yan. Yú jin, 馭人 ü² yan. Yú jin.

Cavalier, gay, 豪俠的 hò háp, tik. Háu hiáh tih; haughty, 傲慢嘅 ngò² mán² ké', 傲慢 ngò² mán². Ngau mán, 倨傲 kü² ngò². Kü ngau.

Cavalierly, haughtily, 傲然 ngò² ín. Ngau jen, 倨然 kü² ín. Kü jen, 傲慢嗰樣 ngò² mán² ʻkòm yéung². Ngau mán kán yáng.

Cavalierness, haughtiness, 傲慢者 ngò² mán² ʻché. Ngau mán ché.

Cavalry, a body of military troops on horseback, 馬兵 ʻmá ping. Má ping, 馬軍 ʻmá kwan. Má kiun, 騎兵 k'í ping. K'í ping, 驍騎 jú k'í'. Yáu k'í; light cavalry, 飛騎 fí k'í'. Fí k'í, 輕騎 heng k'í'. K'ing k'í; heavy-armed cavalry, 鐵騎 t'ít, k'í'. T'ieh k'í; infantry and cavalry, 步騎 pò² k'í'. Pú k'í, 步馬 pò² ʻmá. Pú má; general controller of cavalry, 騎都尉 k'í' tò ʻwai. K'í tú wei.

Cavate, see Excavate.

Cavatina, a short air, 小歌 ʻsiú ko. Siáu ko.

Cavizion, the underdigging of the earth for the foundation of a building, 掘牆脚 kwat, ts'éung kéuk. Kiueh ts'iáng kioh.

Cave, a hollow place in the earth, 穴 üt. Yueh, 巖 ngám. Gan, 塝 fuk. Fuh, 塝 fuk. Fuh, 堀 wat. Kiueh, 坑 üt. Yueh; ditto in a mountain, 峒 t'ung. T'ung, 巖 ngám. Gan, 岫 tsau². Siú; a cave in the field, 眺瞭 t'iú lau. T'iáu liú; to live in the caves, 穴居 üt, kü. Yueh kü, 巖居 ngám kü. Gan kü.

* A distinction conferred upon Manchus and is equivalent to knight. † This character is said to appear in some edicts.

Cavea, the stable or den for wild beasts, 檻 lám². Lán.

Caveat, in law, to stop proceedings in a court, 止訟 'chí tsung². Chí sung, 擱訟 kok, tsung². Koh sung; intimation of caution, 勸人 hün' ,yan. K'iuen jin, 勸戒 hün' kái'. K'iuen kiái, 勸諭 hün' ü². K'iuen yú; notice of intention for the patenting of a particular invention, 告創新法, 不准效尤 kò' chong' ,san fát, pat, 'chun hau² ,yau. Káu chw'áng sin fáh, puh chun hiáu yú.

Caveat emptor, "let the purchaser beware," 買者慎之 'mái 'ché shan² ,chí. Mái ché shin chí.

Caveating, in fencing, the shifting of the sword from one side of an adversary to the other, 揮劍 ,fai kím'. Hwui kien.

Cavern, a deep, hollow place in the earth, 洞 tung². Tung, 峒 ,t'ung. T'ung, 穴 üt,. Yueh, 洞穴 tung² üt,. Tung yueh, 窖穴 káu' üt,. Kiáu yueh, 窩 ,wo. Wo, 窠 ,wo. Wo, 孔穴 'hung üt,. K'ung yueh, 山坳 ,shán áu'. Shán ngau, 峙 tsz². Tsz, 窊 'ch'í. Ch'í, 窪 ,ngai. Wei, 窟 ,ling. Ling, 穿 ,shan. Shin, 窵 'má. Má, 窷 ,lau. Liú, 厭 'kòm. Kán, 廉 'kím. Kien; the entrance of a cavern, 穴口 üt, 'hau. Yueh k'au, 窖口 káu' 'hau. Kiáu k'au; caverns are the habitations of spirits and monsters, 妖怪住山巖 ,jú kwái' chü² ,shán ,ngám. Yáu kwái chú shán gan, 妖怪蹻山巖 ,jú kwái' ,mau ,shán ,ngám.

Cavernous, full of caverns, 多穴之地 ,to üt, ,chí tí². To yueh ché tí, 坑 üt,. Yueh, 巖 ,ngám. Gan, 巖窟 ,ngám fat,. Gan kuh.

Cavetto, a hollowed molding. 圓坎 ,ün 'hòm. Yuen kán.

Cavezon, } a sort of nose-band, which is put on the
Cavesson, } nose of a horse, used in breaking the animal, 馬鼻帶 'má pí² tái'. Má pí tái.

Caviare, } the roes of certain large fish prepared
Caviar, } and salted, 鹹魚鰭 ,hám ,ü ,ch'un.

Cavicorn 通角類 ,t'ung kok, lui². T'ung koh lui.

Cavil, to raise captious and frivolous objections, 辯駁 pín² pok,. Pien poh, 辯論 pín² lun². Pien lun, 爭論 ,cháng lun². Tsang lun, 鬬嘴 tau' 'tsui. Tau tsui, 駁口 pok, 'hau. Poh k'au, 駁嘴 pok, 'tsui. Poh tsui, 角嘴 kok, 'tsui. Koh tsui; to cavil at the price, 駁價 pok, ká'. Poh kiá.

Cavil, false or frivolous objections, 强辯 'k'éung pín². K'iáng pien.

Caviler, one who cavils, 强駁者 'k'éung pok, 'ché. K'iáng poh ché, 好駁者 hò' pok, 'ché. Háu poh ché.

Caviling, raising frivolous objections, 辯駁 pín² pok,. Pien poh, 駁口 pok, 'hau. Poh k'au.

Cavilation, the act of caviling, 强辯者 'k'éung pín² 'ché. K'iáng pien ché, 詭詞致辯 'kwai ,ts'z chí' pín². Kwei ts'z chí pien.

Cavilous, captious, 鬬嘴的 tau' 'tsui tik,. Tau tsui tih, 駁口嘅 pok, 'hau ké', 好駁嘅 hò' pok, ké', 强辯嘅 'k'éung pín² ké'.

Cavilously, in a cavilous manner, 辯然 pín² ,in. Pien jen.

Cavilousness, captiousness, 辯駁者 pín' pok, 'ché. Pien poh ché, 强辯者 'k'éung pín² 'ché. K'iáng pien ché, 好辯者 hò' pín² 'ché. Háu pien ché.

Cavin, a hollow way, 峽路 háp, lò². Hiáh lú.

Cavity, a hollow place, 穴 üt,. Yuen, 窩 ,wo. Wo; an aperture, 竅 k'iú'. K'iáu, 孔 'hung. K'ung, 竈 ,lung. Lung; the inner cavity of the ear, 耳內竅 'í noi² k'iú'. Rh nui k'iáu.

Cavolinite, a variety of nepheline, which see.

Caw, to cry like a crow, rook, or raven, 作叫聲 tsok, ,á ,shing, 老鴉鳴聲 'lò ,á ,ming ,shing. Láu yá ming shing, 嘈 ,O. Ngau.

Cawing 老鴉鳴聲 'lò ,á ,ming ,shing. Láu yá ming shing, 老鴉出聲喊 'lò ,á ch'ut, ,shing hám'. Láu yá ch'uh shing hien.

Cawk, } sulphate of baryta, 硫磺酸的重土 ,lau
Cauk, } ,wong ts'ò' tik, chung² 't'ò. Liú hwáng ts'ú tih chung t'ú.

Caxou 清礦 ,ts'ing kwong'. Ts'ing kwáng.

Cayenne pepper, capsicum, 辣椒 lát, ,tsiú. Láh tsiáu, 番椒 ,fán ,tsiú. Fán tsiáu, 花椒 ,fá ,tsiú. Hwá tsiáu, 鷄嘴椒 ,kai 'tsui ,tsiú. Kí tsui tsiáu.

Cayman 鱷 ngok,. Ngoh, 鱷魚 ngok, ,ü. Ngoh yú.

Cacic, * } the title of a king or chief among several
Cacique, } tribes of Indians in America, 王 ,wong. Wáng.

Cease, to stop moving, acting or speaking, 止 'chí. Chí, 息 sik,. Sih, 止息 'chí sik,. Chí sih, 歇息 hít, sik,. Hieh sih, 停止 ,t'ing 'chí. T'ing chí, 罷 pá². Pá, 停息 ,t'ing sik,. T'ing sih, 停歇 ,t'ing hít,. T'ing hieh, 休息 ,yau sik,. Hiú sih, 偃息 'in sik,. Yen sih, 泄 sít,. Sieh, 栖 ,ts'ai. Ts'í, 惓 kün'. Kiuen, 氓 tsíp,. Tsieh, 恤 sz'. Sz, 罷 pá². Pá, 壓 k'í'. K'í, 已 'í. Í; to cease from work, 罷工 pá² ,kung. Pá kung, 歇手 hít, 'shau. Hieh shau, 料手 't'au 'shau. T'au shau, 料工 't'au ,kung. T'au kung, 停工 ,t'ing ,kung. T'ing kung; to cease from walking, 止步 'chí pò². Chí pú; stop, 罷略 pá² lok,. 已矣 'í 'í. Í í, 停住 ,t'ing chü². T'ing chú, 歇吓 hít, 'há. Hieh hiá, 歇住 hít, chü². Hieh chú; to cease firing, 收仗 ,shau chéung². Shau cháng, 歇打 hít, 'tá. Hieh tá, 歇戰 hít, chín'. Hieh chen; cease to enquire, 歇問 hít, man². Hieh wan, 休問 ,yau man². Hiú wan; he would not cease, 唔肯歇 ,m 'hang hít,, 不肯休 pat, 'hang ,yau. Puh hang hiú; to make to cease, 遏住 át, chü². Ngoh chú. 遏止 át, 'chí. Ngoh chí; cease a while, 歇住吓 hít, chü² 'há.

Ceased, stopped, 止過 'chí kwo'. Chí kwo, 停過 ,t'ing kwo'. T'ing kwo, 歇過 hít, kwo'. Hieh kwo, 休過 ,yau kwo'. Hiú kwo, 料過 't'au kwo'. T'au kwo, 罷過 pá² kwo'. Pá kwo.

Ceaseless, without a stop or pause, 不歇 pat, hít,. Puh hieh, 不停 pat, ,t'ing. Puh t'ing, 無時停 ,mò ,shí ,t'ing. Wú shí t'ing, 無一時停歇 ,mò

* 亞美利加土人王之稱.

yat, ˏshí ˏt'ing hít,. Wú yih shí t'ing hieh, 不息 pat, sik,. Puh sih, 不休 pat, ˏyau. Puh hiú, 無已時 ˏmò ʿí ˏshí. Wú í shí.

Ceaselessly 不歇 pat, hít,. Puh hieh, 不已 pat, ʿí. Puh í.

Ceasing, stopping, 歇 hít,. Hieh, 止 ʿchí. Chí, 息 sik,. Sih, 歇息 hít, sik,. Hieh sih; without ceasing, 不歇 pat, hít,. Puh hieh, 不停 pat, ˏt'ing. Puh t'ing; without ceasing day and night, 日夜不歇 yat, yé² pat, hít,. Jih yé puh hieh, 不息晝夜 pat, sik, chau' yé²; the four seasons revolve without ceasing, 時運不息 ˏshí wan² pat, sik,. Shí yun puh sih, 四時運不窮 sz' ˏshí wan² pat, ˏk'ung. Sz shí yun puh k'ung.

Ceasing, cessation, 停者 ˏt'ing ʿché. T'ing ché, 歇者 hít, ʿché. Hieh ché, 息者 sik, ʿché. Sih ché, 止者 ʿchí ʿché. Chí ché.

Cedar 柏樹 pák, shü². Peh shú, 栢樹 pák, shü². Peh shú, 金松 ˏkam ˏts'ung. Kin sung.

Cedar-like 柏樹嗷樣 pák, shü² ʿkòm yéung². Peh shú kán yáng.

Cede, to yield up to another, 讓 yéung². Jáng, 給予 k'ap, ʿü. Kih yú, 禪 shín². Shen, 推讓 ˏt'úi yéung², T'úi jáng; to deliver, 付交 fú² ˏkáu. Fú kiáu; to cede territory, 割地 kot, tí². Koh tí, 讓地 yéung² tí². Jáng tí.

Ceded, yielded, 讓過 yéung² kwo'. Jáng kwo; transferred, 給予過 kap, ʿü kwo'. Kih yú kwo, 付交過 fú² ˏkáu kwo'. Fú kiáu kwo.

Ceding, yielding, 讓 yéung². Jáng, 推讓 ˏt'úi yéung². T'úi jáng; transferring, 付交 fú² ˏkáu. Fú kiáu.

Cedrine, belonging to cedar, 柏 pák,; cedrine wood, 柏木 pák, muk,. Peh muh.

Ceduous, fit to be felled, 可伐 ʿho fát,. K'o fáh, 可砍 ʿho ʿhòm. K'o kán.

Ceil, to, with boards, 釘天花板 ˏteng ˏt'ín ˏfá ʿpán. Ting t'ien hwá pán, 釘遮羞板 ˏteng ˏché ˏsau ʿpán. Ting ché siú pán.

Ceiled 釘過天花板 ˏteng kwo' ˏt'ín ˏfá ʿpán. Ting kwo t'ien hwá pán.

Ceiling, covering the top of a room or building with boards, 釘天花板 ˏteng ˏt'ín ˏfá ʿpán. Ting t'ien hwá pán.

Ceiling, the upper horizontal or curved surface of an apartment, opposite the floor, 天花板 ˏt'ín ˏfá ʿpán. T'ien hwá pán, 楪 tít,. Tieh, 笮 chá'. Tsá, 篈 chiú². Cháu, 廒 tsán². Tsán; the inside planks of a ship, 船旁板 ˏshün ˏp'ong ʿpán. Ch'uen p'áng pán.

Ceilinged, furnished with a ceiling, 有天花板嘅 ʿyau ˏt'ín ˏfá ʿpán ké'.

Celandine 知母草* ˏchí ʿmò ʿts'ò. Chí mú ts'áu, 蒺母草* shí² ʿmò ʿts'ò. Shí mú ts'áu, 燕菜* ˏín ts'oi'. Yen ts'ái, 白屈菜* (?) pák, wat, ts'oi'. Peh k'iuh ts'ái.

Celature, the art of engraving, 雕藝 ˏtiú ngai². Tiáu í; the act of engraving, 雕刻者 ˏtiú hák, ʿché. Tiáu k'eh ché.

Celebrant, one who performs a public religious act, 行聖禮者 ˏhang shing' ʿlai ʿché. Hang shing lí ché; a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, 天主教神父 ˏT'ín ʿchü káu' ˏshan fú². T'ien chú kiáu shin fú.

Celebrate, to praise, 頌讚 tsung² tsán'. Sung tsán, 讚美 tsán' ʿmí. Tsán mei, 稱譽 ˏch'ing ü². Ch'ing yú, 稱讚 ˏch'ing tsán'. Ch'ing tsán, 讚美 tsán' ʿmí. Tsán mei, 頌揚 tsung² ˏyéung. Sung yáng; to make famous, 揚聲名 ˏyéung ˏshing ˏmeng. Yáng shing ming, 彰聲名 ˏchéung ˏshing ˏmeng. Cháng shing ming; to celebrate divine service, 拜上帝 pái' Shéung² tai'. Pái Sháng tí, 崇拜上帝 ˏshung pái' Shéung² tai'. Shung pái Sháng tí, 參拜上帝 ˏts'ám pái' Shéung² tai'. Ts'án pái Sháng tí; to celebrate a festival, 做節 tsò² tsít,. Tso tsieh, 過節 kwo' tsít,. Kwo tsieh, 拜節 pái' tsít,. Pái tsieh, 行節禮 ˏhang tsít, ʿlai. Hang tsieh lí; to celebrate a birthday, 做生日 tsò² ˏshang yat,. Tso sang jih, 祝壽誕 chuk, shau² tán'. Chuh shau tán, 飲壽酒 ʿyam shau² ʿtsau. Yin shau tsiú; to celebrate the emperor's birthday, 榮慶皇帝生日 ˏwing hing' ˏwong tai' ˏshang yat,. Yung hing hwáng tí sang jih, 恭祝萬壽 ˏkung chuk, mán² shau². Kung chuh wán shau.

Celebrated, praised, 讚美過 tsán' ʿmí kwo'. Tsán mei kwo, 稱贊過 ˏch'ing tsán' kwo'. Ch'ing tsán kwo, 頌讚過 tsung² tsán' kwo'. Sung tsán kwo; ditto, as a festival, 做過 tsò² kwo'. Tso kwo, 拜過 pái' kwo'. Pái kwo; famous, 名嘅 ˏmeng ké', 有名 ʿyau ˏmeng. Yú ming, 名聲嘅 ˏmeng ˏshing ké', 盛名 shing² ˏmeng. Shing ming, 顯達 ʿhín tát,. Hien táh, 顯榮 ʿhín ˏwing. Hien yung; a celebrated scholar, 名儒 ˏmeng ˏü. Ming jú, 名士 ˏmeng sz². Ming sz, 聲價嘅讀書佬 ˏshing ká' ké' tuk, ˏshü ʿlò; a celebrated statesman, 名臣 ˏmeng ˏshan. Ming chin.

Celebrating, praising, 讚美 tsán' ʿmí. Tsán mei, 頌讚 tsung² tsán'. Sung tsán; ditto, as divine service, 拜 pái'. Pái; ditto, as a festival, 做 tsò². Tso, 過 kwo'. Kwo, 行 ˏhang. Hang.

Celebration, solemn performance, 行聖禮者 ˏhang shing' ʿlai ʿché. Hang shing lí ché, 做者 tsò² ʿché. Tso ché, 過者 kwo' ʿché. Kwo ché; celebration of one's birthday, 做生日者 tsò² ˏshang yat, ʿché. Tso sang jih ché; praise, 讚美 tsán' ʿmí. Tsán mei, 頌讚者 tsung² tsán' ʿché. Sung tsán ché, 歸榮者 ˏkwai ˏwing ʿché. Kwei yung ché.

Celebrious, renowned, 有名嘅 ʿyau ˏmeng ké', 有聲名 ʿyau ˏshing ˏmeng. Yú shing mieg.

Celebrity, fame, 名聲 ˏmeng ˏshing. Ming shing, 聲聞 ˏshing man². Shing wan, 好名聲 ʿhò ˏmeng ˏshing. Háu ming shing, 好聲價 ʿhò ˏshing ká'. Háu shing kiá, 好聲望 ʿhò ˏshing mong². Háu shing wáng, 名譽 ˏmeng ü². Ming yú; to be a celebrity, 大聲名之人 tai² ˏshing

* Medhurst.

meng chí yan. Tá shing ming chí jin; a world-wide celebrity, 名揚四海 meng yéung sz' 'hoi. Ming yáng sz hái, 名播天下 meng pò' t'ín há². Ming po t'ien hiá.

Celeriar, see Celery.

Celerity, rapidity of motion or movement, 快捷 fái' tsít. Kw'ái tsieh, 急捷 kap tsít. Kih tsieh, 急速 kap ts'uk. Kih suh, 疾速者 tsat ts'uk 'ché. Tsih suh ché, 敏捷 'man tsít. Min tsieh, 揮霍 fai fok. Hwui hoh, 迅速 sun' ts'uk. Sin suh, 曶霍 fat fok. Hwuh hoh, 發發 fát fát. Fáh fáh; to do things with celerity, 做得急速 tsò¹ tak kap ts'uk. Tso teh kih suh, 做得快捷 tsò² tak fái' tsít. Tso teh kw'ái tsieh, 作事敏捷 tsok sz² 'man tsít. Tsoh sz min tsieh.

Celery 芹菜 k'an ts'oi'. K'in ts'ái, 塘蒿 t'ong hò. T'áng háu, 旱芹菜 hon' k'an ts'oi'. Hán k'in ts'ái, 芸芸 wan wan. Yun yun, 茨 'ch'í. Shí, 蘄 kan². Kin; wild celery, 獨活* tuk út. Tuh hwoh.

Celestial, heavenly, 天的 t'ín tik. T'ien tih, 天嘅 t'ín ké', 天上的 t'ín shéung² tik. T'ien sháng tih; celestial blessings, 天福 t'ín fuk. T'ien fuh, 天嘅福 t'ín ké' fuk; celestial messengers (angels), 天使 t'ín sz'. T'ien shí; celestial spirits, 天神 t'ín shan. T'ien shin; celestial ruler, 天帝 t'ín tai'. T'ien tí; celestial globe, 天球 t'ín k'au. T'ien k'iú, 天體儀 t'ín 't'ai í. T'ien t'í í, 渾天球 wan² t'ín k'au. Hwan t'ien k'iú; celestial stems, or horary characters, 天干 t'ín kon. T'ien kán; the celestial dynasty, 天朝 t'ín ch'iú. T'ien ch'áu; celestial emperor; 天皇 t'ín wong. T'ien hwáng; celestial court, 天庭 t'ín t'ing. T'ien t'ing; celestial king, 天王 t'ín wong. T'ien wáng; celestial mountains, 天山 t'ín shán. T'ien shán; celestial steps, 天堦 t'ín kái. T'ien kiái; celestial degree (fate), 天命 t'ín meng². T'ien ming; celestial signs, 天兆 t'ín chiú². T'ien cháu; celestial phenomena, 天像 t'ín tséung². T'ien siáng, 曆像 lik tséung². Lih siáng, 天文 t'ín man. T'ien wan; celestial doctrine or truth, 天道 t'ín tò². T'ien táu, 天論 t'ín lun. T'ien lun; celestial endowments, or the principle of truth given to man, 天眞 t'ín chan. T'ien chin, 天機 t'ín kí. T'ien kí; celestial, or from heaven, 天降的 t'ín kong' tik. T'ien kiáng tih, 天降嘅 t'ín kong' ké'.

Celestial, an inhabitant of heaven, 住天者 chü² t'ín 'ché. Chú t'ien ché, 在天堂者 tsoi² t'ín t'ong 'ché. Tsái t'ien t'áng ché.

Celestialize, to make celestial, 做爲天嘅 tsò² wai t'ín ké', 化爲天的 fá' wai t'ín tik. Hwá wei t'ien tih.

Celestialized, made celestial, 有天性嘅 'yau t'ín sing' ké', 化過爲天嘅 fá' kwo' wai t'ín ké'.

Celestially, in a heavenly or transporting manner, 天暾樣 t'ín 'kòm yéung². T'ien kán yáng, — 片天眞 yat p'ín' t'ín chan. Yih p'ien t'ien chin, 極喜的 kik 'hí tik. Kih hí tih.

Celestin, } native sulphate of strontian, 石類 shek
Celestine, } lui². Shih lui.

Celiac, pertaining to the lower belly or intestines, 下腸 há² ch'éung. Hiá ch'áng.

Celibacy, an unmarried state, 貞節者 ching tsít 'ché. Ching tsieh ché, 守貞者 'shau ching 'ché. Shau ching ché, 守節者 'shau tsít 'ché. Shau tsieh ché, 終身不娶 chung shan pat ts'ü'. Chung shin puh ts'ü, 終身不嫁 chung shan pat ká'. Chung shin puh kiá, 一生守節 yat shang 'shau tsít. Yih sang shau tsieh.

Celibate, the state of being unmarried, 不娶者 pat ts'ü' 'ché. Puh ts'ü ché. 不嫁者 pat ká' 'ché. Puh kiá ché, 節夫 tsít fú. Tsieh fú, 節婦 tsít 'fú. Tsieh fú.

Celidography, a description of spots on the disk of the sun, or on planets, 日上點理 yat shéung² 'tím 'lí. Jih sháng tien lí, 行星點理 hang sing 'tím 'lí. Hang sing tien lí, 日上點解 yat shéung² 'tím 'kái. Jih sháng tien kiái.

Cell, a small or close apartment, as in a prison &c., 房仔 fong 'tsai. Fáng tsz, 小房 'siú fong. Siáu fáng; a cottage, 舍 shé'. Shié; a cave, 穴 üt. Yueh, 洞 tung². Tung; a small cavity in the ground, 窟 fat. Kuh; cells of the pericarp, in which seeds are lodged, 仁倉 yan ts'ong. Jin ts'áng, 仁房 yan fong. Jin fáng; cells of a hive, 蜜窩 mat wo. Mih wo, 蜂窩 fung wo. Fung wo, 蜂房 fung fong. Fung fáng; cells of convents, 禪房 shín fong. Shen fáng, 僧房 sang fong. Sang fáng; cells for literary candidates, 號舍 hò² shé'. Háu shié, 席舍 tsik shé'. Tsih shié; the cave of a recluse, 隱洞 'yan tung². Yin tung, 隱窩 'yan wo. Yin wo.

Cellar 窖 káu'. Kiáu, 地窖 tí² káu'. Tí kiáu, 酒窖 tau² káu'. Tau kiáu, 流 lau. Liú; a wine cellar, 窖 yam. Yin, 酒窖 'tsau káu'. Tsiú kiáu; a cellar for curing fish, 愊室 pik shat. Pih shih.

Cellarage, charge for storage in a cellar, 貯窖租 'ch'ü káu' tsò. Ch'ú kiáu tsú.

Cellaret, a case of cabinet-work for holding bottles of liquor, 罇盒 tsun hòp. Tsun hoh, 罇架 tsun ká'. Tsun kiá.

Cellarist, } an officer in a monastery who has the
Cellarer, } care of the cellar, 管窖者 'kún káu' 'ché. Kwán kiáu ché.

Celliferous, bearing or producing cells, 生窩嘅 shang wo ké', 生倉的 shang ts'ong tik. Sang ts'áng tih.

Cellular, consisting of cells, 倉的 ts'ong tik. Ts'áng tih, 窩嘅 wo ké'; the cellular tissue, 網膏 'mong kò. Wáng káu; the cellular tissue of plants, 草花窩仔 'ts'ò fá wo 'tsai. Ts'áu hwá wo tsz; cellular dropsy, 水腫 'shui 'chung. Shwui chung.

Celluliferous, producing little cells, 生窩仔 shang wo 'tsai.

* Medhurst.

Cellulose, containing cells, 窩嘅 ˏwo ké', 倉的 ˏts'ong tikˎ. Ts'áng tih.

Celosia cristata 鷄冠花 ˏkai ˏkún ˏfá. Kí kwán hwá.

Celsitude, height, 高 ˏkò. Káu, 高者 ˏkò 'ché. Káu ché.

Celtic, pertaining to the primitive inhabitants of the South and West of Europe, 歐羅巴族名 Aulopá tsukˏ ˏmeng. Ngaulopá tsuh ming.

Celtic, the language of the Celts, 四利的話 Szlí-tik wá². Szlítih hwá.

Cement, mortar, 灰沙 ˏfúi ˏshá. Hwui shá; a glutinous substance, capable of uniting bodies in close cohesion, 膠 ˏkáu. Kiáu, 糝膠 ˏch'í ˏkáu. Ch'í kiáu, 膠粘 ˏkáu ˏním. Kiáu nien, 膠糊 ˏkáu ˏú. Kiáu hú; bond of union, 和合 ˏwo hòpˏ. Ho hoh, 和約 ˏwo yéukˎ. Ho yoh.

Cement, to unite by the application of matter that produces cohesion of bodies, 粘埋 ˏním ˏmái. Nien mái, 糝埋 ˏch'í ˏmái. Ch'í mái, 糊住 ˏú chü². Hú chú, 膠 ˏkáu. Kiáu; to cement them, 以膠相粘 ˋí ˏkáu ˏséung ˏním. Í kiáu siáng nien; to cement with mortar, 以灰沙糝物 ˋí ˏfúi ˏshá ˏch'í matˏ. Í hwui shá ch'í wuh; to cement friendship, 結友 kítˎ ˋyau. Kich yú, 聯朋 ˏlún ˏp'ang. Liuen p'ang; to unite closely, 粘緊 ˏním ˋkan. Nien kin, 糝實 ˏch'í shatˏ. Ch'í shih.

Cement, to unite or become solid, 糝實 ˏch'í shatˏ. Ch'í shih, 粘緊 ˏním ˋkan. Nien kin, 成實 ˏshing shatˏ. Ching shih.

Cementation, the act of cementing, 糝埋者 ˏch'í ˏmái ˋché. Ch'í mái ché, 粘埋者 ˏním ˏmái ˋché. Nien mái ché, 膠埋 ˏkáu ˏmái. Kiáu mái, 糝貼 ˏch'í t'ípˎ. Ch'í t'ieh, 以灰沙膠物者 ˋí ˏfúi ˏshá ˏkáu matˏ ˋché. Í hwui shá kiáu wuh ché; the cementation of iron into steel, 煉鋼者 lín² kong' ˋché. Lien káng ché; the cementation of porcelain, 燒磁 ˏshiú ˏts'z. Sháu ts'z.

Cementatory 糝埋的 ˏch'í ˏmái tikˎ. Ch'í mái tih, 膠埋嘅 ˏkáu ˏmái ké'.

Cemented 粘埋過 ˏním ˏmái kwo'. Nien mái kwo, 糝埋過 ˏch'í ˏmái kwo'. Ch'í mái kwo; united by mortar, 以灰沙糝過 ˋí ˏfúi ˏshá ˏch'í kwo'. Í hwui shá ch'í kwo; firmly united, 糝過實 ˏch'í kwo' shatˏ. Ch'í kwo shih, 粘過緊 ˏním kwo' ˋkan. Nien kwo kin; consolidated, 結過實 kítˎ kwo' shatˏ. Kich kwo shih.

Cementer, the person that cements, 糝埋者 ˏch'í ˏmái ˋché. Ch'í mái ché; the thing that cements, 糝埋之物 ˏch'í ˏmái ˏchí matˏ. Ch'í mái chí wuh.

Cementing, uniting by cement, 糝埋 ˏch'í ˏmái. Ch'í mái, 粘埋 ˏním ˏmái. Nien mái, 膠埋 ˏkáu ˏmái. Kiáu mái, 粘貼 ˏním t'ípˎ. Nien t'ieh; uniting closely, 糝埋好緊 ˏch'í ˏmái ˋhò ˋkan. Ch'í mái háu kin.

Cemetery 墳地 ˏfan ti². Fan tí, 墳塋 ˏfan ˏying. Fan ying, 塚 ˋch'ung. Ch'ung, 塚地 ˋch'ung ti². Ch'ung tí, 山地 ˏshán ti². Shán tí, 塚陵 ˋch'ung ˏling. Ch'ung ling, 塋域 ˏying wikˎ. Ying yih, 墳 ˏfan. Fan; a family cemetery, 先塋 ˏsín ˏying. Sien ying, 祖塋 ˋtsò ˏying. Tsú ying; a public cemetery, 義塚 í² ˋch'ung. Í ch'ung, 義地 í² ti². Í tí; the christian cemetry, 塚園 ˋch'ung ˏün. Ch'ung yuen.

Cenobite, one of a religious order who live in a convent, or in community, 修道者 ˏsau tò² ˋché. Siú táu ché, 會住者 úi² chü² ˋché. Hwui chú ché.

Cenoby, a place where persons live in community, 修道院 ˏsau tò² ün². Siú táu yuen, 寺 tsz². Tsz, 聚住堂 tsü² chü² ˏt'ong. Tsü chú t'áng.

Cenotaph, a monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere, 石碑 shekˏ ˏpí. Shih pí.

Cense, to perfume with odors from burning substances, 焚香 ˏfan ˏhéung. Fan hiáng.

Censer, a vase or pan in which incense is burned, 香爐 ˏhéung ˏlò. Hiáng lú, 香鑪 ˏhéung ˏlò. Hiáng lú; a set of censers, stands &c., 一副香案 yatˎ fú' ˏhéung on'. Yih fú hiáng ngán; a set of a censer and a jar, 爐瓶 ˏlò ˏp'ing. Lú p'ing; a swinging censer, 吊爐 tiú' ˏlò. Tiáu lú, 提爐 ˏt'ai ˏlò. T'í lú; the copper censers, sold as curiosities, 銅鼎 ˏt'ung ˋting. T'ung ting, 銅鼎 ˏt'ung ˋting. T'ung ting, 宣爐 ˏsün ˏlò. Siuen lú.

Censing, perfuming with odors, 焚香 ˏfan ˏhéung. Fan hiáng.

Cension, a rate, tax, or assessment, 稅 shui'. Shwui, 稅餉 shui' ˋhéung. Shwui hiáng.

Censor, one who is empowered to examine all manuscripts and books, before they are committed to press, 考稿官 ˋháu ˋkò ˏkún. K'áu káu kwán, 考校官 ˋháu káu' ˏkún. K'áu kiáu kwán; an Imperial censor, *御史 ü² ˋsz. Yú shí, 御史大夫 ü² ˋsz tái² ˏfú. Yú shí tá fú; censors in attendance on the emperor, 侍御史 shí² ü² ˋsz. Shí yú shí, 殿中侍御史 tín² ˏchung shí² ü² ˋsz. Tien chung shí yú shí; censor in waiting, 治書侍御史 chí² ˏshü shí² ü² ˋsz. Chí shú shí yú shí; censor to H. I. Majesty, 諫官 kán' ˏkún. Kien kwán, 言官 ˏín ˏkún. Yen kwán; one given to censure, 執責者 chap, chákˎ ˋché. Chih tseh ché, 好責者 hò' chákˎ ˋché. Háu tseh ché.

Censorate 都察院 ˏtò ch'átˎ ün². Tú ch'áh yuen; the tribunal of the censorate, 御史臺 ü² ˋsz ˏt'oi. Yú shí t'ái; keeper of records in the censorate, 御史主簿 ü² ˋsz ˋchü pò². Yú shí chú pú; in the censorate, 京察 ˏking ch'átˎ. King ch'áh.

Censor-like, censorious, 執責的 chap, chákˎ tikˎ. Chih tseh tih; austere, 嚴肅 ˏím sukˎ. Yen suh.

Censorial, } belonging to a censor, or to the correc-
Censorian, } tion of public morals, 諫官的 kán' ˏkún tikˎ. Kien kwán tih, 整風俗的 ˋching ˏfung tsukˏ tikˎ. Ching fung suh tih.

Censorious, addicted to censure, 執責的 chap, chákˎ tikˎ. Chih tseh tih; apt to blame or con-

* Historiographers whose duty it is to record and criticise the doings of the emperor, under whom they hold their office, are censors to H. I. M.

demn, 批責嘅 ˏp'ai chák, ké', 批評的 ˏp'ai ˏp'ing tik,. P'í ping tih, 譏評嘅 ˏkí ˏp'ing ké', 好批評嘅 hò' ˏp'ai ˏp'ing ké', 好譏評嘅 hò' ˏkí ˏp'ing ké', 批貶嘅 ˏp'ai 'pín ké', 譏議的 ˏkí 'í tik,. Kí í tih, 譏彈嘅 ˏkí ˏt'án ké'.

Censoriously, in a censorious manner, 議然 'í ˏín. Í jen, 貶然 'pín ˏín. Pien jen.

Censoriousness, disposition to blame and condemn, 執責者 chap, chák, 'ché. Chih tseh ché, 好批責者 hò' ˏp'ai chák, 'ché. Háu p'í tseh ché, 好批貶者 hò' ˏp'ai 'pín 'ché. Háu p'í pien ché.

Censorship, the office or dignity of a censor, 御史之職 ü² 'sz ˏchí chik,. Yú shí chí chih, 諫官之職 kán' ˏkún ˏchí chik,. Kien kwán chí chih, 考校之職 'háu káu' ˏchí chik,. K'áu kiáu chí chih, 考訂之職 'háu ting' ˏchí chik,. K'áu ting chí chih.

Censual, relating to a census, 版籍嘅 'pán tsik, ké'.

Censurable, blamable, 可彈嘅 'ho ˏt'án ké', 可責的 'ho chák, tik,. K'o tseh tih, 可貶的 'ho 'pín tik,. K'o pien tih, 有罪 'yau tsúi². Yú tsúi, 有過 'yau kwo'. Yú kwo, 有責處 'yau chák, ch'ü'. Yú tseh ch'ú.

Censurableness, blamableness, 可責者 'ho chák, 'ché. K'o tseh ché, 可貶者 'ho 'pín 'ché. K'o pien ché, 有責處 'yau chák, ch'ü'. Yú tseh ch'ú.

Censurably 譏然 ˏkí 'ín. Ki jen, 貶然 'pín ˏín. Pien jen.

Censure, the act of blaming or finding fault, 警責 'king chák,. King tseh, 貶謫 'pín chák,. Pien tseh, 譴責 'hín chák,. K'ien tseh, 責語 chák, 'ü. Tseh yú, 罪人者 tsúi² ˏyan 'ché. Tsúi jin ché, 批不着者 ˏp'ai pat, chéuk, 'ché. P'í puh choh ché, 彈唔着 ˏt'án ˏm chéuk,.

Censure, to blame, 責 chák,. Tseh, 彈 ˏt'án. T'án, 彈唔着 ˏt'án ˏm chéuk,, 批不着 ˏp'ai pat, chéuk,. P'í puh choh, 譴不是 'í pat, shí². Í puh shí, 貶責 'pín chák,. Pien tseh, 貶謫 'pín chák,. Pien tseh, 罪 tsúi². Tsúi, 罪責 tsúi² chák,. Tsui tseh, 誚 ts'iú'. Ts'iáu, 譙 ts'iú². Ts'iáu, 諷諫 fung' kán'. Fung kien; to censure by judicial sentence, 責罪 chák, tsúi². Tseh tsúi.

Censured, blamed, 彈過 ˏt'án kwo'. T'án kwo, 責過 chák, kwo'. Tseh kwo, 貶過 'pín kwo', 警責過 'king chák, kwo'. King theh kwo, 罪過 tsúi² kwo'. Tsúi kwo, 批過不着 ˏp'ai kwo' pat, chéuk,. P'í kwo puh choh.

Censuring, blaming, 責 chák,. Tseh, 貶謫 'pín chák,. Pien tseh, 警責 'king chák,. King tseh, 批不着 ˏp'ai pat, chéuk,. P'í puh choh.

Census, an enumeration of the inhabitants taken by public authority, 戶口册 ú² 'hau ch'ák,. Hú k'au ts'ch, 民數 ˏman shò'. Min sú, 民籍 ˏman tsik,. Min tsih, 版籍 'pán tsik,, 版圖 'pán ˏt'ò. Pán t'ú, 戶版圖籍 ú² 'pán ˏt'ò tsik,. Hú pán t'ú tsih, 烟戶册 ˏin ú² ch'ák,. Yen hú ts'ch; to take a census, 料民 liú² ˏman. Liáu min.

Cent, a hundred, 百 pák,. Peh; per cent, 抽頭 ˏch'au ˏt'au. Ch'au t'au; five per cent, 一百抽五 yat, pák, ˏch'au 'ng. Yih peh ch'au wú; a cent (coin), 一个先時 yat, ko' ˏsín ˏshí. Yih ko sien shí, 一个先士 yat, ko' ˏsín sz'. Yih ko sien sz.

Centage, rate by the cent or hundred, 抽頭 ˏch'au ˏt'au. Ch'au t'au.

Centaur, a fabulous being, supposed to be half man and half horse, 人馬 ˏyan 'má. Jin má, 半人馬者 pún' ˏyan 'má 'ché. Pwán jin má ché.

Centaurize, to be a man and act like a brute, 人面獸心 ˏyan mín² shau² ˏsam. Jin mien shau sin.

Centaury, a plant, 草名 'ts'ò ˏmeng. Ts'áu ming.

Centenarian, a person a hundred years old, 期頤 ˏk'í ˏí. K'í í, 一百歲者 yat, pák, sui' 'ché. Yih peh sui ché, 上壽 shéung² shau². Sháng shau.

Centenary, the number of a hundred, 百數 pák, shò'. Peh sú.

Centenary, relating to a hundred, 一百嘅 yat, pák, ké', 百數的 pák, shò' tik,. Peh sú tih.

Centenial, consisting of a hundred years, 百年者 pák, ˏnín 'ché. Peh nien ché; pertaining to a hundred years, or happening every hundred years, 百載嘅 pák, 'tsoi ké', 百年嘅 pák, ˏnín ké'.

Center } 中 ˏchung. Chung, 中央 ˏchung ˏyéung.
Centre * } Chung yáng, 中心 ˏchung ˏsam. Chung sin, 中間 ˏchung ˏkán. Chung kien, 殷 ˏyan. Yin, 抉 ˏyéung. Yáng; in the centre, 當中 ˏtong ˏchung. Táng chung; the very centre, 正中 ching' ˏchung. Ching chung, 中正 ˏchung ching'; the centre of a target, 紅心 ˏhung ˏsam. Hung sin, 射的 shé² tik,. Shié tih; the centre of a house, 屋中 uk, ˏchung. Uh chung, 廬 lau². Liú; the centre of the earth, 地心 tí² ˏsam. Tí sin; the four cardinal points and the centre, 四方中央 sz' ˏfong ˏchung ˏyéung. Sí fáng chung yáng; the centre or axle, 樞 ˏk'ü. K'ü; the centre of a circle, 圜心 ˏwán ˏsam. Hwán sin; the centre of the globe, 地球心 tí² ˏk'au ˏsam. Tí k'iú sin; the centre of an army, 軍中 ˏkwan. ˏchung. Kiun chung; centre of gravity, 正中 ching' ˏchung. Ching chung, 重心 chung² ˏsam. Chung sin; to unite in a centre, 合於中心 hòp, ˏü ˏchung ˏsam. Hoh yú chung sin, 會於中 úi² ˏü ˏchung. Hwui yú chung; to rest in the centre, 住在中心 chü² tsoi² ˏchung ˏsam. Chú tsái chung sin, 居於中 ˏkü ˏü ˏchung. K'ü yú chung; to place in the centre, 置在中心 chí' tsoi² ˏchung ˏsam. Chí tsái chung sin, 安在中心 ˏon tsoi² ˏchung ˏsam. Ngán tsái chung sin; to hit the centre, 打中 'tá chung'. Tá chung, 中之 chung' ˏchí. Chung chí.

Center, } to, 匯埋於中 úi² ˏmái ˏü ˏchung. Hwui
Centre, } mái yú chung, 匯埋一邊 úi² ˏmái yat, ˏpín. Hwui mái yih pien, 合埋一處 hòp, ˏmái

* Though Webster's orthography is the most correct one, we have followed the mode of spelling this word as is generally adopted in England and America

yat, ch'ü'. Hoh mái yih ch'ú; to centre one's affections, 依依不捨 ˏí ˏí pat, ʿshé. Í í puh shié, 戀慕不捨 lün² mò² pat, ʿshé. Liuen mú puh shié.

Center, } to be placed in the middle, 被置於中
Centre, } pí² chí' ˏü ˏchung. Pí chí yú chung.

Centre-bit, an instrument turning on a centre, for boring holes, 繩鑽 ˏshing tsün' Shing tswán.

Centered, } collected to a point or centre, 匯過
Centred, } 於中 úi² kwo' ˏü ˏchung. Hwui kwo yú chung, 合埋過中處 hòp₂ ˏmái kwo' ˏchung ch'ü'. Hoh mái kwo chung ch'ú.

Centering, the temporary form on which an arch is supported during its construction, 拱掙 ʿkung cháng².

Centering, } placing on the centre, 置在中 chí'
Centring, } tsoi² ˏchung. Chí tsái chung, 置在中心 chí' tsoi² ˏchung ˏsam. Chí tsái chung sin; collecting to a point, 合埋在中 hòp₂ ˏmái tsoi² ˏchung. Hoh mái tsái chung, 匯於中 úi² ˏü ˏchung. Hwui yú chung.

Centesimal, the hundredth, 一百之一 yat, pák, ˏchí yat,. Yih peh chí yih, 百中之一 pák, ˏchung ˏchí yat,. Peh chung chí yih.

Centesimation, a military punishment for desertion, mutiny, or the like, where one person in a hundred is selected for execution, 百中抽一而審斷 pák, ˏchung ˏch'au yat, ˏí ʿsham tün'. Peh chung ch'au yih rh shin twán.

Centicipitous, having a hundred heads, 百首的 pák, ʿshau tik,. Peh shau tih, 百首嘅 pák, ʿshau ké'.

Centifidous, divided into a hundred parts, 分一百分 ˏfan yat, pák, fan². Fan yih peh fan, 分一百吓 ˏfan yat, pák, ʿhá.

Centifolious, having a hundred leaves, 百葉嘅 pák, íp₂ ké', 百葉的 pák, íp₂ tik,. Peh yeh tih.

Centigrade, having a hundred degrees, 百度者 pák, tò² ʿché. Peh tú ché; centigrade thermometer, 百度嘅寒暑針 pák, tò² ké' ˏhon ʿshü ˏcham. Peh tú [的] tih hán shú chin.

Centigramme, the hundredth part of a gramme, 法國百分之一 Fát kwok, pák, fan² ˏchí yat,. Fáh kwoh peh fan chí yih.

Centime, the hundredth part of a franc, 法國嘅先士* Fát kwok, ké' ˏsín sz².

Centimeter, } the hundredth part of a metre, 四分
Centimetre, } 半† sz' fan² pún'. Sz fan pwán.

Centimorbia 黃鬱縷 ˏwong ˏfán lü². Hwáng fan lü.

Centinodia 萹蓄 ˏp'ín ch'uk,. P'ien ch'uh.

Centiped, } a scolopendra, 百足 pák, tsuk,. Peh
Centipede, } tsuh, 蜈蚣 ˏng ˏkung. Wú kung, 蜘蛆 tsik, ˏtsü. Tsih tsü; ditto scutigera, 蚰蜒 ˏyau ʿín. Yú yen, 蜿蜒 ˏyan ʿín. Yin yen, 蜈蠟 chéung' lai². Cháng lí, 蝼蛄 tsat, ˏlai. Tsih lí; centipede shrub, 蜈蚣草 ˏng ˏkung ʿts'ò. Wú kung ts'áu.

Centner, a weight divisible first into a hundred parts and then into smaller ones, 一百磅 yat, pák, pong². Yih peh páng, 一担 yat, tám'. Yih tán.

Central, relating to the centre, 中嘅 ˏchung ké', 心嘅 ˏsam ké', 中間的 ˏchung ˏkán tik,. Chung kien tih; containing the centre, 中 ˏchung. Chung, 心 ˏsam. Sin; central forces, 旋轉於中之力 ˏsün ʿchün ˏü ˏchung ˏchí lik,. Swán chuen yú chung chí lih, 使旋於中之力 ʿsz ˏsün ˏü ˏchung ˏchí lik,. Shí swán yú chung chí lih; Central Asia, 西域 ˏsai wik,. Sí yih, 中亞西亞 ˏchung Ásaiá. Chung Ásiá; the central road, 中道 ˏchung tò². Chung táu; a central line, 中線 ˏchung sín'. Chung sien; central parts of the body, 五內 ʿng noi². Wú nui.

Centrality, the state of being central, 中者 ˏchung ʿché. Chung ché, 央者 ˏyéung ʿché. Yáng ché, 匯於一處者 úi² ˏü yat, ch'ü' ʿché. Hwui yú yih ch'ú ché.

Centralization, the act of centralizing, 匯於中者 úi² ˏü ˏchung ʿché. Hwui yú chung ché, 合埋於中者 hòp₂ ˏmái ˏü ˏchung ʿché. Hoh mái yú chung ché; the centralization of power, 歸一之權 ˏkwai yat, ˏchí ˏk'ün. Kwei yih chí k'iuen, 權歸一者 ˏk'ün ˏkwai yat, ʿché. K'iuen kwei yih ché.

Centralize, to draw to a central point, 匯於中間 úi² ˏü ˏchung ˏkán. Hwui yú chung kien, 合於中處 hòp₂ ˏü ˏchung ch'ü'. Hoh yú chung ch'ú, 聚埋一處 tsü² ˏmái yat, ch'ü'. Tsü mái yih ch'ú, 聚埋中處 tsü² ˏmái ˏchung ch'ü'. Tsü mái chung ch'ú.

Centrally, with regard to the centre, 中心的 ˏchung ˏsam tik,. Chung sin tih, 中嘅 ˏchung ké', 關於中 ˏkwán ˏü ˏchung. Kwán yú chung; in a central manner, 以中 ʿí ˏchung. Í chung, 在中 tsoi² ˏchung. Tsái chung.

Centric, placed in the centre or middle, 中的 ˏchung tik,. Chung tih, 心的 ˏsam tik,. Sin tih, 置於中的 chí' ˏü ˏchung tik,. Chí yú chung tih, 置於心的 chí' ˏü ˏsam tik,. Chí yú sin tih.

Centrifugal, tending to recede from the centre, 自中向外的 tsz² ˏchung héung' ngoi² tik,. Tsz chung hiáng wái tih, 自中求乎外 tsz² ˏchung ˏk'au ˏú ngoi². Tsz chung k'iú hú wái; centrifugal force, 由中求外之力 ˏyau ˏchung ˏk'au ngoi² ˏchí lik,. Yú chung k'iú wái chí lih, 求乎外之力 ˏk'au ˏú ngoi² ˏchí lik,. K'iú hú wái chí lih, 飛散之力 ˏfí sán' ˏchí lik,. Fí sán chí lih, 飛外之力 ˏfí ngoi² ˏchí lik,. Fí wái chí lih; in botany, expanding first at the summit and later at the base, like a flower, 先開頭邊的 ˏsín ˏhoi ˏt'au ˏpín tik,. Sien k'ái t'au pien tih, 頭邊先開嘅 ˏt'au ˏpín ˏsín ˏhoi ké'.

Centripetal, tending towards the centre, 向中的 héung' ˏchung tik,. Hiáng chung tih, 由外向中嘅 ˏyau ngoi² héung' ˏchung ké', 求乎中的 ˏk'au ˏú ˏchung tik,. K'iú hú chung tih; cen-

* 即一花冷其一百先士之一.
† 一寸計十二分.

tripetal force, 向中之力 héung' ,chung ,chí lik,. Hiáng chung chí lih, 求乎中之力 ,k'au ,ú ,chung ,chí lik,. K'iú hú chung chí lih; in botany, expanding first at the base and afterwards at the summit, as a flower, 脚底先開嘅 kéuk, 'tai ,sín ,hoi ké'.

Centumvir 審司 'sham ,sz. Shin sz, 審案者 'sham on' 'ché. Shin ngán ché.

Centumvirate, the office of a centumvir, 審司之職 'sham ,sz ,chí chik,. Shin sz chí chih.

Centuple, a hundred fold, 乘百倍 ,shing pák, 'p'úi. Ching peh p'ei.

Centuplicate, to make a hundred fold, 加百倍 ,ká pák, 'p'úi. Kiá peh p'ei, 成百倍 ,shing pák, 'p'úi. Ching peh p'ei, 多一百倍 ,to yat, pák, 'p'úi. To yih peh p'ei.

Centurial, relating to a century, 百歲嘅 pák, sui' ké'.

Centuriate, to divide into hundreds, 分開一百 ,fan ,hoi yat, pák,. Fan k'ái yih peh, 分開每分得一百 ,fan ,hoi 'múi fan² tak, yat, pák,. Fan k'ái mei fan teh yih peh.

Centuriator, } a historian who distinguishes time
Centurist, } into centuries, 編百年之史 ,p'ín pák, ,nín ,chí 'sz. P'ien peh nien chí shí, 編時於百年者 ,p'ín ,shí ,ü pák, ,nín 'ché. P'ien shí yú peh nien ché.

Centurion 百夫長 pák, ,fú 'chéung. Peh fú cháng, 百總 pák, 'tsung. Peh tsung, 百把 pák, 'pá. Peh pá, 把總 'pá 'tsung. Pá tsung, 百夫長 pák, ,fú 'chéung. Peh fú cháng, 佰 pák,. Peh.

Century, a hundred years, 一百年 yat, pák, ,nín. Yih peh nien; a company consisting of a hundred men, 一隊兵, 計一百名 yat, túi² ,ping, kai' yat, pák, ,meng. Yih túi ping, kí yih peh ming.

Cephalic, pertaining to the head, 頭嘅 ,t'au ké', 頭的 ,t'au tik,. T'au tih; the cephalic arteries, 頭嘅脈管 ,t'au ké' mak, 'kún.

Cephalic, a medicine for headache, 頭痛藥 ,t'au t'ung' yéuk,. T'au t'ung yoh.

Cephalopod 蠻類 'shau lui². Shau lui, 首足類 'shau tsuk, lui². Shau tsuh lui.

Cephalopodic, } pertaining to the cephalopodous
Cephalopodous, } mollusca, 蠻類 'shau lui². Shau lui, 首足類 'shau tsuk, lui². Shau tsuh lui.

Cephus, a water fowl of the duck kind, 野鴨類 'yé áp, lui². Yé yáh lui.

Cepola, band-fish, 紅帶 ,hung tái'. Hung tái.

Ceraceous, wax-like, 似蠟 'ts'z láp,. Sz láh, 像似蠟 tséung² 'ts'z láp,. Siáng sz láh; partaking of the nature of wax, 蠟嘅 láp, ké'.

Cerambyx 牛蝨 ,ngau ,long. Niú láng.

Cerasin, any gummy substance which swells in cold water, but does not readily dissolve in it, 樹膠質 shü² ,káu chat,. Shú kiáu chih.

Cerasite, the native muriate of lead, 鹽酸之鉛 ,ím ts'ö' ,chí ,ün. Yen ts'ú chí yuen.

Cerastes, a genus of poisonous African serpents with small horns, 毒角蛇 tuk, kok, ,shé. Tuh koh shié.

Cerate, a thick kind of ointment, composed of wax and oil, with other ingredients, 蠟膏藥 láp, ,kö yéuk,. Láh káu yoh.

Cerated, covered with wax, 蠟嘅 láp, ké', 上蠟嘅 'shéung láp, ké'.

Ceratrin, the bitter principle in Iceland moss, 義斯蘭石衣苦質 Íszlán shek, ,í 'fú chat,. Íszlán shih í k'ú chih.

Cerberus, in mythology, a monster in the form of a dog, who guarded the entrance to the infernal regions &c., 多頭獒狂 ,to ,t'au ,lung chat,. To t'au lung chih.

Cercis siliquastrum 紫荆 'tsz ,king. Tsz king.

Cere, to wax, 上蠟 'shéung láp,. Sháng láh.

Cereal, pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye &c., 穀嘅 kuk, ké', 五穀嘅 'ng kuk, ké'.

Cerealia, edible grains, 五穀 'ng kuk,. Wú kuh, 百穀 pák, kuk,. Peh kuh.

Cerebellum, the little brain, 小腦 'siú 'nò. Siáu náu, 小腦漿 'siú 'nò ,tséung. Siáu náu tsiáng.

Cerebral, } pertaining to the cerebrum, or brain,
Cerebrine, } 腦的 'nò tik,. Náu tih, 腦嘅 'nò ké'.

Cerebrum, the brain, 腦 'nò. Náu, 腦漿 'nò ,tséung. Náu tsiáng.

Cerecloth 蠟布 láp, pò'. Láh pú.

Cered, spread over with melted wax, 上過蠟 'shéung kwo' láp,. Sháng kwo láh.

Cerement, clothes dipped in melted wax, 蠟布 láp, pò'. Láh pú.

Ceremonial, relating to ceremony, or external rite, 禮儀嘅 'lai ,í ké', 禮儀的 'lai ,í tik,. Lí í tih; fornal, 外禮 ngoi² 'lai. Wái lí; observant of old forms, 泥古禮的 ní² 'kú 'lai tik,. Ní kú lí tih, 拘古禮的 ,k'ü 'kú 'lái tik,. K'ü kú lí tih, 執古禮嘅 chap, 'kú 'lai ké'; ceremonial dress, 禮服 'lai fuk,. Lí fuh, 袍褂 ,p'ò kwá'. P'áu kwá.

Ceremonial, outward form, 禮儀 'lai 'í. Lí í, 禮欵 'lai 'fún. Lí kw'án; the book containing the rules prescribed to be observed on solemn occasions, 禮書 'lai ,shü. Lí shú, 禮簿 'lai pò². Lí pú, 禮儀之書 'lai ,í ,chí ,shü. Lí í chí shú; the Classic ditto, 禮記 'lai kí'. Lí kí.

Ceremonially, in a ceremonial or formal manner, 照禮儀 chiú' 'lai ,í. Cháu lí í, 以禮法 'í 'lai fát,. Í lí fáh, 依禮法 ,í 'lai fát,. Í lí fáh.

Ceremonialness, ceremonial, 禮儀者 'lai ,í 'ché. Lí í ché, 守禮儀者 'shau 'lai ,í 'ché. Shau lí í ché.

Ceremonious, full of ceremony, or solemn forms, 多禮的 ,to 'lai tik,. To lí tih, 多禮嘅 ,to 'lai ké', 執禮的 chap, 'lai tik,. Chih lí tih, 守禮嘅 'shau 'lai ké', 遵禮嘅 ,tsun 'lai ké', 循禮的 ,ts'un 'lai tik,. Ts'un lí tih; according to the rules and forms prescribed or customary, 照禮 chiú' 'lai. Cháu lí, 照禮儀 chiú' 'lai ,í. Cháu lí í, 合禮儀 hòp, 'lai ,í. Hoh lí í, 從禮儀 ,ts'ung 'lai ,í. Ts'ung lí í; civil, 禮數嘅 'lai shò'

ké', 禮數的 ʿlai shò' tik₅. Lí sú tih, 好禮法嘅 ʿhò ʿlai fát₅ ké', 有禮貌嘅 ʿyau ʿlai mau² ké; too observant of forms, 太拘禮嘅 t'ái' ₍k'ü ʿlai ké', 拘泥禮的 ₍k'ü ní² ʿlai tik₅. K'ü ní lí tih, 行禮過頭 ₍hang ʿlai kwo' ₍t'au. Hang lí kwo t'au, 多禮過頭 ₍to ʿlai kwo' ₍t'au. To lí kwo t'au; do not be so ceremonious, 不拘禮 pat₅ ₍k'ü ʿlai. Puh k'ü lí.

Ceremoniously, in a ceremonious manner, 照禮儀 chiú' ʿlai ₍í. Cháu lí í; with due form, 按禮法 on' ʿlai fát₅. Ngán lí fáh, 按照禮儀 on' chiú' ʿlai ₍í. Ngán cháu lí í.

Ceremoniousness, the use of customary forms, 多禮者 ₍to ʿlai ʿché. To lí ché; great formality in manners, 嚴行禮者 ₍ím ₍hang ʿlai ʿché. Yen hang lí ché, 行禮過頭 ₍hang ʿlai kwo' ₍t'au. Hang lí kwo t'au, 行禮太過 ₍hang ʿlai t'ái' kwo'. Hang lí t'ái kwo.

Ceremony, outward rite, 禮儀 ʿlai ₍í. Lí í, 禮法 ʿlai fát₅. Lí fáh, 禮欵 ʿlai ʿfún. Lí kw'án, 禮文 ʿlai ₍man. Lí wan; forms of civility, 規矩 ₍kw'ai ʿk'ü. Kw'ei k'ü; pomp, 榮華 ₍wing ₍wá. Yung hwá, 威風 ₍wai ₍fung. Wei fung, 英華 ₍ying ₍wá. Ying kwá; court ceremony, 朝禮 ₍ch'iú ʿlai. Ch'áu lí; ceremony of presentation to a prince, 參禮 ₍ts'ám ʿlai. Ts'án lí; do not stand upon ceremony, 熟不拘禮 shuk₂ pat₅ ₍k'ü ʿlai. Shuh puh k'ü lí, 相好唔拘 ₍séung ʿhò ₍m ₍k'ü, 不要客氣 pat₅ iú' hák₅ hí'. Puh yáu k'eh kí, 不拘禮 pat₅ ₍k'ü ʿlai. Puh k'ü lí; master of ceremony, 主禮者 ʿchü ʿlai ʿché. Chú lí ché, 掌禮者 ʿchéung ʿlai ʿché. Cháng lí ché; great master of ceremonies, 大典禮 tái² ʿtín ʿlai. Tá tien lí, 大司儀 tái² ₍sz ₍í. Tá sz í, 大典賓 tái² ʿtín ₍pan. Tá tien pin, 大秩宗 tái² tít₂ ₍tsung. Tá tieh tsung.

Cereolite 蠟石 láp₂ shek₅. Láh shih.

Cereous 蠟嘅 láp₂ ké', 蠟嗰樣 láp₂ ʿkòm yéung². Láh kán yáng.

Ceres, in mythology, the goddess of corn, 穀神 kuk₅ ₍shan. Kuh shin, 社稷 ʿshé tsik₅. Shié tsih, 社王 ʿshé ₍wong. Shié wáng, 穀王 kuk₅ ₍wong. Kuh wáng; one of the asteroids, 小行星名 ʿsiú ₍hang ₍sing ₍meng. Siáu hang sing ming.

Cereus 神仙掌 ₍shan ₍sín ʿchéung. Shin sien cháng.

Ceria 天芥菜 ₍t'ín kái' ts'oi'. T'ien kiái ts'ái.

Cerite 石類 shek₂ lui². Shih lui.

Cerium, a metal discovered in Sweden, in the mineral cerite, 金類 ₍kam lui². Kin lui.

Cerographical 書於蠟嘅 ₍shü ₍ü láp₂ ké'.

Ceropraphist, one who is versed in cerography, 書於蠟師傅 ₍shü ₍ü láp₂ ₍sz fú². Shú yú láh sz fú.

Cerography, a writing on wax, 書蠟之藝 ₍shü láp₂ ₍chí ngai². Shú láh chí í; the art of engraving on wax, 雕蠟技藝 ₍tiú láp₂ kí² ngai². Tiáu láh kí í.

Ceroma, that part of the ancient baths and gymnasia in which bathers &c., used to anoint themselves with a composition of oil and wax, 油身處 ₍yau ₍shan ch'ü'. Yú shin ch'ú.

Ceromancy, divination by dropping melted wax in water, 鑄蠟卜卦 chü' láp₂ puk₅ kwá'. Chú láh puh kwá.

Ceroon, a bale made of skins, 一包生皮 yat₅ ₍páu ₍shang ₍p'í. Yih páu sang p'í.

Ceroplastic, the art of forming models in wax, 做蠟模藝 tsò² láp₂ ₍mò ngai². Tso láh mú í, 象蠟模藝 tséung² láp₂ ₍mò ngai². Siáng láh mú í.

Cerrial, pertaining to the cerris, or bitter oak, 苦櫟嘅 ʿfú lik₂ ké'.

Certain, that cannot be denied, 定實 teng² shat₂. Ting shih, 一定的 yat₅ teng² tik₅. Yih ting tih, 實的 shat₂ tik₅. Shih tih, 無不定 ₍mò pat₅ teng². Wú puh ting, 無不係 ₍mò pat₅ hai². Wú puh hí, 無不實 ₍mò pat₅ shat₂. Wú puh shih, 眞實 ₍chan shat₂. Chin shih, 確實 k'ok₅ shat₂. K'ioh shih, 的確 tik₅ k'ok₅. Tih k'ioh, 確鑿 k'ok₅ tsok₂. K'ioh tsoh, 委實 ʿwai shat₂. Wei shih; to be certain of, or have no doubt, 實知 shat₂ ₍chí. Shih chí, 定知 teng² ₍chí. Ting chí, 知得定 ₍chí tak₅ teng². Chí teh ting, 無疑 ₍mò ₍í. Wú í, 一定不易 yat₅ teng² pat₅ yik₂. Yih ting puh yih; plain, 明係 ₍ming hai². Ming hí; unfailing, 有錯 ʿmò ts'o', 是必係 shí² pít₅ hái². Shí pieh hí; really existing, 實在 shat₂ tsoi². Shih tsái; certain of victory, 必勝 pít₅ shing' Pieh shing, 實贏 shat₂ ₍yeng. Shih ying; established and settled, 定着 teng² chéuk₂. Ting choh; particular, 某 ʿmau. Mau, 厶 ʿmau. Mau, 有 ʿyau. Yú, 或 wák₂. Hwáh; I have no certain abode, 我無定所 ʿngo ₍mò teng² ʿsho. Wo wú ting so, 我無實住止 ʿngo ₍mò shat₂ chü² ʿchí. Wo wú shih chú chí; a certain truth, 定實之事 teng² shat₂ ₍chí sz². Ting shih chí sz, 確實之事 k'ok₅ shat₂ ₍chí sz². K'ioh shih chí sz; certain news, 確實嘅新聞 k'ok₅ shat₂ ké' ₍san ₍man; I am certain to go there, 我實在去彼 ʿngo shat₂ tsoi² hü' ʿpí. Wo shih tsái k'ü pí; a certain quantity, 定額 teng² ngák₂. Ting ngeh, 實額 shat₂ ngák₂. Shih ngeh; a certain thing, 某事 ʿmau sz². Mau sz; a certain person, 某人 ʿmau ₍yan. Mau jin, 或人 wák₂ ₍yan. Hwoh jin, 有人 ʿyau ₍yan. Yú jin; a certain person asked, 或問 wák₂ man². Hwoh wan; a certain person said, 或謂 wák₂ wai². Hwoh wei, 有人話 ʿyau ₍yan wá². Yú jin hwá; a certain day, 或日 wák₂ yat₂. Hwoh jih, 某日 ʿmau yat₂. Mau jih, 或一日 wák₂ yat₅ yat₂. Hwoh yih jih.

Certainly 必然 pít₅ ₍ín. Pieh jen, 過頭 kwo' ₍t'áu. Kwo t'au, 果然 ʿkwo ₍ín. Ko jen, 定然 teng² ₍ín. Ting jen, 的然 tik₅ ₍ín. Tih jen, 自然 tsz² ₍ín. Tsz jen, 確然 k'ok₅ ₍ín. K'ioh jen, 斷然 tün' ₍ín. Twán jen, 固然 kú' ₍ín. Kú jen, 實然 shat₂ ₍ín. Shih jen, 必定 pít₅ teng² Pieh ting, 委然 ʿwai ₍ín. Wei jen, 正是 ching' shí². Ching shí, 實係 shat₂ hai². Shih hí. 確係 k'ok₅ hai². K'ioh hí, 確是 k'ok₅ shí². K'ioh shí, 定係 teng² hai². Ting hí; it certainly is so, 實係嘅 shat₂

hai² ʿkòm. Shih hí kán; it is certainly him, 正是他 ching' shí² ˏt'á. Ching shí t'á; most certainly, 過頭咧 kwo' ˏt'au ˏlé.

Certainness, see Certainty.

Certainty, truth, 眞實 ˏchan shat₂. Chin shih, 確實者 k'ok, shat₂ ʿché. K'ioh shih ché, 定實者 teng² shat₂ ʿché. Ting shih ché, 實在者 shat₂ tsoi² ʿché. Shih tsái ché; the matter is a certainty, 定着之事 teng² chéuk, ˏchí sz². Ting choh chí sz, 十兩一錠 shap₂ ʿléung yat, teng². Shih liáng yih ting; to know with certainty, 實知 shat₂ ˏchí. Shih chí, 定知 teng² ˏchí. Ting chí; it is a certainty, 實係 shat₂ hai². Shih hí, 確是 k'ok, shí². K'ioh shí.

Certes 眞然 ˏchan ˏín. Chin jen.

Certificate, a written testimony not sworn to, 憑書 ˏp'ang ˏshü. P'ang shú, 證據之書 ching' kü² ˏchí ˏshü. Ching kü chí shú, 驗單 ím² ˏtán. Yen tán; Custom House certificate of duties to be paid, 海關驗單 ʿhoi ˏkwán ím² ˏtán. Hái kwán yen tán; coastwise tonnage certificate, 免鈔專照 ʿmín ˏch'áu ˏchün chiú'. Mien ch'áu chuen cháu; coast trade duty exemption certificate, 海關半稅收稅單 ʿhoi ʿkwán pún' shui' ˏshau shui' ˏtán. Hái kwán pwán shwui shau shwui tán; exemption certificate granted at Shanghai, 上海關發給免重徵執照 Shéunghoi ˏkwán fát, k'ap, ʿmín ˏch'ung ˏching chap, chiú'. Shánghái kwán fáh kih mien ch'ung ching chih cháu; drawback certificate, 存票 ˏts'ün p'iú'. Ts'un p'iáu; certificate of a traveling priest, 道牒 tò² típ₂. Táu tieh; certificate of health, 無症憑單 ˏmò ching' ˏp'ang ˏtán. Wú ching p'ang tán.

Certificate, to give a certificate, 發給憑書 fát, k'ap, ˏp'ang ˏshü. Fáh kih p'ang shú, 發給驗單 fat, k'ap, ím² ˏtán. Fáh kih yen tán, 發給憑單 fát, k'ap, ˏp'ang ˏtán. Fáh kih p'ang tán; to verify by certificate, 立憑單 lap₂ ˏp'ang ˏtán. Lih p'ang tán, 立憑書 lap₂ ˏp'ang ˏshü. Lih p'ang shú.

Certificated, verified by certificate, 發給過憑書 fát, k'ap, kwo' ˏp'ang ˏshü. Fáh kih kwo p'ang shú, 立過憑書 lap₂ kwo' ˏp'ang ˏshü. Lih kwo p'ang shú.

Certificating, furnishing with a certificate, 發給憑書 fát, k'ap, ˏp'ang ˏshü. Fáh kih p'ang shú, 發給驗單 fát, k'ap, ím² ˏtán. Fáh kih yen tán.

Certified, testified to in writing, 給過憑書 k'ap, kwo' ˏp'ang ˏshü. Kih kwo p'ang shú, 寫過憑單 ʿsé kwo' ˏp'ang ˏtán. Sié kwo p'ang tán, 對証過 túi' ching' kwo'. Túi ching kwo, 証了 ching' ʿliú. Ching liáu; made certain, 立過憑據 lap₂ kwo' ˏp'ang kü². Lih kwo p'ang kü, 立過証據 lap₂ kwo' ching' kü². Lih kwo ching kü, 憑証過 ˏp'ang ching' kwo'. P'ang ching kwo; informed, 給過口供 k'ap, kwo' ʿhau ˏkung. Kih kwo k'au kung, 作過証 tsok, kwo' ching'. Tsoh kwo ching.

Certifier, one who certifies, 給憑書者 k'ap, ˏp'ang ˏshü ʿché. Kih p'ang shú ché, 給驗單者 k'ap, ím² ˏtán ʿché. Kih yen tán ché, 立憑據者 lap₂ ˏp'ang kü² ʿché. Lih p'ang kü ché, 憑証者 ˏp'ang ching' ʿché. P'ang ching ché.

Certify, to testify to in writing, 給發憑單 k'ap, fát, ˏp'ang ˏtán. Kih fáh p'ang tán, 發給驗單 fát, k'ap, ím² ˏtán. Fáh kih yen tán; to make known or establish a fact, 立憑據 lap₂ ˏp'ang kü². Lih p'ang kü, 立據 lap₂ kü². Lih kü, 立實據 lap₂ shat₂ kü². Lih shih kü, 作証 tsok, ching'. Tsoh ching, 憑証 ˏp'ang ching'. P'ang ching, 對証 túi' ching'. Túi ching, 指証 ʿchí ching'. Chí ching; to give certain information to, 報實事 pò' shat₂ sz². Pú shih sz, 作事之實証 tsok, sz² ˏchí shat₂ ching'. Tsoh sz chí shih ching; to give certain information of, 立據及 lap₂ kü² k'ap₂. Lih kü kih, 作証及 tsok, ching' k'ap₂. Tsoh ching kih.

Certifying, giving a written testimony, 發給憑單 fát, k'ap, ˏp'ang ˏtán. Fáh kih p'ang tán, 發給據書 fát, k'ap, kü² ˏshü. Fáh kih kü shú; giving certain notice, 作証 tsok, ching'. Tsoh ching; making certainly known, 立憑據 lap₂ ˏp'ang kü². Lih p'ang kü, 立實據 lap₂ shat₂ kü². Lih shih kü, 立証據 lap₂ ching' kü². Lih ching kü.

Certitude, certainty, 實在之事 shat₂ tsoi² ˏchí sz². Shih tsái chí sz, 實據之事 shat₂ kü² ˏchí sz². Shih kü chí sz.

Cerule, blue, 青色 ˏts'eng shik,. Ts'ing sih, 蒼蒼 ˏts'ong ˏts'ong. Ts'áng ts'áng, 天色 ˏt'ín shik,. T'ien sih, 天縹 ˏt'ín ʿp'iú. T'ien p'iáu.

Cerulean, } sky-colored, 青色的 ˏts'eng shik, tik,.
Ceruleous, } Ts'ing sih tih.

Cerulific, producing a blue or sky-color, 發青色 fát, ˏts'eng shik,. Fáh ts'ing sih.

Cerulin, Indigo dissolved in sulphuric acid, used in dying Saxon blue, 硫磺醋靛 ˏlau ˏwong ts'ò' tín². Liú hwáng ts'ú tien.

Cerumen, the wax or yellow matter secreted by the ear, 耳蠟 ʿí láp₂. Rh láh, 耳屎 ʿí ʿshí. Rh shí; defective ditto, 乾耳 ˏkon ʿí. Kán rh, excessive ditto, 濕耳 shap, ʿí. Shih rh.

Ceruse, white lead, 鉛粉 ˏün ʿfan. Yuen fan.

Cerused, washed with a preparation of white lead, 上過鉛粉 ʿshéung kwo' ˏün ʿfan. Sháng kwo yuen fan.

Cervical, belonging to the neck, 頸的 ʿkeng tik,. King tih, 頸嘅 ʿkeng ké'; cervical vertebrae, 頸骨 ʿkeng kwat,. King kuh, 頸骨七節 ʿkeng kwat, ts'at, tsít,. King kuh ts'ih tsieh.

Cervine, pertaining to the animals of the genus cervus, 鹿嘅 luk₂ ké', 鹿的 luk₂ tik,. Luh tih.

Cesarean, the cesarean operation is the taking of a child from the womb by cutting, 割出胎兒 kot, ch'ut, ˏt'oi ˏí. Koh ch'uh t'ái rh.

Cespititious, made of turf, 草皮做嘅 ʿts'ò ˏp'í tsò² ké'.

Cess, a rate or tax, 稅 shui'. Shwui.

Cess, see Assess.

Cess, } out of all cesse, or excessively, 太過 t'ái'
Cesse, } kwo'. T'ái kwo, 過太 kwo' t'ái'. Kwo t'ái.
Cess-pool 氿 ʿt'am, 水氿 ʿshui ʿt'am, 屎氿 ʿshí ʿt'am.
Cessant, intermitting action, 或動或止嘅 wák, tung² wák, ʿchí ké'.
Cessation 止息 ʿchí sik,. Chí sih, 止息者 ʿchí sik, ʿché. Chí sih ché, 停止者 ˏt'ing ʿchí ʿché. T'ing chí ché, 停歇者 ˏt'ing hít, ʿché. T'ing hieh ché, 停息者 ˏt'ing sik, ʿché. T'ing sih ché, 罷者 pá² ʿché. Pá ché; cessation of arms, 止干戈 ʿchí ˏkon ˏkwo. Chí kán ko, 按兵不動 on' ˏping pat, tung². Ngán ping puh tung, 按兵不舉 on' ˏping pat, ʿkü. Ngán ping puh kü; cessation from work, 罷工 pá² ˏkung. Pá kung, 停工 ˏt'ing ˏkung. T'ing kung, 歇工 hít, ˏkung. Hieh kung, 歇手 hít, ʿshau. Hieh shau, 罷作 pá² tsok,. Pá tsoh, 放手 fong' ʿshau. Fáng shau, 放工 fong' ˏkung. Fáng kung, 百工皆歇 pák, ˏkung ˏkái hít,. Peh kung kiái hieh, 停歇百工 ˏt'ing hít, pák, ˏkung. T'ing hieh peh kung.
Cesbavit 繳過札 ʿkiú kwo' chát,. Kiáu kwo cháh.
Cesser, a neglect to perform service or payment for two years, 不守契約者 pat, ʿshau k'ai' yéuk, ʿché. Puh shau k'í yoh ché.
Cessibility, the act of giving way, 讓者 yéung² ʿché. Jáng ché, 可給予者 ʿho k'ap, ʿü ʿché. K'o kih yú ché, 可棄者 ʿho hí' ʿché. K'o k'í ché; receding, 可退者 ʿho t'úi' ʿché. K'o t'úi ché.
Cessible 可讓 ʿho yéung². K'o jáng, 可棄 ʿho hí'. K'o k'í, 可俾 ʿho ʿpí. K'o pí, 可退 ʿho t'úi'. K'o t'úi.
Cession, transfer, 給予者 k'ap, ʿü ʿché. Kih yú ché, 交與者 ˏkáu ʿü ʿché. Kiáu yú ché; a yielding, or surrender, as of property or rights to another person, 讓者 yéung² ʿché. Jáng ché, 禪者 shín² ʿché. Shen ché, 嬗者 shín² ʿché. Shen ché; retreat, 退者 t'úi' ʿché. T'úi ché; the cession of Hongkong to, 給予香港與 k'ap, ʿü Héungkong ʿü. Kih yú Hiángkiáng yú.
Cessionary, having surrendered effects, 給與嘅 k'ap, ʿü ké', 交與的 ˏkáu ʿü tik,. Kiáu yú tih.
Cessment, see Assessment of tax.
Cessor, in law, he that neglects, for two years, to perform the service by which he holds lands, &c, 不守契約者 pat, ʿshau k'ai' yéuk, ʿché. Puh shau k'í yoh ché; an assessor of taxes, 估稅者 ʿkú shui' ʿché. Kú shwui ché,
Cest, a lady's girdle, 婦人之腰帶 ʿfú ˏyan ˏchí ˏjú tái'. Fú jin chí yáu tái.
Cestracian zebra 貓兒鯊 ˏmáu ˏí ˏshá. Máu rh shá.
Cestus, the marriage girdle, 龍鳳帶 ˏlung fung² tái'. Lung fung tái.
Cesura, a pause in verse, so introduced as to aid the recital, and render the versifiation more melodious, 停頓 ˏt'ing tun². T'ing tun.
Cetacea, } in natural history, terms applied to the
Cetacean, } order of cetaceous animals, 鯨魚的 ˏk'ing ˏü tik,. K'ing yú tih; marine mammalia, 海獸 ʿhoi sháu². Hái shau.
Cetaceous, belonging to the whale kind, 鯨魚嘅 ˏk'ing ˏü ké', 鯨魚的 ˏk'ing ˏü tik,. K'ing yú tih.
Cetic, pertaining to the whale, 鯨魚的 ˏk'ing ˏü tik,. K'ing yú tih.
Cetirs, pure spermacety, 鯨精 ˏk'ing ˏtseng. King tsing.
Cetological, pertaining to cetology, 鯨魚學的 ˏk'ing ˏü hok, tik,. K'ing yú hioh tih.
Cetologist 博知鯨魚者 p'ok, ˏchí ˏk'ing ˏü ʿché. Poh chí k'ing yú ché.
Cetology 鯨魚博識 ˏk'ing ˏü pok, shik,. K'ing yú poh shih.
Cetonia 金龜子 ˏkam ˏkwai ʿtsz. Kin kwei tsz.
Chad, a kind of fish, 魚名 ˏü ˏmeng. Yú ming.
Chaetedon, green and yellow banded, 尖嘴鱲 ˏtsím ʿtsui láp,. Tsien tsui láh; ditto, greenish, spotted black, 金鼓 ˏkam ʿkú. Kin kú; ditto, yellow, black band accross the head and tail, 荷包金鼓 ˏho ˏpáu ˏkam ʿkú. Ho páu kin kú; ditto, long finned, body broader than long, brown banded, 飛翼 ˏfí yik,. Fí yih; ditto, silvery ash, 銀扁魚 ˏngan ʿpín ˏü. Yin pien yú; ditto, greenish, with dark stripes, 柴魚 ˏch'ái ˏü. Ch'ái yú; ditto, blackish spotted, operculum scaly, back fins square, 黑石鱲 hak, shek, láp,. Heh shih láh; ditto, body roundish, banded greenish, 銀拱 ˏngan ʿkung. Yin kung.
Chafe, to excite heat by friction, 刷到熸 shát, tò' hing'; to excite inflammation by friction, 刮紅 kwát, ˏhung. Kwáh hung; to make angry, 觸怒 ch'uk, nò². Ch'uh nú, 激怒 kik, nò². Kih nú, 動怒 tung² nò². Tung nú, 激氣 kik, hí'. Kih k'í; to fret, 嬲怒 ˏnau nò². Niáu nú, 發怒 fát, nò². Fáh nú, 生怒 ˏshang nò². Sang nú, 起怒 ʿhí nò². K'í nú; the wind chafes the ocean, 風激浪 ˏfung kik, long². Fung kih láng; to perfume, 發香 fát, ˏhéung. Fáh hiáng.
Chafe, to be excited or heated, 嬲怒 ˏnau nò². Niáu nú, 發怒 fát, nò². Fáh nú; to act violently upon, 刮得好交關 kwát, tak, ʿhò ˏkáu ˏkwán. Kwáh teh háu kiáu kwán, 刮得太甚 kwát, tak, t'ái' sham². Kwáh teh t'ái shin; to fret against, as waves against a shore, 怒打 nò² ʿtá. Nú tá.
Chafe, heat excited by friction, 刮磨之熱 kwát, ˏmo ˏchí ít,. Kwáh mo chí jeh, 熸者 hing' ʿché; violent agitation of the mind or passions, 憤怒 ʿfan nò². Fan nú, 忿怒 ʿfan nò². Fán nú.
Chafe-wax 用印師爺 yung² yan' ˏsz ˏyé. Yung yin sz yé.
Chafed 觸過怒 ch'uk, kwo' nò². Ch'uh kwo nú, 激過怒 kik, kwo' nò². Kih kwo nú, 起過怒 ʿhí kwo' nò². K'í kwo nú.
Chafer, one who chafes, 觸怒者 ch'uk, nò² ʿché. Ch'uh nú ché, 激怒者 kik, nò² ʿché. Kih nú ché, 起怒者 ʿhí nò² ʿché. K'í nú ché, 動怒者 tung² nò² ʿché. Tung nú ché.
Chafer, a beetle, 甲蟲 káp, ˏch'ung. Kiá ch'ung.

Chafery, in iron works, a forge where the metal is subjected to a welding heat, 火爐 ʻfo ˏlò. Ho lú.

Chaff, the husk or dry calyx of corn and grasses, 糠 ˏhong. Káng, 穅 ˏhong. Káng, 穀之皮壳 kuk, ˏchí ˏpʻí hok,. Kuh chí pʻí koh, 糒 kúiʼ. Kwái, 稭 waiʼ. Wei, 粃糠 ˏpí ˏhong. Pʻí káng, 莼 ˏsín. Sien; dregs and chaff, 糠 ˏhong. Káng; chaff of rice, 老糠 ʻlò ˏhong. Láu káng, 米糠 ʻmai ˏhong. Mí káng; chaff of wheat, 麥糠 mák, ˏhong. Meh káng; refuse, 渣 ˏchá. Chá; a worthless matter, 廢柴 faiʼ ˏchʻái. Fei chʻái.

Chaff-balls 拊 fúʼ. Fú.

Chaff-cutter, a machine for cutting up, 鍘 chát,. Cháh, 鍘機 cháp, ˏkí. Sáh kí.

Chaff-weed, a plant, 草名 ʻtsʻò ˏmeng. Tsʻáu ming.

Chaffer, to treat about a purchase, 講價 ʻkong káʼ. Kiáng kiá, 商量價錢 ˏshéung ˏléung káʼ ˏtsʻín. Sháng liáng kiá tsʻien, 議價 ʻí káʼ. Í kiá.

Chafferer, one who chaffers, 買主經紀 ʻmái ʻchü ˏking ʻkí. Mái chú king kí, 作牙之人 tsok, ˏngá ˏchí ˏyan. Tsoh yá chí jin.

Chaffering, bargaining, 講價 ʻkong káʼ. Kiáng kiá; a buyer, 做拍家 tsòʼ pʻák, ˏká. Tso pʻeh kiá

Chaffinch 金絲茨鵲 ˏkam ˏsz ˏtsʻz tsʻéuk,. Kin sz tsʻz tsʻioh, 金絲黃鵲 ˏkam ˏsz ˏwong tsʻéuk,. Kin sz hwáng tsʻioh.

Chaffless 無糠嘅 ˏmò ˏhong ˏkéʼ, 無糠 ˏmò ˏhong. Wú káng.

Chaffy, like chaff, 糠嘅 ˏhong kéʼ, 類糠 luiʼ ˏhong. Lui káng, 糠噉樣 ˏhong ʻkòm yéungʼ. Káng kán yáng; full of chaff, 多糠嘅 ˏto ˏhong kéʼ; light, 輕 ˏheng. Kʻing, 無用的 ˏmò yungʼ tik,. Wú yung tih.

Chafing 刮到熱 kwát, tòʼ ít,. Kwáh táu jeh; vexing or fretting the mind, 激怒 kik, nòʼ. Kih nú.

Chafing-dish 煖爐 ʻnün ˏlò. Nwán lú, 袖爐 tsauʼ ˏlò. Siú lú, 手熏 ʻshau ˏfan. Shau hiun, 手爐 ʻshau ˏlò. Shau lú.

Chagrin, vexation, 鬱氣 wat, híʼ. Yuh kʻí, 怒氣 nòʼ híʼ. Nú kʻí, 滿肚鬱氣 ʻmún ʻtʻò wat, híʼ. Mwán tʻú yuh kʻí, 心唔輸服 ˏsam ˏm ˏshü fuk,. Sin wú shú fuh, 鼓氣 ʻkú híʼ. Kú kʻí, 一胞氣 yat, ˏpáu híʼ, 鬱悶 wat, múnʼ. Yuh mwán, 悶氣 múnʼ híʼ. Mwán kʻí, 鬱鬱不樂 wat, wat, pat, lok,. Yuh yuh puh loh.

Chagrin, to excite ill-humor in, 激怒 kik, nòʼ. Kih nú, 激鬱氣 kik, wat, híʼ. Kih yuh kʻí.

Chagrined, vexed, 心唔輸服 ˏsam ˏm ˏshü fuk,. Sin wú shú fuh, 心唔樂 ˏsam ˏm lok,. Sin wú loh, 心不舒暢 ˏsam pat, ˏshü chʻéungʼ. Sin puh shú chʻáng, 生氣 ˏshang híʼ. Sang kʻí, 鬱氣 wat, híʼ. Yuh kʻí, 宵然 ʻmiú ˏín. Miáu jen, 悵然 chéungʼ ˏín. Cháng jen.

Chain, a, 鏈 ˏlín. Lien, 鍊 línʼ. Lien, 一條鎖鏈 yat, ˏtʻiú ʻso ˏlín. Yih tʻiáu so lien; a gold chain, 金鏈 ˏkam ˏlín. Kin lien; an iron chain, 鐵鏈 tʻít, ˏlín. Tʻieh lien; a watch chain, 錶鏈 ˏpiú ˏlín. Piáu lien; a chain for prisoners, 鎖鏈 ʻso ˏlín. So lien; chains of a ship, 鷄翼 ˏkai yik,. Kí yih; a chain-pump, 水車 ʻshui ˏchʻé. Shwui chʻé, 桔槔 kat, ˏkò. Kih káu, 擦槔 kít, ˏkò. Kieh káu; chain armor, 連環甲 ˏlín ˏwán káp,. Lien hwán kiáh. 鎖子甲 ʻso ʻtsz káp,. So tsz kiáh; a chain of hills, 岬嶱 káp, hot,. Kiáh hoh, 嶙 ˏlun. Lun, 嶨 ˏkwan. Kiun, 嶝 ˏtsít, láp,. Tsich láh; a chain of mountains, 嶺 ʻleng. Ling; a fastening, 鏈鎖 ˏlín sok,. Lien soh, 鎖 sok,. Soh; carved chainwork, 鏈鎖文 ˏlín ʻso ˏman. Lien so wan; the warp in weaving, 經 ˏking. King, 機 ˏkí. Kí; a chain of thoughts, 連意 ˏlín íʼ. Lien í; to kneel on chains (a mode of torture), 跪鏈 kwaiʼ ˏlín. Kwei lien; a land measure of 66 feet and 100 links, 一鏈* yat, ˏlín. Yih lien.

Chain, to fasten with a chain, 俾鏈鎖住 ʻpí ˏlín ʻso chüʼ. Pí lien so chú, 鎖 ʻso. So, 鎖住 ʻso chüʼ. So chú, 鎖起 ʻso ʻhí. So kʻí, 鎖起來 sok, ʻhí ˏloi. Soh kʻí lái, 以鏈鎖之 ʻí ˏlín ʻso ˏchí. Í lien so chí, 以鏈繫住 ʻí ˏlín haiʼ chüʼ. Í lien hí chú, 釘鏈 ˏteng ˏlín. Ting lien; chain the prisoner, 鎖住犯人 ʻso chüʼ fánʼ ˏyan. So chú fán jin; chain him, 鎖起佢 ʻso ʻhí ʻkʻü. So kʻí kʻü; to guard with a chain, 俾鏈閘住 ʻpí ˏlín cháp, chüʼ. Pí lien cháh chú, 以鏈橫之 ʻí ˏlín ˏwáng ˏchí. Í lien hung chí; to unite, 連 ˏlín. Lien, 連住 ˏlín chüʼ. Lien chú.

Chain-shot 鏈碼 ˏlín ʻmá. Lien má, 鏈砲碼 ˏlín pʻáuʼ ʻmá. Lien pʻáu má.

Chained 俾鏈繫過 ʻpí ˏlín haiʼ kwoʼ. Pí lien hí kwo, 鎖起過 ʻso ʻhí kwoʼ. So kʻí kwo, 以鏈鎖過 ʻí ˏlín ʻso kwoʼ. Í lien so kwo.

Chaining 以鏈鎖住 ʻí ˏlín ʻso chüʼ. Í lien so chú, 鎖起來 ʻso ʻhí ˏloi. So kʻí lái.

Chainless 無鏈的 ˏmò ˏlín tik,. Wú lien tih.

Chair 椅 ʻí. Í, 一張椅 yat, ˏchéung ʻí. Yih cháng í, 交椅 ˏkáu ʻí. Kiáu í; an easy chair, 學士椅 hok, szʼ ʻí. Hioh sz í, 靠子椅 kʻáuʼ ʻtsz ʻí. Kʻáu tsz í; chairs with marble backs, 拗蘭椅 ʻau ˏlán ʻí. Ngau lán í; square arm-chairs, as used in public halls, 公坐椅 ˏkung tsoʼ ʻí. Kung tso í; an arm-chair, 圈手椅 ˏhün ʻshau ʻí. Kʻiuen shau í; a set of lacquered ditto, 一堂漆圈手椅 yat, ˏtʻong tsʻat, ˏhün ʻshau ʻí. Yih tʻáng tsʻih kʻiuen shau í; an elbow-chair, 一張交椅 yat, ˏchéung ˏkáu ʻí. Yih cháng kiáu í; a large state chair, 太師椅 tʻáiʼ ˏsz ʻí. Tʻái sz í; a camp-chair, 馬扱 ʻmá cháp,. Má sáh; a chair without arms, 燈掛椅 ˏtang kwáʼ ʻí. Tang kwá í; a rattan chair, 籐椅 ˏtʻang ʻí. Tʻang í; a basket-chair, 籃輿 ˏlám ˏü. Lán yú; a shoulder-chair, 肩輿 ˏkín ˏü. Kien yú; a sedan-chair, 轎 ʻkiú. Kiáu, 一頂轎 yat, ʻteng ʻkiú. Yih ting kiáu, 轎子 ʻkiú ʻtsz. Kiáu tsz; an open chair, 明轎 ˏming ʻkiú. Ming kiáu; a mountain chair, 兜 ˏtau. Tau, 過山兜 kwoʼ ˏshán ˏtau. Kwo shán tau; a close chair, 暗轎

* 一鏈計六十六英尺.

òm' ʿkiú. Ngán kiáu, 青衣轎 ˏts'eng ˏí ʿkiú. Ts'ing í kiáu; a bride's chair, 花轎 ˏfá ʿkiú. Hwá kiáu, 花紅轎 ˏfá ˏhung ʿkiú. Hwá hung kiáu; chair-bearers, 抬轎佬 ˏt'oi ʿkiú ʿlò. T'ái kiáu láu, 轎夫 ʿkiú ˏfú. Kiáu fú, 轎班 ʿkiú ˏpán. Kiáu pán; a chair for eight bearers, 八轎 pát, ʿkiú. Páh kiáu, 大轎 tái² ʿkiú. Tá kiáu; to ride in a sedan-chair, 坐轎 tso² ʿkiú. Tso kiáu; a chair blind, 轎簾 ʿkiú ˏlím. Kiáu lien, 轎幔 ʿkiú mán². Kiáu mwán; tables and chairs, 檯椅 ˏt'oi ʿí. T'ái í; bring a chair, 掙一張椅嚟 ˏning yat, ˏchéung ʿí ˏlai; a two-wheeled carriage, 單馬車 ˏtán ʿmá ˏch'é. Tán má ch'é; a seat of justice or of authority, 爲正堂 ˏwai ching' ˏt'ong. Wei ching t'áng; a seat for a professor, 學士之職 hok, sz² ˏchí chik,. Hioh sz chí chih; a speaker's chair, 當講之位 ˏtong ʿkong ˏchí wai². Táng kiáng chí wei.

Chair, to, as a Küjin, 遊街 ˏyau ˏkái. Yú kiái; ditto, as a Hánlin, 遊金街 ˏyau ˏkam ˏkái. Yú kin kiái; ditto, as a successful candidate in England, 衣錦遊街 í' ʿkam ˏyau ˏkái. Í kin yú kiái.

Chairman, a presiding officer of an assembly, 長 ʿchéung. Cháng, 會長 úi² ʿchéung. Hwui cháng; the porter of a sedan-chair, 轎班 ʿkiú ˏpán. Kiáu pán, 轎夫 ʿkiú ˏfú. Kiáu fú.

Chairmanship 長職 ʿchéung chik,. Cháng chih, 會長之職 úi² ʿchéung ˏchí chik,. Hwui cháng chí chih.

Chaise 馬車 ʿmá ˏch'é. Má ch'é, 單馬車 ˏtán ʿmá ˏch'é. Tán má ch'é.

Chalcedony 珂 ˏo. O, 白瑪瑙 pák, ʿmá ʿnò. Peh má náu.

Chalcedonyx, a variety of agate, 瑪瑙 ʿmá ʿnò. Má náu.

Chalcite, sulphate of iron, 硫磺鐵 ˏlau ˏwong t'ít,. Liú hwáng t'ieh, 紅硫鐵 ˏhung ˏlau t'ít,. Hung liú t'ieh.

Chalcography 彫銅藝 ˏtiú ˏt'ung ngai². Tiáu t'ung í, 彫銅者 ˏtiú ˏt'ung ʿché. Tiáu t'ung ché.

Chaldaic, pertaining to Chaldea, 迦勒底國的 Kálaktai kwok, tik,. Kiálehtí kwo tih.

Chaldaism, an idiom in the Chaldee dialect, 迦勒底土談 kálaktai ʿt'ò ˏt'ám. Kiálehtí t'ú t'án.

Chaldee, the language of the Chaldeans, 迦勒底話 Kálaktai wá². Kiálehtí hwá.

Chaldron, a measure of coals consisting of 36 bushels, or 77400 cubic inches, 約七萬七千四百平方英寸* yéuk, ts'at, mán² ts'at, ˏts'ín sz' pák, ˏp'ing ˏfong ˏYing ts'ün'. Yoh ts'ih wán ts'ih ts'ien sz peh p'ing fáng Ying ts'un.

Chalice, a cup or bowl, 杯 ˏpúi. Pei, 碗 ʿún. Wán; a communion cup, 聖餐杯 shing' ˏts'án ˏpúi. Shing ts'án pei.

Chalk, calcareous earth or carbonate of lime, 火石粉 ʿfo shek, ʿfan. Ho shih fan, 白灰 pák, ˏfúi. Peh hwui, 和藺灰 ˏwo ˏlán ˏfúi. Ho lán hwui; black chalk, 黑灰 hak, ˏfúi. Heh hwui; red ditto, 紅灰 ˏhung ˏfúi. Hung hwui; French chalk or soapstone, 滑石 wát, shek,. Hwáh shih.

Chalk, to rub with chalk, 上白灰 ʿshéung pák, ˏfúi. Sháng peh hwui, 搽白灰 ˏch'á pák, ˏfúi. Ch'á peh hwui; to manure with chalk 落灰 lok, ˏfúi. Loh hwui.

Chalk-line 墨斗線 mak, ʿtau sín'. Meh tau sien, 繩墨 ˏshing mak,. Shing meh.

Chalk-pit, a pit in which chalk is dug, 灰坑 ˏfúi ˏhang. Hwui kang.

Chalk-stone, a small lump of chalk, 一塊火石粉 yat, fái' ʿfo shek, ʿfan. Yih kw'ái ho shih fan; calcareous concretion in the hands and feet of men violently affected by the gout, 酒風病結物 ʿtsau ˏfung peng² kít, mat,. Tsiú fung ping kieh wuh.

Chalked, marked with chalk, 以火石粉號過 ʿí ʿfo shek, ʿfan hò² kwo'. Í ho shih fan háu kwo.

Chalkiness, the state of being chalky, 灰者 ˏfúi ʿché, 類灰者 lui² ˏfúi ʿché. Lui hwui ché.

Chalky, resembling chalk, 白灰的 pák, ˏfúi tik,. Peh hwui tih, 類白灰 lui² pák, ˏfúi. Lui peh hwui, 類火石粉 lui² ʿfo shek, ʿfan. Lui ho shih fan, 火石粉嘅 ʿfo shek, ʿfan ké'.

Challenge, a calling upon one to fight, 搦戰者 nik, chín' ʿché. Nih chen ché, 挑戰者 ˏt'iú chín' ʿché. T'iáu chen ché, 撩戰 ˏliú chín'. Liáu chen, 撩打 ˏliú ʿtá. Liáu tá; a challenge to a public debate, 招辯者 ˏchiú pín² ʿché. Cháu pien ché, 招辯駁者 ˏchiú pín² pok, ʿché. Cháu pien poh ché; a claim or demand made of a right or supposed right, 討者 ʿt'ò ʿché. T'áu ché, 討取者 ʿt'ò ʿts'ü ʿché. T'áu ts'ü ché; an exception to jurors, 不准陪審官斷某人之事者 pat, ʿchun ˏp'úi ʿsham ˏkún tün' ʿmau ˏyan ˏchí sz² ʿché. Puh chun p'ei shin kwán twán mau jin chí sz ché; the letter containing the summons, 戰書 chín' ˏshü. Chen shú, 挑戰書 ˏt'iú chín' ˏshü. T'iáu chen shú.

Challenge, to call to a contest, 搦戰 nik, chín'. Nih chen, 挑戰 ˏt'iú chín'. T'iáu chen, 撩戰 ˏliú chín'. Liáu chen, 撩打 ˏliú ʿtá. Liáu tá, 招鬬 ˏchiú tau'. Cháu tau; to challenge to a public debate, 招辯 ˏchiú pín². Cháu pien, 叫出辯駁 kiú' ch'ut, pín² pok,. Kiáu ch'uh pien poh; to challenge a man's promise, 叫人踐言 kiú' ˏyan tsín² ˏín. Kiáu jin tsien yen; to challenge, as a sentinel, 查問 ˏch'á man². Ch'á wan.

Challengeable, that may be challenged, 可搦戰 ʿho nik, chín'. K'o nih chen, 可挑戰 ʿho ˏt'iú chín'. K'o t'iáu chen, 可撩打 ʿho ˏliú ʿtá. K'o liáu tá; that may be called to account, 可招與打算 ʿho ˏchiú ʿü ʿtá sün'. K'o cháu yú tá swán.

Challenged, called to combat or to contest, 搦過戰 nik, kwo' chín'. Nih kwo chen, 挑過戰 ˏt'iú kwo' chín'. T'iáu kwo chen; claimed, 討過 ʿt'ò

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kwo'. T'áu kwo, 討取過 't'ò 'ts'ü kwo'. T'áu ts'ü kwo; objected to, 晤中意陪審官斷某人之事 ˏm ˏchung í' ˏp'úi 'sham ˏkún tün' 'mau ˏyan ˏchí sz². Challenger, one who challenges, 搦戰者 nik, chín' 'ché. Nih chen ché; one who claims superiority, 招鬬者 ˏchiú tau' 'ché. Cháu tau ché, 招賽者 ˏchiú ts'oi' 'ché. Cháu sái ché.

Challis, a fine woollen fabric, used for ladies dresses, 幼布名 yau' pò' ˏmeng. Yú pú ming.

Chalybeate, impregnated with particles of iron, 藏鐵的 ˏts'ong t'it, tik,. Tsáng t'ieh tih, 藏鐵嘅 ˏts'ong t'it, ké'; chalybeate water, 藏鐵嘅水 ˏts'ong t'it, ké' 'shui.

Cham, khan, the sovereign prince of Tartary, 韃子皇之稱 t'át, 'tsz ˏwong ˏchí ˏch'ing. T'áh tsz hwáng chí ch'ing.

Chamber, a, 房 ˏfong. Fáng, 房子 ˏfong 'tsz. Fáng tsz, 房間 ˏfong ˏkán. Fáng kien, 內室 noi² shat,. Nui shih, 小房 'siú ˏfong. Siáu fáng; a guest-chamber, 客廳 hák, ˏt'eng. K'eh t'ing; a bed-chamber, 睡房 shui² ˏfong. Shwui fáng, 睏房 fan' ˏfong, 臥房 ngo² ˏfong. Ngo fáng, 臥室 ngo² shat,. Ngo shih, 寢室 'ts'am shat,. Ts'in shih; a side-chamber, 偏房 ˏp'ín ˏfong. P'ien fáng, 偏間 ˏp'ín ˏkán. P'ien kien, 廂房 ˏséung ˏfong. Siáng fáng, 陝室 'shím shat,. Shen shih; the side-chambers of an office, 左右廊 'tso yau² ˏlong. Tso yú láng; ante-chamber, 門房 ˏmún ˏfong. Mun fáng; chamber of audience, 明堂 ˏming ˏt'ong. Ming t'áng; chamber about the court, 寺 tsz². Tsz, 闈 tsz². Tsz; the nuptial chamber, 洞房 tung² ˏfong. Tung fáng; any private apartment, as the judge's chamber, 花廳 ˏfá ˏt'eng. Hwá t'ing; the chamber of death, 幽室 ˏyau shat,. Yú shih, 夜臺 yé² ˏt'oi. Yé t'ái; the chamber of the ear, 耳竅 'í k'iú'. Rh k'iáu; chamber of the eye, 眼前房 'ngán ˏts'ín ˏfong. Yen ts'ien fáng; a place where an assembly meets, 會堂 úi² ˏt'ong. Hwui t'áng, 會館 úi² 'kún. Hwui kwán, 公所 ˏkung 'sho. Kung so; the assembly itself, 會 úi². Hwui, 公會 ˏkung úi². Kung hwui; the chamber of peers, 諸侯 ˏchü ˏhau. Chú hau, 諸侯會所 ˏchü ˏhau úi² 'sho. Chú hau hwui so; the chamber of a gun, 炮肚 p'áu' 't'ò. P'áu t'ú, 銃腹 ch'ung' fuk,. Ch'ung fuh, 炮嘅藥房 p'áu' ké' yéuk, ˏfong; a powder-chamber, or bomb-chamber, 火藥窖 'fo yéuk, káu'. Ho yoh kiáu, 壳碼窖 hok, 'má káu'. Koh má kiáu; the chamber of the mine, 地雷炮藥房 tí² ˏlúi p'áu' yéuk, ˏfong. Tí lui p'áu yoh fáng.

Chamber, to, 住房 chü² ˏfong. Chú fáng; to be wanton, 淫行 ˏyam hang². Yin hing, 放肆 fong' sz'. Fáng sz, 放蕩 fong' tong². Fáng táng; to indulge in lewd and immodest behaviour, 放泆 fong' yat,. Fáng yih, 淫泆 ˏyam yat,. Yin yih. 淫泆嘅行爲 ˏyam yat, ké' ˏhang ˏwai.

Chamber-council, a private or secret council, 關機 ˏkwán ˏkí. Kwán kí.

Chamber-counsel 暗狀師 òm' chong² ˏsz. Ngán chwáng sz, 撐渡師爺 ˏch'áng tò² ˏsz ˏyé. Ts'ang tú sz yé.

Chamber-fellow, one who sleeps in the same apartment, 同房 ˏt'ung ˏfong. T'ung fáng.

Chamber-lamp 暗燈 òm' ˏtang. Ngán tang.

Chamber-maid, a woman who has the care of chambers, making the beds and cleaning the rooms &c., 使婆 'shai ˏp'o. Shí p'o, 使媽 'shai ˏmá. Shí má, 使女 sz' 'nü. Shí nü, 家婢 ˏká 'p'í. Kiá p'í.

Chamber of Commerce, a board for the protection of commerce, chosen from among the merchants and traders of a city, 商人公會 ˏshéung ˏyan ˏkung úi². Sháng jin kung hwui; the assembly room of the Chamber of Commerce, 商人會館 ˏshéung ˏyan úi² 'kún. Sháng jin hwui kwán, 商人公所 ˏshéung ˏyan ˏkung 'sho. Sháng jin kung so.

Chamber-pot 便壺 pín² ˏú. Pien hú, 尿壺 niú² ˏú. Niáu hú.

Chamber-practice, the practice of counselors at law, who give their opinions in private, but do not appear in court, 暗辦訟事 òm' pán² tsung² sz². Ngán pán sung sz.

Chambered, shut up, as in a chamber, 放房 fong' ˏfong. Fáng fáng, 放入過房 fong' yap, kwo' ˏfong. Fáng jih kwo fáng; divided into compartments by walls or partitions, 間過房 kán' kwo' ˏfong. Kien kwo fáng, 間房嘅 kán' ˏfong ké'.

Chamberer, one who intrigues, 奸人 ˏkán ˏyan. Kien jin; one who indulges in wantonness, 淫行者 ˏyam hang² 'ché. Yin hing ché.

Chambering, wanton, 放肆嘅 fong' sz' ké', 淫行 ˏyam hang². Yin hing.

Chamberlain *, Imperial, of the bed-chamber, 尚寢局 shéung² 'ts'am kuk,. Sháng ts'in kiuh; an officer charged with the direction and management of the private apartment of a monarch or noble, 巷伯 hong² pák,. Hiáng peh; Lord chamberlain, 戶部尚書 ú² pò² shéung² ˏshü. Hú pú sháng shú; the great chamberlain, 太監 t'ái' kám'. T'ái kien; a sort of female chamberlain in a palace called 婕妤 tsíp, ˏü. Tsieh yú; the person who has the care of the chambers in an inn or hotel, 客店管房者 hák, tím' 'kún ˏfong 'ché. K'eh tien kwán fáng ché.

Chamberlainship, the office of a chamberlain, 尚寢局之職 shéung² 'ts'am kuk, ˏchí chik,. Sháng ts'in kiuh chí chih, 巷伯之職 hong² pák, ˏchí chik,. Hiáng peh chí chih.

Chambrel, the joint or bending of the upper part of a horse's hind leg, 馬脚後脛 'má kéuk, hau² ˏcháng. Má kioh hau tsang.

Chameleon, an animal allied to the lizard &c., 變

* In China the 太監, 閹宦 or 宦官 i.e. eunuchs, are in charge of the various offices at court.

色蟬蛇類 pín' shik, ˌshín ˌshé lui². Pien sih shien shié lui.

Chameleonize, to change into various colours, 變雜色 pín' tsáp, shik. Pien tsáh sih.

Chamfer, to smooth down an edge, 去角 hü' kok. K'ü koh, 刓角 ˌün kok. Yuen koh; to channel, 雕坑 ˌtiú ˌhang. Tiáu kang.

Chamfered, cut into furrows, 有坑嘅 ˋyau ˌhang ké', 條坑嘅 ˌt'iú ˌhang ké'.

Chamfering, cutting a gutter in, 彫坑 ˌtiú ˌhang. Tiáu kang.

Chamois, an animal of the goat kind, 靈羊 ˌling ˌyéung. Ling yáng, 羚羊 ˌling ˌyéung. Ling yáng; chamois leather, 羚羊皮 ˌling ˌyéung ˌp'í. Ling yáng p'í, 鸈 ˌím. Yen; the skin of the chamois, 戎羯 ˌyung k'ít. Jung k'ieh.

Chamomile, a bitter plant much used in medicine, 甘菊花 ˌkòm kuk ˌfá. Kán kiuh hwá; wild ditto, 野菊花 ˋyé kuk ˌfá. Yé kiuh hwá.

Champ, to masticate, 嚼 tséuk. Tsioh; to devour, 吞 ˌt'an. T'un.

Champ de mars 法京教場名 Fát ˌking káu' ˌch'éung ˌmeng. Fáh king kiáu ch'áng ming.

Champa, Michilia, 洋狗牙 ˌyéung ˋkau ˌngá. Yáng kau yá.

Champagne 三鞭酒 ˌsám ˌpín ˋtsau.

Champaign, level open country, 平坦 ˌp'ing ˋt'án. P'ing t'án, 平原 ˌp'ing ˌün. P'ing yuen, 平地 ˌp'ing tí². P'ing tí, 土國 ˋt'ò kwok. T'ú kwoh, 坛 tám². Tán, 闊大平地 fút, tái² ˌp'ing tí². Kw'oh tá p'ing tí.

Champed, chewed, 嚼過 tséuk kwo'. Tsioh kwo.

Champignon, a kind of edible mushroom, 菌 ˋkw'an. kw'an, 香菇 ˌhéung ˌkú. Hiáng kú, 香蕈 ˌhéung tín². Hiáng tien, 香蕻 ˌhéung ˌkú. Hiáng kú.

Champing 嚼 tséuk. Tsioh.

Champion, a man who undertakes a combat in the place of another or in support of a cause, 勇將 ˋyung tséung'. Yung tsiáng, 猛將 ˋmang tséung'. Mang tsiáng, 搦戰者 nik, chín' ˋché. Nih chen ché, 替人戰者 t'ai' ˌyan chín' ˋché. T'í jin chen ché; a hero, 英雄 ˌying ˌhung. Ying hiung, 豪傑 ˌhò kít. Háu kieh, 豪俠 ˌhò háp. Háu hiáh; a brave soldier, 英勇 ˌying ˋyung. Ying yung; the champion of the king, 大英國皇帝之英雄 tái² Ying kwok ˌwong tai' ˌchí ˌying ˌhung. Tá Ying kwoh hwáng tí chí ying hiung.

Champion, to, 搦戰 nik, chín'. Nih chen.

Championess, a female champion, 女英 ˋnü ˌying. Nü ying, 女英雄 ˋnü ˌying ˌhung. Nü ying hiung.

Championing, challenging to combat, 搦戰 nik, chín'. Nih chen.

Championship, state of being a champion, 爲英雄者 ˌwai ˌying ˌhung ˋché. Wei ying hiung ché, 爲豪俠者 ˌwai ˌhò háp ˋché. Wei háu hiáh ché.

Chance, accident or casualty, 估唔到嘅事 ˋkú ˌm tò' ké' sz², 料唔到嘅事 liú² ˌm tò' ké' sz², 料不及之事 liú² pat, k'ap ˌchí sz². Liáu puh kih chí sz, 出意料之外者 ch'ut, í' liú² ˌchí ngoi² ˋché. Ch'uh í liáu chí wái ché, 偶然之事 ˋngau ˌín ˌchí sz². Ngau jen chí sz, 不料之事 pat, liú² ˌchí sz². Puh liáu chí sz, 不意之事 pat, í' ˌchí sz². Puh í chí sz, 不期之事 pat, ˌk'í ˌchí sz². Puh k'í chí sz, 不期然而然者 pat, ˌk'í ˌín ˌí ˌín ˋché. Puh k'í jen rh jen ché, 乍然之事 chá' ˌín ˌchí sz². Chá jen chí sz, 忽然之事 fat, ˌín ˌchí sz². Hwuh jen chí sz; fate, 命 meng². Ming, 時運 ˌshí wan². Shí yun, 運氣 wan² hí'. Yun k'í; by chance, 偶然 ˋngau ˌín. Ngau jen, 適然 shik, ˌín. Shih jen, 乍然 chá' ˌín. Chá jen; by a lucky chance, 幸得 hang² tak. Hang teh, 好彩 ˋhò ˋts'oi. Háu ts'ái, 徼倖 ˌhiú hang². Kiáu hing, 好造化 ˋhò tsò² fá'. Háu tsáu hwá; the chance of fortune, 好彩數 ˋhò ˋts'oi shò'. Háu ts'ái sú, 好時氣 ˋhò ˌshí hí'. Háu shí k'í; to try the chance of war, 考國運 ˋháu kwok wan². K'áu kwoh yun; the chance of arms is uncertain, 勝負未卜 shing' fú² mí² puk. Shing fú wí puh; to take one's chance by acting, 試吓 shí' ˋhá. Shí hiá, 考吓 ˋháu ˋhá. K'áu hiá, 乘時 ˌshing ˌshí. Ching shí, 乘機 ˌshing ˌkí. Ching kí; ditto by waiting, 等定數 ˋtang teng² shò'. Tang ting sú, 等時氣 ˋtang ˌshí hí'. Tang shí k'í.

Chance, to happen, 偶 ˋngau. Ngau, 偶然 ˋngau ˌín. Ngau jen, 適然 shik, ˌín. Shih jen; to chance to meet, 偶遇 ˋngau ü². Ngau yú, 適遇 shik, ü². Shih yú, 適逢 shik, ˌfung. Shih fung, 不意遇着 pat, í' ü² chéuk. Puh í yú choh, 不期而遇 pat, ˌk'í ˌí ü². Puh k'í rh yú, 偶爾相逢 ˋngau ˋí ˌséung ˌfung. Ngau rh siáng fung, 邂逅相遇 ˋhái hau² ˌséung ü². Hiái hau siáng yú; the thing may chance to happen, 事或成未定 sz² wák ˌshing mí² teng². Sz hwáh ching wí ting.

Chance-game 賭戲 ˋtò hí'. Tú hí.

Chance-medley 偶殺人 ˋngau shát, ˌyan. Ngau sháh jin, 悞殺人 ng² shát, ˌyan. Wú sháh jin, 自保悞殺人 tsz² ˋpò ng² shát, ˌyan. Tsz páu wú sháh jin.

Chanceable 偶然 ˋngau ˌín. Ngau jen, 不料的 pat, liú² tik. Puh liáu tik, 意外的 í' ngoi² tik. Í wái tih.

Chanceably 偶然 ˋngau ˌín. Ngau jen.

Chanced, of chance, 偶 ˋngau. Ngau, 適 shik. Shih; chanced to meet him, 偶遇 ˋngau ü². Ngau yú; he chanced upon the enemy, 偶遇敵 ˋngau ü² tik. Ngau yú tih; the thing chanced to happen, 不料事成 pat, liú² sz² ˌshing. Puh liáu sz ching.

Chanceful, hazardous, 險的 ˋhím tik. Hien tih, 險嘅 ˋhím ké'.

Chancel, that part of a church where the altar or communion table is placed, 禮拜堂聖壇之處 ˋlai pái' ˌt'ong shing' ˌt'án ˌchí ch'ü'. Lí pái t'áng shing t'án chí ch'ú.

Chancellor, president of a Board, 尚書 shéung²

shü. Sháng shú; Lord High, Chancellor of Great Britain, 大英國照磨 tái² Ying kwok, chiú' mo. Tá Ying kwoh cháu mo; in China, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 戶部尚書 ú² pò² shéung² shü. Hú pú sháng shú; High Chancellor, 大學士 tái² hok, sz². Tá hioh sz; the High Chancellor of the Inner Council, 內閣大學士 noi² kok, tái² hok, sz². Nui kioh tá hioh sz; Chancellor of the Imperial Palace, 殿學士 tín² hok, sz². Tien hioh sz; Literary Chancellor, 學臺 hok, t'oi. Hioh t'ái, 學院 hok, ün². Hioh yuen, 學政 hok, ching'. Hioh ching; Chancellor and Director of the Imperial Academy, 翰林院掌院學士 hon² lam ün² 'chéung ün² hok, sz². Hán lin yuen cháng yuen hioh sz; chancellors, Receivers of H. I. Majesty's pleasure and Members of the Imp. Academy, 翰林院學士承旨 hon² lam ün² hok, sz² sching 'chí. Hán lin yuen hioh sz ching chí; chancellors, Readers to H. M., and Members of the Imperial Academy, 翰林院侍讀學士 hon² lam ün² shí² tuk, hok, sz². Hán lin yuen shí tuh hioh sz; chancellors, Lecturers to H. I. M., and Members of the Imp. Academy, 翰林院侍講學士 hon² lam ün² shí² 'kong hok, sz². Hán lin yuen shí kiáng hioh sz; chancellor of a university, 翰林學士 hon² lam hok, sz². Hán lin hioh sz, 翰林尚書 hon² lam shéung² shü. Hán lin sháng shú; chancellor, or judge of a court of chancery, 臬司 ít, sz. Nieh sz, 臬臺 ít, t'oi. Nieh t'ái.

Chancellorship, the office of a chancellor, 學士之職 hok, sz² chí chik. Hioh sz chí chih, 尚書之職 shéung² shü chí chik. Sháng shú chí chih.

Chancery, in Great Britain, the highest court of justice, 刑部 ying pò². Hing pú.

Chancing, happening, 適有 shik, 'yau. Shih yú, 忽有 fat, 'yau. Hwuh yú, 乍有 chá' 'yau. Chá yú, 偶有 'ngau 'yau. Ngau yú.

Chancre 疔 teng. Ting; to have the chancre, 生疔 shang teng. Sang ting.

Chandelier 枝燈 chí tang. Chí tang, 星燈 sing tang. Sing tang.

Chandler, a, 燒燭師傅 kiú chuk, sz fú². Kiáu chuh sz fú, 燭匠 chuk, tséung². Chuh tsiáng; ditto, a general term for a dealer, 雜貨舖 tsáp, fo' p'ò'. Tsáh ho p'ú; a ship-chandler, 船貨舖 shün fo' p'ò'. Ch'uen ho p'ú.

Chandlery, the commodities sold by a chandler, 雜貨 tsáp, fo'. Tsáh ho.

Chandry, the place where candles are kept, 燭店 chuk, tím'. Chuh tien, 燭舖 chuk, p'ò'. Chuh p'ú.

Chanfrin, the fore part of a horse's head, 馬面 'má mín². Má mien.

Change, to cause to turn or pass from one state to another, 改變 'koi pín'. Kái pien, 更變 kang pín'. Kang pien, 更改 kang 'koi. Kang kái, 變化 pín' fá'. Pien hwá, 改化 'koi fá'. Kái hwá, 悗 'kwai. Kwei, 悛 sün. Swán, 之 chí. Chí; to make different *, 改 'koi. Kái, 格 kák. Keh, 易 t'ik. T'ih, 式 t'ik. T'ih; to put one thing in the place of another, 換 ún². Hwán, 換轉 ún² 'chün. Hwán chuen, 改轉 'koi 'chün. Kái chuen, 更換 kang ún². Kang hwán, 易 yik. Yih, 替 t'ai'. T'í, 揆 hai. Hí; to use alternately, 迭 tít. Tieh, 軼 tít. Tieh, 更迭 kang tít. Kang tieh, 遞 tai². Tí, 間迭 kán' tít. Kien tieh, 迭用 tít yung². Tieh yung; to exchange, 交易 káu yik. Kiáu yih, 交換 káu ún². Kiáu hwán, 交手 káu 'shau. Kiáu shau, 找換 'cháu ún². Cháu hwán; to quit one place for another, 搬遷 pún ts'ín. Pwán ts'ien, 遷移 ts'ín í. Ts'ien í, 移 í. Í, 迻 í. Í; to change color, 變色 pín' shik. Pien sih, 改色 'koi shik. Kái sih; ditto to blush, 見愧 kín' kw'ai'. Kien kw'ei, 愀然變色 'ts'iú in pín' shik. Ts'iáu jen pien sih, 勃然作色 pút, in tsok, shik. Poh jen tsoh sih, 色勃如也 shik, pút, ü 'yá. Sih poh jú yé, 色澤忽然而變 shik, chák, fat, in í pín'. Sih tseh hwuh jen rh pien; to change the style, 改換 'koi ún². Kái hwán; to change the official dress, as is done on the change of seasons, 換季 ún² kwai'. Hwán kwei; to change one's apparel, 換衣裳 ún² í shéung. Hwán í cháng, 換衫褲 ún² shám fú'. Hwán sán fú, 更衣換裳 kang í ún² shéung. Kang í hwán cháng; to agree to change, 包換 páu ún². Páu hwán, 如假包換 ü 'ká páu ún². Jú kiá páu hwán; need not change it, 唔使換 m 'shai ún²; to change Mexican Dollars, 換鷹銀 ún² ying ngan. Hwán ying yin; to change money, 換錢銀 ún² ts'ín ngan. Hwán ts'ien yin, 找換錢銀 'cháu ún² ts'ín ngan. Cháu hwán ts'ien yin; to change copper cash, 換錢 ún² ts'ín. Hwán ts'ien, 找錢 'cháu ts'ín. Cháu ts'ien; to change one's name, 改名換姓 'koi meng ún² sing'. Kái ming hwán sing; to change place, 易處 yik, ch'ü'. Yih ch'ú; to change one's residence, 搬去別處 pún hü' pít, ch'ü'. Pwán k'ü pieh ch'ú, 搬家 pún ká. Pwán kiá, 遷往他處 ts'ín 'wong t'á ch'ü'. Ts'ien wáng t'á ch'ú, 遷居 ts'ín kü. Ts'ien kü, 移居 í kü. Í kü; to change one's mind and purpose, 回心轉意 úi sam 'chün í'. Hwui sin chuen í; to change one's purpose, 改意 'koi í'. Kái í, 改換心腸 'koi ún² sam ch'éung. Kái hwán sin ch'áng; to change for the better, 改邪歸正 'koi ts'é kwai ching'. Kái sié kwei ching, 痛改前非 t'ung' 'koi ts'ín fí. T'ung kái ts'ien fí, 改過自新 'koi kwo' tsz² san. Kái kwo tsz sin, 徙善 'sái shín². Sí shen; to change another's disposition, 感化心性 'kòm fá' sam sing'. Kán hwá sin sing; to bring to change, 開化 hoi fá'. K'ái hwá; to change the purposes of heaven, 回天意 úi t'ín í'. Hwui t'ien í; hard to change one's nature, 終性難改

* When 過 is added, the sentence is either in the imperative mood or in the past tense

ˌchung sing' ˌnán 'koi. Chung sing nán kái.

Change, to, as the moon, 變 pín'. Pien; the moon changes, 月變 üt₂ pín'. Yueh pien, 月變圓缺 üt₂ pín' ˌün küt₅. Yueh pien yuen kiuch.

Change, a, 變者 pín' 'ché. Pien ché, 更改者 ˌkang 'koi 'ché. Káng kai ché, 改變 'koi pín'. Kái pien, 變化 pín' fá'. Pien hwá; a political change, 國之變 kwok₅ ˌchí pín'. Kwoh chí pien, 國運之變 kwok₅ wan² ˌchí pín'. Kwoh yun chí pien; there will be a change, 事必變 sz² pít₅ pín'. Sz pieh pien; a change of climate, 水土之變 'shui 't'ò ˌchí pín'. Shwui t'ú chí pien; you require a change, 要換水土 iú' ún² 'shui 't'ò. Yáu hwán shwui t'ú; a change for the better, 換過更好 ún² kwo' kang' 'hò. Hwán kwo kang háu, 易轉則佳 yik₂ 'chün tsak₅ ˌkái. Yih chuen tseh kiá; have you any change? 有水錢否 'yau 'shui ˌts'ín 'fau. Yú shwui ts'ien fau, 有細銀冇 'yau sai' ˌngan 'mò; Can you give me change for this? 找得呢的冇 'cháu tak₅ ˌní tí² 'mò; a change of fortune, 福之變 fuk₅ ˌchí pín'. Fuh chí pien, 福而變禍 fuk₅ ˌí pín' wo². Fuh rh pien ho; a change of circumstances, 事勢之變 sz² shai' ˌchí pín'. Sz shí chí pien, 光景之變 ˌkwong 'king ˌchí pín'. Kwáng king chí pien, 時運之變 ˌshí wan² ˌchí pín'. Shí yun chí pien; a change of mind, 心之變 ˌsam ˌchí pín'. Sin chí pien; a change of purpose, 意之變 í' ˌchí pín'. Í chí pien, 心情之變 ˌsam ˌts'ing ˌchí pín'. Sin ts'ing chí pien; a change in a disease, 症之變 ching' ˌchí pín'. Ching chí pien; a change of countenance, 變色者 pín' shik₅ 'ché. Pien sih ché, 色之變 shik₅ ˌchí pín'. Sih chí pien; given to change, 不時變 pat₅ ˌshí pín'. Puh shí pien, 好變 hò' pín'. Háu pien; a thorough change, 換骨 ún² kwat₅. Hwán kuh, 脫胎換骨 t'üt₅ ˌt'oi ún² kwát₅. T'oh t'ái hwán kuh; a slight change, 通變 ˌt'ung pín'. T'ung pien; an exchange, 公所 ˌkung 'sho. Kung so, 商人公所 ˌshéung ˌyan ˌkung 'sho. Sháng jin kung so; a change of master, 換主 ún² 'chü. Hwán chú; the Book of Changes, 易經 yik₂ ˌking. Yih king.

Changeability, see Changeableness.

Changeable, that may change, 可變 'ho pín'. K'o pien, 可改 'ho 'koi. K'o kái, 可化 'ho fá'. K'o hwá; subject to alteration, 累次更易 'lui ts'z' ˌkang yik₂. Lui ts'z kang yih, 多變 ˌto pín'. To pien, 多改 ˌto 'koi. To kái, 多換 ˌto ún². To hwán; to be able to change, 可以改得 'ho 'í 'koi tak₅. K'o í kái teh; changeable, as the colors of silk, 閃色 'shím shik₅. Shen sih; constantly changing, 千變萬化 ˌts'ín pín' mán² fá'. Ts'ien pien wán hwá; given to changes, or unstable, 多心嘅 ˌto ˌsam ké', 好變的 hò' pín' tik₅. Háu pien tih; changeable weather, 或晴或雨 wák₂ ˌts'eng wák₂ 'ü. Hwoh ts'ing hwoh yú, 乍陰乍陽 chá' ˌyam chá' ˌyéung. Chá yin chá yáng; a changeable humor, 喜怒不常 'hí nò² pat₅ ˌshéung. Hí nú puh cháng.

Changeableness, fickleness, 易變心者 yik₂ pín' ˌsam 'ché. Yih pien sin ché; inconstancy, 無恆心者 ˌmò ˌhang ˌsam 'ché. Wú hang sin ché, 無定心者 ˌmò teng² ˌsam 'ché. Wú ting sin ché, 無常心者 ˌmò ˌshéung ˌsam 'ché. Wú cháng sin ché; susceptibility of change, 易變者 yik₂ pín' 'ché. Yih pien ché, 可以變者 'ho 'í pín' 'ché. K'o í pien ché, 可以改者 'ho 'í 'koi 'ché. K'o í kái ché, 可以化得 'ho 'í fá' tak₅. K'o í hwá teh.

Changeably, inconstantly, 好變的 hò' pín' tik₅. Háu pien tih, 唔定 ˌm teng², 不恆 pat₅ ˌhang. Puh hang, 不常 pat₅ ˌshéung. Puh cháng.

Changed, altered, 變過 pín' kwo'. Pien kwo, 改過 'koi kwo'. Kái kwo; converted, 化過 fá' kwo'. Hwá kwo, 改正過 'koi ching' kwo'. Kái ching kwo; you have much changed, 面貌大改 mín² mau² tái² 'koi. Mien mau tá kái, 容貌大變 ˌyung mau² tái² pín'. Yung mau tá pien; he changed it, 他改過 ˌt'á 'koi kwo'. T'á kái kwo; changed by him, 係佢改過嘅 hai² 'k'ü 'koi kwo' ké', 係佢換過 hai² 'k'ü ún² kwo'; they are changed, 已經換過 'í ˌking ún² kwo'. Í king hwán kwo.

Changeful, full of change, 多變的 ˌto pín' tik₅. To pien tih, 常變的 ˌshéung pín' tik₅. Cháng pien tih, 常改變的 ˌshéung 'koi pín' tik₅. Cháng kái pien tih, 屢變的 'lü pín' tik₅. Lü pien tih; fickle, inconstant, 無恆心的 ˌmò ˌhang ˌsam tik₅. Wú hang sin tih, 無定心的 ˌmò teng² ˌsam tik₅. Wú ting sin tih, 唔常心嘅 ˌm ˌshéung ˌsam ké'.

Changeless, constant, 恆 ˌhang. Hang, 常的 ˌshéung tik₅. Cháng tih; not admitting alteration, 無可改 ˌmò 'ho 'koi. Wú k'o kái, 無可變 ˌmò 'ho pín'. Wú k'o pien, 唔改得 ˌm 'koi tak₅, 唔變得 ˌm pín' tak₅.

Changeling, a child left or taken in the place of another, 易子 yik₂ 'tsz. Yih tsz.

Changer 改換者 'koi ún² 'ché. Kái hwán ché; a money-changer, 換銀人 ún² ˌngan ˌyan. Hwán yin jin, 換錢佬 ún² ˌts'ín 'lò.

Changing, altering, 改 'koi. Kái, 變 pín'. Pien, 更改 ˌkang 'koi. Kang kái; putting one thing for another, 換 ún². Hwán; using alternately, 迭用 tít₂ yung². Tieh yung.

Changing-piece 常變嘅人 ˌshéung pín' ké' ˌyan, 頻咁變嘅人 ˌp'an kòm' pín' ké' ˌyan.

Channel, a water course, 水路 'shui lò². Shwui lú, 水道 'shui tò². Shwui táu, 溝渠 ˌkau ˌk'ü. Kau k'ü, 水溝 'shui ˌkau. Shwui kau, 水渠 'shui ˌk'ü. Shwui k'ü, 漕 ˌts'ò. Ts'áu, 溝子 ˌkau 'tsz. Kau tsz; place where a river flows, 壑 k'ok₅. k'oh, 河壑 ˌho k'ok₅. Ho k'oh, 江心 ˌkong ˌsam. Kiáng sin; that through which any thing passes, 路 lò². Lú; by what channel did you learn that? 邊條路聽嚟 ˌpín ˌt'iú lò² ˌt'eng ˌlai; an arm of the sea, a strait or narrow sea, between two

continents, 海峽 ʿhoi háp₂. Hái hiáh, 海峽 chák₅ ʿhoi. Tsch hái; the British Channel, 英倫坌 Yinglun ˏfan. Yinglun fan, 大英海腰 Tái² Ying ʿhoi ˏiú. Tá Ying hái yáu; the channel of a column, 柱之坑 ʿch'ü ˏchí ˏhang. Ch'ú chí kang; a water channel between two hills, 谷 kuk₅. Kuh.

Channel, to form a channel, 開水道 ˏhoi ʿshui tò². K'ái shwui táu, 開通水道 ˏhoi ˏt'ung ʿshui tò². K'ái t'ung shwui táu, 掘渠 kwat₂ ˏk'ü. Kiueh k'ü; to cut channels in, 彫坑仔 ˏtiú ˏhang ʿtsai. Tiáu kang tsz.

Channeled, having water channels, 有水道 ʿyau ʿshui tò². Yú shwui táu, 有溝 ʿyau ˏkau. Yú kau, 有溝渠 ʿyau ˏkau ˏk'ü. Yú kau k'ü; grooved longitudinally, 有條坑仔 ʿyau ˏt'iú ˏhang ʿtsai. Yú t'iáu kang tsz, 起條坑仔 ʿhí ˏt'iú ˏhang ʿtsai.

Channeling, cutting water channels, 開水道 ˏhoi ʿshui tò². K'ái shwui táu, 掘溝渠 kwat₂ ˏkau ˏk'ü. Kiueh kau k'ü; grooving longitudinally, 彫條坑仔 ˏtiú ˏt'iú ˏhang ʿtsai.

Chant, to sing, 唱歌 ch'éung' ˏko. Ch'áng ko, 謳歌 ˏau ˏko. Ngau ko, 謳吟 ˏau ˏyam. Ngau yin, 歌咏 ˏko wing². Ko yung, 歌吟 ˏko ˏyam. Ko yin; to hum, 哦 ˏngo. Ngo, 吟哦 ˏyam ˏngo. Yin ngo, 誒 ˏngo. Ngo, 咿嚘 í ˏyau. Í yau, 讀 tuk₂. Tuh; to chant prayers or religious books, as the Rom. Cath. and the Budhists, 念經 ním² ˏking. Nien king, 誦經 tsung² ˏking. Sung king, 諷經 fung' ˏking. Fung king; to chant books, 誦書 tsung² ˏshü. Sung shú; to chant poetry, 哦詩 ˏngo ˏshí. Ngo shí.

Chant, to make melody with the voice, 唱 ch'éung'. Ch'áng, 歌 ˏko. Ko.

Chant, a song, 歌 ˏko. Ko, 謌 ˏko. Ko; a peculiar kind of sacred music, in which prose is same with less variety of intonation than in common airs, 聖歌 shing' ˏko. Shing ko.

Chanted, sung, 唱過 ch'éung' kwo'. Ch'áng kwo, 歌過 ˏko kwo'. Ko kwo, 念過 ním² kwo'. Nien kwo.

Chanter, one who chants, 歌者 ˏko ʿché. Ko ché, 唱歌者 ch'éung' ˏko ʿché. Ch'áng ko ché; a chanter of prayers, 念經者 ním² ˏking ʿché. Nien king ché; the chief singer, or priest of the chantry, 歌長 ˏko ʿchéung. Ko cháng.

Chanticleer, a cock, 雄鷄 ˏhung ˏkai. Hiung kí, 鷄公 ˏkai ˏkung. Kí kung.

Chanting, singing, 唱歌 ch'éung' ˏko. Ch'áng ko; performing as a chant, 念 ním². Nien.

Chantress, a female singer, 女歌者 ʿnü ˏko ʿché. Nü ko ché, 歌女 ˏko ʿnü. Ko nü.

Chaology, a treatise on chaos, or chaotic matter, 混沌理論 wan² tun² ʿlí lun². Hwan tun lí lun.

Chaos 混沌 wan² tun². Hwan tun, 混沌 wan² tun². Hwan tun, 濛項 ˏmung hong². Mung hiáng, 混淪 wan² ˏlun. Hwan lun, 濛鴻 ˏmung ˏhung. Mung hung; confusion, 混濛 wan² ˏmung. Hwan mung; disorder, or a state in which the parts are undistinguished, 混亂 wan² lün². Hwan lwán, 混雜 wan² tsáp₂. Hwan tsáh; an immense chaotic expanse, 芒芠 ˏmong ˏman. Mong wan; the original chaos, 元潛 ˏün ˏman. Yuen min.

Chaotic, resembling a chaos, 混沌的 wan' tun² tik₅. Hwan tun tih; confused, 混亂的 wan² lün² tik₅. 混雜的 wan² tsáp₂ tik₅. Hwan tsáh tih.

Chap, to cleave or split, as the ground, 坼裂 ch'ák₅ lít₂. Ch'ih lieh, 裂開 lít₂ ˏhoi. Lieh k'ái, 爆裂 páu' lít₂. Páu lieh, 爆坼 páu' ch'ák₅. Páu ch'ih; to chap, as the skin, 坼皸 ch'ák₅ lá'. Ch'ih hiá, 皴皮 ˏtsau ˏp'í. Tsau p'í, 皸 ˏkwan. Kiun, 皸瘃 ˏkwan chuk₅. Kiun chuh.

Chap, a cleft, 裂皸 lít₂ lá'. Lieh hiá.

Chap, a man, 一个人 yat₅ ko' ˏyan. Yih ko jin, 一隻佬 yat₅ chek₂ ʿlò. Yih chih láu; a youth, 後生 hau² ˏshang. Hau sang; a buyer, 買者 ʿmái ʿché. Mái ché; these chaps, 呢咖人 ˏní tí² ˏyan; ditto, the mouth, 口 ʿhau. K'au, 嘴 ʿtsui. Tsui; chaps of channel, 峽口 háp₂ ʿhau. Hiáh k'au.

Chapbook 簿仔 pò² ʿtsai. Pú tsz.

Chape, the hook or catch of a buckle, 扣鈎 k'au' ˏkau. K'au kau.

Chapeau, pl. chapeaux, a cap or bonnet, 頂帽 ʿteng mau². Ting mau.

Chapel, a house for public Christian worship, 禮拜堂 ʿlai pái' ˏt'ong. Lí pái t'áng; ditto for the Roman Catholics, 天主堂 ˏt'ín ʿchú ˏt'ong. T'ien chú t'áng; ditto for the Budhists, 廟仔 miú² ʿtsai, 小寺 ʿsiú tsz². Siáu tsz, 寺堂 tsz² ˏt'ong. Tsz t'áng; chapel of ease, 聖會之小禮拜堂 shing' úi² ˏchí ʿsiú ʿlai pái' ˏt'ong; a printer's work shop, 印書房 yan' ˏshü ˏfong. Yin shú fáng.

Chapel, to deposit in a chapel, 放落禮拜堂 fong' lok₂ ʿlai pái' ˏt'ong. Fáng loh lí pái t'áng,

Chapeless, without a chape, 無鈎的 ˏmò ˏkau tik₅. Wú kau tih, 無鈎嘅 ˏmò ˏkau ké'.

Chapelet, } a pair of stirrup leathers, with stirrups,
Chaplet, } 馬鐙 ʿmá ˏtang. Má tang.

Chapeling, the act of taking a ship round, when taken aback, without bracing the headyards, 轉船頭 chün' ˏshün ˏt'au. Chuen ch'uen t'au.

Chapelry, the jurisdiction of a chapel, 歸會管轄 ˏkwai úi² ʿkún hat₂. Kwei hwui kwán hiáh.

Chaperon, one who attends a lady to public places as guide and protector, 護送夫人者 ú² sung' ˏfú ˏyan ʿché. Hú sung fú jin ché, 陪夫人者 ˏp'úi ˏfú ˏyan ʿche. P'ei fú jin ché, 做陪伴 tsò² ˏp'úi pún². Tso p'ei pwán.

Chaperon, to attend on a lady to public places as a guide and protector, 陪夫人 ˏp'úi ˏfú ˏyan. P'ei fú jin, 護送夫人 ú² sung' ˏfú ˏyan. Hú sung fú jin.

Chaperoned, waited on in a public assembly by a male or female friend, 在公所被友服事 tsoi² ˏkung ʿsho pí² ʿyau fuk₂ sz². Tsái kung so pí yú fuh sz.

Chaperoning, attending on a female in a public as-

sembly, 陪夫人於公所 ˏp'úi ˏfú ˏyan ˏü ˏkung ʿsho. P'ei fú jin yú kung so.

Chap-fallen, having the lower chap depressed, 凹口 au' ʿhau. Ngau k'au; dejected, 失鋭 shat, yui². Shih jui, 面黑 mín² hak,. Mieu heh, 面深墨 mín² ˏsham mak,. Mien shin meh.

Chaplain, an ecclesiastic who has a chapel, or who performs the service in a chapel, 牧師 muk, ˏsz. Muh sz, 念經先生 ním² ˏking ˏsín ˏshang. Nien king sien sang; a military chaplain, 兵人牧師 ˏping ˏyan muk, ˏsz. Ping jin muh sz; a naval chaplain, 水師牧師 ʿshui ˏsz muk, ˏsz. Shwui sz muh sz.; a private chaplain, 居家牧師 ˏkü ˏká muk, ˏsz. Kü kiá muh sz; colonial chaplain, 屬地牧師 shuk, tí² muk, ˏsz. Shuh tí muh sz; a Budhist chaplain, 念經法師 ním² ˏking fát, ˏsz. Nien king fáh sz.

Chaplainship, the office of a chaplain, 牧師之職 muk, ˏsz ˏchí chik,. Muh sz chí chih.

Chaplet, a wreath to be worn on the head, 花圍 ˏfá ˏwai. Hwá wei, 花圈 ˏfá ˏhün. Hwá k'iuen; the circle of a crown, 冕圍 ʿmín ˏwai. Mien wei; a rosary, 念珠 ním² ˏchü. Nien chú; a little molding, carved into round beads, pearls, olives, or the like, 彫花圈 ˏtiú ˏfá ˏhün. Tiáu hwá k'iuen; a tuft of feathers on a peacock's head, 孔雀冠 ʿhung tséuk, ˏkún. K'ung tsioh kwán; a small Christian chapel, 小禮拜堂 ʿsiú ʿlai pái' ˏt'ong. Siáu lí pái t'áng, 聖人龕 shing' ˏyan ˏhòm. Shing jin k'án; a pagan shrine, 聖人龕 shing' ˏyan ˏhòm. Shing jin k'án.

Chapman, a purchaser, 買者 ʿmái ʿché. Mái ché; a seller, 賣者 mái² ʿché. Mái ché; a marketman, 賣手 mái² ʿshau. Mái shau.

Chapped, opened, as the surface of the skin, 坼過罅 ch'ák, kwo' lá'. Ch'ih kwo hiá, 爆坼過 páu' ch'ák, kwo'. Páu ch'ih kwo, 坼罅的 ch'ák, lá' tik,. Ch'ih hiá tih; cleft, 裂過 lít, kwo'. Lieh kwo.

Chapping, cleaving, as the earth, 裂開 lít, ˏhoi. Lieh k'ái; ditto as the skin, 坼罅 ch'ák, lá'. Ch'ih hiá.

Chappy, full of chaps, 裂罅嘅地 lít, lá' ké' tí².

Chaps, see Chap.

Chapter, a division of a book or treatise, 章句 ˏchéung kü'. Cháug kü, 卷 * ʿkün. Kiuen, 册 ch'ák,. Ts'eh, 篇 ˏp'ín. P'ien; chapters and verses, as used in the Bible, 章節 ˏchéung tsít,. Cháng tsieh; chapters and periods, 章句 ˏchéung kü'. Cháng kü; a chapter of clergymen, 一會牧師 yat, úi² muk, ˏsz. Yih hwui muh sz; a place where deliquents receive discipline and correction, 勸責之所 hün' chák, ˏchí ʿsho. K'iuen tseh chí so.

Chapter-house, a house where a chapter meets, 牧師會館 muk, ˏsz úi² ʿkún. Muh sz hwui kwán.

Chaptrel imposts, 稅 shui'. Shwui, 入關稅 yap, ˏkwán shui'. Jih kwán shwui.

Char, a work done by day, 一日工 yat, yat, ˏkung. Yih jih kung.

Char, to reduce to coal 燒炭 ˏshiú t'án'. Sháu t'án; to char wood to bend it, 椎木 tséuk, muk,. Tsioh muh; to expel all volatile matter from stone or earth by heat, 煏 pik,. Pih, 煏去濕氣 pik, hü' shap, hí'. Pih k'ü shih k'í.

Char-woman, a woman hired for odd work, or for single days, 打工婆 ʿtá ˏkung ˏp'o. Tá kung p'o.

Character, a letter, 字 tsz². Tsz, 文字 ˏman tsz². Man tsz; a mark made by cutting or engraving, 字號 tsz² hò². Tsz háu, 記號 kí' hò². Kí háu; a mark made by stamping or impression, 印號 yan' hò². Yin háu; the manner of writing, 筆路 pat, lò². Pih lú, 筆法 pat, fát,. Pih fáh; the peculiar form of letters used by a particular person, 字跡 tsz² tsik,. Tsz tsih, 筆跡 pat, tsik,. Pih tsih; the six forms of Chinese characters, or modes of writing, 六體 luk, ʿt'ai. Luh t'í; these are the seal characters or fanciful style, 篆字 sün² tsz². Swán tsz, 篆書 sün² ˏshü. Swán shú; the plain, square characters used for writing prefaces, 隸書 lai² ˏshü. Lí shú; the pattern style, 楷書 ʿk'ái ˏshü. K'iái shú, 正官板字 ching' ˏkún ʿpán tsz². Ching kwán pán tsz; a stiff form of the running hand, 行書 ˏhong ˏshü. Háng shú, 行字 ˏhong tsz². Hang tsz; the free running hand, 草字 ʿts'ò tsz². Ts'áu tsz, 草書 ʿts'ò ˏshü. Ts'áu shú; the elegant form of characters used in printing, 宋字 sung' tsz². Sung tsz, 宋書 sung' ˏshü. Sung shú, 宋體字 sung' ʿt'ai tsz². Sung t'í tsz, 正字 ching' tsz²; according to another classification they are divided under eight heads, i. e. the greater seal characters, 大篆 tái² sün². Tá swán; the lesser ditto, 小篆 ʿsiú sün². Siáu swán; the engraved charm characters, 刻符 hak, ˏfú. K'eh fú; the grotesque form of characters, 科斗字 ˏfo ʿtau tsz². K'o tau tsz, 蟲書 ˏch'ung ˏshü. Ch'ung chú; the stamp signet form, 摹印 ˏmò yan'. Mú yin; the portal writing characters, 殳書 shü² ˏshü. Shú shú; the official writing, 隸書 lai² ˏshü. Lí shú, 八分書 * pát, ˏfan ˏshü. Páh fan shú; the ancient characters, 古字 ʿkú tsz². Kú tsz; the vulgar character, 俗字 tsuk, tsz². Suh tsz; the abbreviated character, 省字 ʿsháng tsz². Sang tsz 減筆 ʿkám pat,. Kien pih; the spurious character, 僞字 ngai² tsz². Wei tsz; doesn't know a single character, 目不識丁 muk, pat, shik, ˏting. Muh puh shih ting; the peculiar qualities, impressed by nature or habit on a person, which distinguishes him from others, 品性 ʿpan sing'. Pin

* 卷 is chiefly applied to such parts of a work as are published separately and corresponding to the German Heft or Lieferung; 册 is applied to the same but to small sections: 篇 joined to 什 is chiefly applied to a chapter in a work of poetry.

* For further information on the different characters vid Kang-hí's Dictionary, vol. 10, under 書. Chinese Repository, vol. 19, pp. 181 ff; Grammar of the Chinese Language P. I. pp. X-XV.

sing, 性格 sing' kák,. Sing keh, 品格 'pan kák,. Pin keh; an account or representation of any thing, exhibiting the qualities and circumstances attending it, 原由 ,ün ,yau. Yuen yú; reputation, 名聲 ,meng ,shing. Ming shing, 品行 'pan hang². Pin hing, 行爲 ,hang ,wai. Hang wei, 行藏 ,hang ,ts'ong. Hang tsáng; a good character, 令聞 ling² man². Ling wan, 好名聲 'hò ,meng ,shing. Háu ming shing, 好人 'hò ,yan. Háu jin; a bad character, 臭名 ch'au' ,meng. Ch'au ming, 惡人 ok, ,yan. Ngoh jin; a superior character, 上等人 shéung² 'tang ,yan. Sháng tang jin, 頂好嘅人 ,teng 'hò ké' ,yan. Ting hau tih jin; he has no character at all, 佢都唔顧聲名 'k'ü ,tò ,m kú' ,shing ,meng, 不顧面子 pat, kú' mín² 'tsz. Puh kú mien tsz, 拚丟面 p'ún' ,tiú mín². Pw'án tiáu mien, 他無品 ,t'á ,mò 'pan. T'á wú pin; of high character, 脚力大 kéuk, lik, tái². Kioh lih tá; to injure one's character, 壞人聲名 wái² ,yan ,shing ,meng. Hwái jin shing ming, 丟人面子 ,túi ,yan mín² 'tsz. Tiáu jin mien tsz, 丟人體面 ,tiú ,yan 't'ai mín² Tiáu jin t'í mien; the character of sanctity, 聖人之聲名 shing² ,yan ,chí ,shing ,meng. Shing jin chí shing ming; to trifle with men's characters, 道啖人 tò² tám² ,yan, 說人長短 shüt, ,yan ,ch'éung 'tün. Shwoh jin ch'áng twán; to give one a bad character, 講人不好 'kong ,yan pat, 'hò. Kiáng jin puh háu, 說人不好 shüt, ,yan pat, 'hò. Shwoh jin puh háu; specific character, 表類者 'piú lui² 'ché. Piáu lui ché, 定類者 teng² lui² 'ché. Ting lui ché; the eight rules of writing the Chinese characters are expressed by the character 永, 寫字之八法合乎永字 'sé tsz² ,chí pát, fát, hòp, ,ú 'wing tsz². Sié tsz chí páh fáh hoh hú yung tsz; this character, 呢个字 ,ní ko' tsz². Ní ko tsz.

Character, to engrave, 彫字 ,tiú tsz². Tiáu tsz, 刻字 hák, tsz². K'eh tsz.

Charactered, engraved, 彫過字 ,tiú kwo' tsz². Tiáu kwo tsz, 刻過字 hák, kwo' tsz².

Characteristic, } that constitutes the character of
Characteristical, } a man, 表行狀的 ,piú hang² chang² tik,. Piáu hing chwáng tih, 定行狀嘅 teng² hang² chong² ké', 表佢態度 'piú 'k'ü t'ái' tò². Piáu k'ü t'ái tú; that constitutes the character of a plant, 定類嘅 teng² lui² ké', 定種的 teng² 'chung tik,. Ting chung tih, 入某部嘅 yap, 'mau pò² ké', 表類的 'piú lui² tik,. Piáu lui tih, 表類嘅 'piú lui² ké'.

Characteristic, that which constitutes a character of a plant &c., 定類者 teng² lui² 'ché. Ting lui ché, 表類號 'piú lui² hò². Piáu lui háu, 定類號 teng² lui² hò². Ting lui háu; that which constitutes the character of a man, 表人行狀者 'piú ,yan hang² chong² 'ché. Piáu jin hing chwáng ché, 行狀 hang² chong². Hing chwáng, 態度 t'ái' tò². T'ái tú; the principal letter of a word, which is preserved in most of its tenses, in its derivatives and compounds, 言不易之字 ,in pat, yik, ,chí tsz². Yen puh yih chí tsz.

Characteristically, in a manner that distinguishes character, 表行狀的 'piú hang² chong² tik,. Piáu hing chwáng tih, 表類的 'piú lui² tik,. Piáu lui tih.

Characteristicalness, that state or quality of being characteristic, 定類號 teng² lui² hò². Ting lui háu, 類之記號 lui² ,chí kí' hò². Lui chí kí háu, 表類者 'piú lui² 'ché. Piáu lui ché.

Characterization, the act of characterizing, 定類者 teng² lúi² 'ché. Ting lui ché, 表品行者 'piú 'pan hang² 'ché. Piáu pin hang ché.

Characterize, to give a character of a person, 講人品行 'kong ,yan 'pan hang². Kiáng jin pin hing, 說人品行 shüt, ,yan 'pan hang². Shwoh jin pin hing, 表人品行 'piú ,yan 'pan hang². Piáu jin pin hing, 表人行狀 'piú ,yan hang² chong². Piáu jin hing chwáng; ditto of plants &c., 表類 'piú lui². Piáu lui, 定類 teng² lui². Ting lui; to distinguish, to mark or express the character, 表號 'piú hò². Piáu háu, 表記號 'piú kí' hò². Piáu kí háu; to mark with a peculiar stamp or figure, 打號 'tá hò². Tá háu, 打記號 'tá kí' hò². Tá kí háu, 號之 hò² ,chí. Háu chí.

Characterized, as a person, 講過人嘅品行 'kong kwo' ,yan ké' 'pan hang², 說了人的品行 shüt, 'liú ,yan tik, 'pan hang². Shwoh liáu jin tih pin hing; ditto, as plants &c., 表過類 'piú kwo' lui². Piáu kwo lui, 定過類 teng² kwo' lui². Ting kwo lui.

Characterizing, describing or distinguishing by peculiar qualities, 表行狀 'piú hang² chong². Piáu hing chwáng, 講品行 'kong 'pan hang². Kiáng pin hing, 表類 'piú lui². Piáu lui, 定類 teng² lui². Ting lui.

Characterless, as a person, 無品 ,mò 'pan. Wú pin, 唔好品行 ,m 'hò 'pan hang²; ditto as plants &c., 無類之別 ,mò lui² ,chí pít,. Wú lui chí pieh, 無類號 ,mò lui² hò². Wú lui háu.

Charade 謎 mí². Mí.

Charcoal, coal made by charring wood, 柴炭 ,ch'ái t'án'. Ch'ái t'án, 木炭 muk, t'án'. Muh t'án, 火炭 'fo t'án'. Ho t'án, 桴炭 ,fau t'án'. Fau t'án, 炭頭 t'án' ,t'au. T'án t'au, 樵 cháu². Cháu; to burn charcoal, 燒炭 ,shiú t'án'. Sháu t'án, 燔木餘 ,fán muk, ,ü. Fán muh yú.

Charge, to rush on, to attack, 衝鋒 ,ch'ung ,fung. Ch'ung fung, 冲鋒 ,ch'ung ,fung. Ch'ung fung, 衝前打 ,ch'ung ,ts'ín 'tá. Ch'ung ts'ien tá, 冲陣 ,ch'ung chan². Ch'ung chin; to load, as a musket or cannon, 入火藥 yap, 'fo yéuk,. Jih ho yoh, 入藥彈 yap, yéuk, tán². Jih yoh tán, 以火藥入銃 'i 'fo yéuk, yap, ch'ung'. I ho yoh jih ch'ung; to load or burden, as the stomach, 食滯 shik, chai². Shih chí; to charge, to impose, as a tax, 賦稅 fú' shui'. Fú shwui; to charge, as a building with ornaments, 粧牆 ,chong ,ts'éung. Chwáng ts'iáng; to impose, as a task,

委 ʿwai. Wei, 囑咐 chuk, fú². Chuh fú; to charge, as with a duty, 吩咐 ˌfan fú². Fan fú, 委任 ʿwai yam². Wei jin, 委托 ʿwai t'ok,. Wei t'oh, 囑托 chuk, t'ok,. Chuh t'oh, 申飭 ˌshan shik,. Shin chih, 責成 chák, ˌshing. Tseh ching; ditto, to entrust to, 寄托 kí' t'ok,. Kí t'oh, 託 t'ok,. T'oh, 付託 fú² t'ok,. Fú t'oh; ditto, to enjoin, 叮嚀 ˌting ˌning. Ting ning; to charge to, to set to, as a debt, 登數 ˌtang shò'. Tang sú, 登記 ˌtang kí'. Tang kí, 登簿 ˌtang pò². Tang pú, 入數 yap, shò'. Jih sú; charge it in the book, 齳住部 nak, chü² pò²; to charge with, as a crime, 歸罪 ˌkwai tsúi². Kwei tsúi, 歸咎 ˌkwai kau'. Kwei kiú; ditto, falsely, 寃枉 ˌün ʿwong. Yuen wáng, 寃屈 ˌün wat,. Yuen k'iuh, 誣揑 ˌmò níp,. Máu nieh; ditto, to impute to, 諉與 ʿwai ʿü. Wei yú, 歸與 ˌkwai ʿü. Kwei yú; ditto, to accuse, 告罪 kò' tsúi². Káu tsúi; ditto, to censure, 責罪 chák, tsúi². Tseh tsúi; to exhort, 勸 hün'. K'iuen; to instruct authoritatively, 命令 meng² ling². Ming ling; to communicate electrical matter to, 透入天氣 t'au' yap, ˌt'ín hí'. T'au jih t'ien k'í; to charge, as interest, 行息若干 ˌhang sik, yéuk, ˌkon. Hang sih joh kán, 算利息 sün' lí² sik,. Swán lí sih; charge it to my account, 入我數 yap, ʿngo shò'. Jih wo sú, 登我數 ˌtang ʿngo shò'. Tang wo sú; how much do you charge for that? 呢的幾多錢呢 ˌní tí² ʿkí ˌto ˌts'ín ˌní, 價錢若干 ká' ˌts'ín yéuk, ˌkon. Kiá ts'ien joh kán; charge this gun, 入藥落呢口鎗 yap, yéuk, lok, ˌní ʿhau ˌts'éung. Jih yoh loh ní k'au ts'iáng; he charges me with the crime, 他歸罪於我 ˌt'á ˌkwai tsúi² ˌü ʿngo. T'á kwei tsúi yú wo; he charges me with it, 諉之於我 ʿwai ˌchí ˌü ʿngo. Wei chí yú wo, 歸之於我 ˌkwai ˌchí ˌü ʿngo. Kwei chí yú wo; charge him with it, charge him with the business, 交托佢辦 ˌkáu t'ok, ʿk'ü pán². Kiáu t'oh k'ü pán, 委任與佢 ʿwai yam² ʿü ʿk'ü. Wei jin yú k'ü, 託事與他 t'ok, sz² ʿü ˌt'á. T'oh sz yú t'á, 俾佢料理 ʿpí ʿk'ü liú² ʿlí. Pí k'ü liáu lí, 委他辦理 ʿwai ˌt'á pán² ʿlí. Wei t'á pán lí; charge so much a year, 每年算利若干 ʿmúi ˌnín sün' lí² yéuk, ˌkon. Mei nien swán lí joh kán, 每年行息若干 ʿmúi ˌnín ˌhang sik, yéuk, ˌkon. Mei nien hang sih joh kán; to charge (enjoin) repeatedly, 再三吩咐 tsoi' ˌsám ˌfan fú². Tsái sán fan fú, 叮嚀致囑 ˌting ˌning chí' chuk,. Ting ning chí chuh.

Charge, office or trust, 任 yam², 所負之任 ʿsho fú² ˌchí yam². So fú chí jin, 所担之任 ʿsho ˌtám ˌchí yam². So tán chí jin; to take a great charge upon one's self, 負重 fú² chung²; a charge of powder, 一口火藥 yat, ʿhau ʿfo yéuk,. Yih k'au ho yoh; the charge of an enemy, 衝鋒 ˌch'ung ˌfung. Ch'ung fung, 衝敵 ˌch'ung tik,. Ch'ung tih; an order, given to one, 命令 meng² ling². Ming ling; that which is enjoined, 委託之事 ʿwai t'ok, ˌchí sz². Wei t'oh chí sz, 所交托者 ʿsho ˌkáu t'ok, ʿché. So kiáu t'oh ché, 付托之事 fú² t'ok, ˌchí sz². Fú t'oh chí sz; the charge of a judge to a jury, 按察司之囑咐 on' ch'át, ˌsz ˌchí chuk, fú². Ngán ch'áh sz chí chuh fú; a bishop's charge, 監牧師之勸諭 ˌkám muk, ˌsz ˌchí hün' ü². Kien muh sz chí k'wen yú; imputation, 寃枉者 ˌün ʿwong ʿché. Yuen wáng ché, 枉屈者 ʿwong wat, ʿché. Wáng k'iuh ché; accusation, 告罪者 kò' tsúi² ʿché. Káu tsúi ché; an entry of money, 欠項 hím' hong². K'ien hiáng; charges, 使費 ʿshai fai'. Shí fí, 使用者 ʿshai yung² ʿché. Shí yung ché; charges and expenses, 盤費使用 ˌp'ún fai' ʿshai yung². Pw'án fí shí yung; it must be done at your charge, 歸你自理 ˌkwai ʿní tsz² ʿlí. Kwei ní tsz lí; imposition on land or estate, 地稅 tí² shui'. Tí shwui; rent, 租項 ˌtsò hong². Tsú hiáng; a signal to attack, 衝鋒之號 ˌch'ung ˌfung ˌchí hò². Ch'ung fung chí háu; a certain quantity of electrical fluid, 所透入之天氣 ʿsho t'au' yap, ˌchí ˌt'ín hí'. So t'au jih chí t'ien k'í; a charge or overcharge of color, 油重 ˌyau chung². Yú chung, 顏色多過頭 ˌngán shik, ˌto kwo' ˌt'au. Yen sih to kwo t'au; a charge of lead, 約九千磅鉛 yéuk, ʿkau ˌts'ín pong² ˌün. Yoh kiú ts'ien páng yuen; I am at the charge of it, 使用歸我出 ʿshai yung² ˌkwai ʿngo ch'ut,. Shí yung kwei wo ch'uh; to put one's self to charges, 花費大 ˌfá fai' tái². Hwá fí tá, 費好多銀 fai' ʿhò ˌto ˌngan. Fí háu to yin; honorable charges, 大任 tái² yam². Tá jin; he gave it in my charge, 交托過我 ˌkáu t'ok, kwo' ʿngo. Kiáu t'oh kwo wo; give them their charge, 囑咐他 chuk, fú² ˌt'á. Chuh fú t'á; to go to the charge, 前打 ˌts'ín ʿtá. Ts'ien tá; to sound the charge, 吹進兵 ˌch'ui tsun' ˌping. Ch'ui tsin ping.

Chargeable, that may be laid on, imputed or attributed, 可歸與 ʿho ˌkwai ʿü. K'o kwei yú, 可諉 ʿho ʿwai. K'o wei; censurable, 可責 ʿho chák,. K'o tseh, 有罪 ʿyau tsúi². Yú tsúi; to be chargeable to one, 累人破費 lui² ˌyan p'o' fai'. Lui jin p'o fí; no body is chargeable but you, 罪歸你 tsúi² ˌkwai ʿní. Tsúi kwei ní, 各事問你 kok, sz² man² ʿní. Koh sz wan ní.

Chargeableness 費用 fai' yung². Fí yung; cost, 價錢 ká' ˌts'ín. Kiá ts'ien; costliness, 花費大 ˌfá fai' tái². Hwá fí tá, 花費多銀 ˌfá fai' ˌto ˌngan. Hwá fí to yin.

Chargeably, at great cost, 好貴 ʿhò kwai'. Háu kwei, 花費多銀 ˌfá fai' ˌto ˌngan, 買得多金 ʿmái tak, ˌto ˌkam. Mái teh to kin.

Charged, attacked, 衝過鋒 ˌch'ung kwo' ˌfung. Ch'ung kwo fung; loaded, 入過火藥 yap, kwo' ʿfo yéuk,. Jih kwo ho yoh; instructed, 囑咐過 chuk, fú² kwo'. Chuh fú kwo; imputed, 諉與過 ʿwai ʿü kwo'. Wei yú kwo, 歸與過 ˌkwai ʿü kwo'. Kwei yú kwo; accused, 告罪過 kò' tsúi² kwo'. Káu tsúi kwo; placed to the debt, 登過部 ˌtang kwo' pò². Tang kwo pú; ordered, 吩咐

過 ˏfan fú² kwo'. Fán fú kwo; commanded, 命令過 meng² ling² kwo'. Ming ling kwo; entrusted, 交托過 ˏkáu t'ok, kwo'. Kiáu t'oh kwo.

Charge d'Affaires, 署理欽差之職 'shü 'lí ˏyam ˏch'ái ˏchí chik,. Shú lí k'in ch'ái chí chih.

Chargeless, free from expense, 無盤費 ˏmò ˏp'ún fai'. Wú pw'án fí; not expensive, 使用不多 'shai yung² pat, ˏto. Shí yung puh to, 唔使多銀 ˏm 'shai ˏto ˏngan.

Charger, a large dish, 大盤 tái² ˏp'ún. Tá pw'án, 盤 ˏp'ún. Pw'án; a horse used in battle, 戰馬 chín' 'má. Chen má.

Charging, loading, 入火藥 yap, 'fo yéuk,. Jih ho yoh; attacking, 衝鋒 ˏch'ung ˏfung. Ch'ung fung; laying on, as taxes, 賦 fú'. Fú, instructing, 囑 chuk,. Chuh, 囑咐 chuk, fú². Chuh fú; commanding, 命令 meng² ling². Ming ling; accusing, 告狀 kò' chong². Káu chwáng; imputing, 諉與 'wai 'ü. Wei yú, 歸與 ˏkwai 'ü. Kwei yú; entrusting, 交托 ˏkáu t'ok,. Kiáu t'oh.

Charily, carefully, 慎然 shan² ˏín. Shin jen, 小心 'siú ˏsam. Siáu sin.

Chariness, caution, 謹慎 'kan shan². Kin shin, 小心 'siú ˏsam. Siáu sin.

Charing, doing chores, 做日工 tsò² yat, ˏkung. Tso jih kung.

Chariot, a half coach, 半馬車 pún' 'má ˏch'é. Pwán má ch'é; a carriage with four wheels and one seat behind, used for convenience and pleasure, 馬車 'má ˏch'é. Má ch'é; a war chariot, 戰車 chín' ˏkü. Chen kü, 兵車 ˏping ˏkü. Ping kü, 轘轅 ˏfan 'ün. Fan yuen, 軷 ˏpá. Pá; a general war chariot, 戎車 ˏyung ˏkü. Jung kü; the Imperal chariot, 輦 'lím. Lien, 鑾輿 ˏlün ˏü. Lwán yú, 鸞路 ˏlün lò². Lwán lú, 飛行殿 ˏfí ˏhang tín². Fí hang tien, 雲雷宮 ˏwan ˏlúi ˏkung. Yun lui kung; the noise of many chariots, 衆車轔轔 chung' ˏch'é ˏlun ˏlun. Chung ch'é lin lin.

Chariot-man, see Charioteer.

Chariot-race, a race with chariots, 鬥馬車 tau' 'má ˏch'é. Tau má ch'é.

Charioted, borne in a chariot, 坐馬車 tso² 'má ˏch'é. Tso má ch'é.

Charioteer, the person who drives or conducts a chariot, 馭 ü². Yú, 馭者 ü² 'ché. Yú ché, 輿人 ˏü ˏyan. Yú jin, 輿臺 ˏü ˏt'oi. Yú t'ái, 馭僕 ü² puk,. Yú puh, 官人 ˏkún ˏyan. Kwán jin, 御車的 ü² ˏkü tik,. Yú kü tih, 御者 ü² 'ché. Yú ché, 趕車的 'kon ˏch'é tik,. Kán ch'é tih; a field-charioteer, 田僕 ˏt'ín puk,. T'ien puh; great charioteer (an officer), 大馭 tái² ü². Tá yú; the martial charioteer, 戎僕 ˏyung puk,. Jung puh.

Charioteering, driving a chariot, 馭車 ü² ˏkü. Yú kü, 御車 ü² ˏkü. Yú kü, 主駕 'chü ká'. Chú kiá, 執御 chap, ü². Chih yú; using a chariot, 坐馬車 tso² 'má ˏch'é. Tso má ch'é; the art of charioteering, 御藝 ü² ngai². Yú í.

Charitable, benevolent and kind, 仁愛嘅 ˏyan oi' ké', 慈悲 ˏts'z ˏpí. Ts'z pí, 仁心的 ˏyan ˏsam tik,. Jin sin tih, 慈心的 ˏts'z ˏsam tik,. Ts'z sin tih, 發心嘅 fát, ˏsam ké', 婆心嘅 ˏp'o ˏsam ké', 惠愛的 wai² oi' tik,. Hwui ngái tih, 仁慈嘅 ˏyan ˏts'z ké', 隱惻的 'yan ch'ak, tik,. Yin ts'eh tih; liberal in benefactions to the poor, 博施的 pok, ˏshí tik,. Poh shí tih, 普施的 'p'ò ˏshí tik,. P'ú shí tih, 生菩薩嘅 ˏshang ˏp'ò sát, ké'; formed on charitable principles, 恕心嘅 shü' ˏsam ké', 寬心的 ˏfún ˏsam tik,. Kwán sin tih; dictated by kindness, 由慈心而出 ˏyau ˏts'z ˏsam ˏí ch'ut,. Yú ts'z sin rh ch'uh, 由慈心所發 ˏyau ˏts'z ˏsam 'sho fát,. Yú ts'z sin so fáh; charitable construction of words, 以寬大審人言 'í ˏfún tái² 'sham ˏyan ˏín. Í kwán tá shin jin yen; a charitable disposition, 慈心 ˏts'z ˏsam. Ts'z sin; thinking charitably of others, 恕人 shü' ˏyan. Shú jin; charitable schools, 義館 í² 'kún. Í kwán, 義學 í² hok,. Í hioh; charitable institutions, 施濟館 ˏshí tsai' 'kún. Shí tsí kwán, 博施館 pok, ˏshí 'kún. Poh shí kwán, 普濟館 'p'ò tsai' 'kún. P'ú tsí kwán.

Charitableness, the disposition to be charitable, 慈心 ˏts'z ˏsam. Ts'z sin, 仁心 ˏyan ˏsam. Jin sin; the exercise of charity, 施濟 ˏshí tsai'. Shí tsí, 施捨者 ˏshí 'shé 'ché. Shí shié ché, 施恩 ˏshí ˏyan. Shí ngan.

Charitably, kindly, 慈心的 ˏts'z ˏsam tik,. Ts'z sin tih; liberally, 寬恕的 ˏfún shü' tik,. Kwán shú tih; benevolently, 仁愛的 ˏyan oi' tik,. Jin ngái tih; to be charitably disposed, 有慈心 'yau ˏts'z ˏsam, 有捨心 'yau 'shé ˏsam. Yú shié sin; deal charitably with him, 恕過佢 shü' kwo' 'há. Shú kwo hiá, 恕呢次 shü' ˏní ts'z'.

Charity, that disposition of the heart which inclines men to think favorably of their fellow-men, and to do them good, 仁愛者 ˏyan oi' 'ché. Jin ngái ché, 仁愛 ˏyan oi'. Jin ngái, 仁慈 ˏyan ˏts'z. Jin ts'z, 仁德 ˏyan tak,. Jin teh, 惻隱之心 ch'ak, 'yan ˏchí ˏsam. Ts'eh yin chí sin; love, tenderness, 慈愛 ˏts'z oi'. Ts'z ngái, 慈心 ˏts'z ˏsam. Ts'z sin, 慈悲 ˏts'z ˏpí. Ts'z pí, 恩澤 ˏyan chák,. Ngan tseh; liberality to the poor, to bestow charity, 賙 ˏchau. Chau, 賙施 ˏchau ˏshí. Chau shí, 賙濟 ˏchau tsai'. Chau tsí, 賙恤 ˏchau sut,. Chau siuh, 施捨 ˏshí 'shé. Shí shié; to bestow charity in a liberal manner, 博施 pok, ˏshí. Poh shí, 廣施 'kwong ˏshí. Kwáng shí, 布施 pò' ˏshí. Pú shí, 普施 'p'ò ˏshí. P'ú shí; candor, 寬心 ˏfún ˏsam. Kwán sin, 寬恕之心 ˏfún shü' ˏchí ˏsam. Kwán shú chí sin, 恕心 shü' ˏsam. Shú sin; to ask charity, 乞食 hat, shik,. K'ih shih, 丐食 k'oi' shik,. K'ái shih; to live upon charity, 以乞食爲業 'í hat, shik, ˏwai íp,. Í k'ih shih wei nieh; Sister of Charity *, 施濟姑娘 ˏshí tsai' ˏkú ˏnéung. Shí tsí kú néang, 事病者之姑娘 sz² peng² 'ché ˏchí ˏkú ˏnéung. Sz ping

* 天主教者.

ché chí kú néang, 調濟姑 ˌchau tsai' ˌkú. Chau tsí kú.

Charity-school 義學 í² hok₂. Í hioh.

Charivari, a mock serenade of discordant music, kettles &c, designed to insult and annoy, 嘲笑嘅樂 ˌcháu siú' ké' ngok₂, 不和之樂 pat₅ ˌwo ˌchí ngok₂. Puh ho chí yoh, 無字曲 ˌmò tsz² huk₅. Wú tsz k'iuh.

Charlatan, one who pretends much in his own favor, and makes unwarrantable pretentions to skill, 江湖口角 ˌkong ˌú 'hau kok₅. Kiáng hú k'au koh, 江湖先生 ˌkong ˌú ˌsín ˌshang. Kiáng hú sien sang, 賣口角嘅 mái² 'hau kok₅ ké', 講古先生 'kong 'kú ˌsín ˌshang. Kiáng kú sien sang, 江湖子弟 ˌkong ˌú 'tsz tai². Kiáng hú tsz tí; a quack, 庸醫 ˌyung ˌí. Yung í; mountebank, 做鬼戲嘅人 tsò² 'kwai hí' ké' ˌyan, 弄鬼馬嘅人 lung² 'kwai 'má ké' ˌyan, 耍鬼魑之人 'shá 'kwai ˌlí ˌchí ˌyan. Shá kwei lí chí jin, 伶人 ˌling ˌyan. Ling jin.

Charlatanical, quackish, 庸醫嘅 ˌyung ˌí ké'; making undue pretensions to skill &c, 賣口角嘅 mái² 'hau kok₅ ké', 講古先生的 'kong 'kú ˌsín ˌshang tik₅. Kiáng kú sien sang tih.

Charlatanically, after the manner of a charlatan, 如賣口角嘅嗰樣 ˌü mái² 'hau kok₅ ké' 'kòm yéung².

Charlatanry, undue pretensions to skill, 賣口角之事 mái² 'hau kok₅ ˌchí sz². Mái k'au kioh chí sz.

Charles's-wain 北斗 pak₅ 'tau. Peh tau.

Charm, words, characters or other things, imagined to possess some occult or unintelligible power, 符 ˌfú. Fú, 符咒 ˌfú chau'. Fú chau, 符籙 ˌfú luk₂. Fú luh, 符蕭 ˌfú sho'. Fú sú; to write a charm, 書符 ˌshü ˌfú. Shú fú, 畫符 wák₂ ˌfú. Hwáh fú; an efficacious charm, 靈符 ˌling ˌfú. Ling fú; a charm suspended in a bag about the neck of children, 三角符 ˌsám kok₅ ˌfú. Sán koh fú; the vermillion charm, 硃砂符 ˌchü ˌshá ˌfú. Chú shá fú; a charm that averts evil influence, 治邪符 chí² ˌts'é ˌfú. Chí sié fú, 驅邪符 ˌk'ü ˌts'é ˌfú. K'ü sié fú; a charm that protects the body from harm, 護身符 ú² ˌshan ˌfú. Hú shin fú, 佩經 p'úi' ˌking. P'ei king, 袈陵 ˌkoi ˌt'oi. Kái t'ái, 剛卯 ˌkong 'mau. Káng mau, 大堅 tái² ˌkín. Tá kien; the peachleaf charm, 桃符 ˌt'ò ˌfú. T'áu fú; the charm for the pacification of the womb of a woman in confinement, 安胎符 ˌon ˌt'oi ˌfú. Ngán t'ái fú; a charm for the protection of the house, 鎮宅符 chan' chák₂ ˌfú. Chin tseh fú; to recite charms, 念符 ním² ˌfú. Nien fú; that which has the power to subdue opposition and gain the affections, 迷魂者 ˌmai ˌwan 'ché. Mí hwan ché, 迷魂之事 ˌmai ˌwan ˌchí sz². Mí hwan chí sz, 鈎魂者 ˌkau ˌwan 'ché. Kau hwan ché; that which delights and attracts the heart, 樂迷心者 lok₂ ˌmai ˌsam 'ché. Loh mí sin ché.

Charm, to subdue by incantation, 用符治 yung² ˌfú chí². Yung fú chí, 以符治 'í ˌfú chí². Í fú chí; to charm away, 用符驅 yung² ˌfú ˌk'ü. Yung fú k'ü; 以符驅 'í ˌfú ˌk'ü. Í fú k'ü; to subdue by secret power, 用符術 yung² ˌfú shut₂. Yung fú shuh, 用符咒 yung² ˌfú chau'. Yung fú chau, 用妖術 yung² ˌiú shut₂. Yung yáu shuh; to allay, to appease, 撫慰 'fú wai'. Fú wei, 撫綏 'fú ˌsui. Fú sui; to give exquisite pleasure to the mind, to captivate, 鈎魂 ˌkau ˌwan. Kau hwan, 迷魂 ˌmai ˌwan. Mí hwan, 妖媚 ˌiú mí². Yáu mei, 嬌媚 ˌkiú mí². Kiáu mei, 無媚 'mò mí². Wú mei; to summon by incantation, 招鬼 ˌchiú 'kwai. Cháu kwei; to delight, 樂 lok₂. Loh.

Charmed, subdued by charms, 被迷 pí² ˌmai. Pí mí, 被符治 pí² ˌfú chí². Pí fú chí; enchanted, 深喜 ˌsham 'hí. Shin hí, 極喜 kik₂ 'hí. Kih hí; defended by charms, 被符保嘅 pí² ˌfú 'pò ké'.

Charmer, one who uses or has the power of enchantment, 符術者 ˌfú shut₂ 'ché. Fú shuh ché, 符法者 ˌfú fát₅ 'ché. Fú fáh ché, 南巫 ˌnám ˌmò. Nán wú; one who delights and attracts the affections, 迷魂者 ˌmai ˌwan 'ché. Mí hwan ché, 鈎魂者 ˌkau ˌwan 'ché. Kau hwan ché.

Charmeress, an enchantress, 巫 ˌmò. Wú, 女巫 'nü ˌmò. Nü wú, 覡婆 'sheng ˌp'o. Hih p'o.

Charming, using charms, 用符 yung² ˌfú. Yung fú, 用符術 yung² ˌfú shut₂. Yung fú shuh; pleasing in the highest degree, 極妙的 kik₂ miú² tik₅. Kih miáu tih, 妙哉 miú² ˌtsoi. Miáu tsái, 可喜可愛 'ho 'hí 'ho oi'. K'o hí k'o ngái, 極樂嘅 kik₂ lok₂ ké', 動情的 tung² ˌts'ing tik₅. Tung ts'ing tih; bewitching, 迷魂的 ˌmai ˌwan tik₅. Mí hwan tih, 鈎魂嘅 ˌkau ˌwan ké'; alluring, 迷惑的 ˌmai wák₂ tik₅. Mí hwoh tih; amiable, 可愛的 'ho oi' tik₅. K'o ngái tih, 可喜的 'ho 'hí tik₅. K'o hí tih; charming eloquence, 口角春風 'hau kok₅ ˌch'un ˌfung. K'au koh ch'un fung.

Charmingly, delightfully, 極美 kik₂ 'mí. Kih mei, 妙哉 miú² ˌtsoi. Miáu tsái, 妙然 miú² ˌín. Miáu jen.

Charmingness, the power to please, 極妙者 kik₂ miú² 'ché. Kih miáu ché, 可喜者 'ho 'hí 'ché. K'o hí ché, 可愛者 'ho oi' 'ché. K'o ngái ché.

Charmless, destitute of charms, 無可喜的 ˌmò 'ho 'hí tik₅. Wú k'o hí tih, 無可愛的 ˌmò 'ho oi' tik₅. Wú k'o ngái tih.

Charneco 甜酒 ˌt'ím 'tsau. T'ien tsiú.

Charnel, containing carcasses, 藏屍之地 ˌts'ong ˌshí ˌchí tí². Tsáng shí chí tí.

Charnel-house, a depository for the bones of the dead, 骨堂 kwat₅ ˌt'ong. Kuh t'áng, 死人骨窖 'sz ˌyan kwat₅ káu'. Sz jin kuh kiáu.

Charnon, the ferryman of hell, 地獄之津子 tí² yuk₂ ˌchí ˌtsun 'tsz. Tí yoh chí tsin tsz.

Charpie, lint for dressing a wound, 舊布線 kau² pò' sín'. Kiú pú sien, 幼布線 yau' pò' sín'. Yú pú sien.

Charred, reduced to coal, 燒過炭 ˏshiú kwo' t'án'. Sháu kwo t'án; deprived of volatile matter, 燋過 tsiú' kwo'. Tsiáu kwo; blackened by fire, 焦過 ˏtsiú kwo'. Tsiáu kwo.

Charring, reducing to coal, 燒炭 ˏshiú t'án'. Sháu t'án; depriving of volatile matter, 燋木 tsiú' mukₓ. Tsiáu muh; blackening by fire, 焦 ˏtsiú.

Charry, pertaining to charcoal, 木炭嘅 mukₓ t'án' ké', 火炭嘅 'fo t'án' ké'.

Chart, a hydrographical or marine map, 海圖 'hoi ˏt'ò. Hái t'ú, 海傍圖 'hoi ˏp'ong ˏt'ò. Hái p'áng t'ú, 四海圖 sz' 'hoi ˏt'ò. Sz hái t'ú.

Chartaceous, resembling paper, 像似紙 tséung² 'ts'z 'chí. Siáng sz chí, 紙嗰樣 'chí 'kòm yéung². Chí kán yáng, 類乎紙 lui² ˏú 'chí. Lui hú chí.

Charte, the constitution of the French monarchy, established at the restoration of Louis XVIII, in 1814, 大法國律例 tái² Fátₓ kwokₓ lutₓ lai². Tá Fáh kwoh liuh lí, 大法國政 tái² Fátₓ kwokₓ ching'. Tá Fáh kwoh ching.

Charter, a written instrument given as evidence of a grant, contract &c, 批 ˏp'ai. P'í, 契 k'ai'. K'í, 執照 chapₓ chiú'. Chih cháu, 合同 hòpₓ ˏt'ung. Hoh t'ung, 證書 ching' ˏshü. Ching shú, 憑書 ˏp'ang ˏshü. P'ang shú, 印票 yan' p'iú'. Yin p'iáu; an instrument of a grant conferring powers, right &c, 恩詔 ˏyan chiú'. Ngan cháu, 勅書 ch'ikₓ ˏshü. Ch'ih shú, 敕書 ch'ikₓ ˏshü. Ch'ih shú, 御照 ü² chiú'. Yú cháu, 御票 ü² p'iú'. Yú p'iáu, 權書 ˏk'ün ˏshü. K'iuen shú; a ship's charter, 租船批 ˏtsò ˏshün ˏp'ai. Tsú ch'uen p'í; exemption, 括免書 kútₓ 'mín ˏshü. Kwoh mien shú.

Charter, to, as a ship, 租船 ˏtsò ˏshün. Tsú ch'uen, 批船 ˏp'ai ˏshün. P'í ch'uen, 僱船 kú' ˏshün. Kú ch'uen; to establish by charter, 下敕書 'há ch'ikₓ ˏshü. Hiá ch'ih shú; ditto as the charter of ships &c., 立批 lapₓ ˏp'ai. Lih p'í, 打合同 'tá hòpₓ ˏt'ung. Tá hoh t'ung.

Charter-land, see Freehold.

Charter-party, an agreement respecting the hire of a vessel, and the freight, 租船批 ˏtsò ˏshün ˏp'ai. Tsú ch'uen p'í, 合同 hòpₓ ˏt'ung. Hoh t'ung, 批約 ˏp'ai yéukₓ. P'í yoh, 符合 ˏfú hòpₓ. Fú hoh, 判書 p'ún' ˏshü. Pw'án shú.

Chartered, invested with privileges by charter, 領過恩詔 'leng kwo' ˏyan chiú'. Ling kwo ngan cháu, 受過敕書 shau² kwo' ch'ikₓ ˏshü. Shau kwo ch'ih shú; granted by charter, 給過恩詔 k'apₓ kwo' ˏyan chiú'. Kih kwo ngan cháu, 下過恩詔 'há kwo' ˏyan chiú'. Hiá kwo ngan cháu; hired, as a ship, 租過 ˏtsò kwo'. Tsú kwo, 立過租批 lapₓ kwo' ˏtsò ˏp'ai. Lih kwo tsú p'í.

Chartering, hiring or letting by charter, 立租批 lapₓ ˏtsò ˏp'ai. Lih tsú p'í; giving a charter, 下恩詔 'há ˏyan chiú'. Hiá ngan cháu.

Chartism, in England, the principles of a reform party, 民政之理 ˏman ching' ˏchí 'lí. Min ching chí lí.

Chartist, one infected with chartism, or radical principles, 從民政者 ˏts'ung ˏman ching' 'ché. Ts'ung min ching ché.

Chartless, without a chart, 未有海圖者 mí² 'yau 'hoi ˏt'ò 'ché. Wí yú hái t'ú ché; of which no chart has been made, 未繪圖之地 mí² 'fúi ˏt'ò ˏchí tí². Wí hwui t'ú chí tí.

Chartulary, an officer in the ancient Latin Church, who had the care of charters and other papers of a public nature, 典簿 'tín pò². Tien pú.

Chary, careful, 謹慎 'kan shan². Kin shin; frugal, 慳儉 ˏhán kím². K'ien kien.

Chasable, that may be chased, 可獵 'ho lípₓ. K'o lieh.

Chase, to, as an enemy, 趕 'kon. Kán, 追 ˏchui. Chui, 追趕 ˏchui 'kon. Chui kán, 趕逐 'kon chukₓ. Kán chuh; to chase and catch, 追獲 ˏchui wokₓ. Chui hwoh; to chase after, 趕上去 'kon 'shéung hü'. Kán sháng k'ü, 趕住尾 'kon chü² 'mí. Kán chú wí; to chase away, 趕走 'kon 'tsau. Kán tsau; to chase away the birds, 趕雀 'kon tséukₓ. Kán tsioh; to chase a ship, 追船 ˏchui ˏshün. Chui ch'uen; to chase an enemy, 追敵 ˏchui tikₓ. Chui tih, 趕敵 'kon tikₓ. Kán tih; to chase and disperse, 趕散 'kon sán'. Kán sán, 打散 'tá sán'. Tá sán; to chase a deer, 趕鹿 'kon lukₓ. Kán luh, 趕黃麞 'kon ˏwong ˏkeng. Kán hwáng king; to chase metals, see Emboss.

Chase, a vehement pursuit, 追趕者 ˏchui 'kon 'ché. Chui kán ché, 趕者 'kon 'ché. Kán ché, 追者 ˏchui 'ché. Chui ché; running and driving after, as game in hunting, 獵者 lípₓ 'ché. Lieh ché, 獵獸 lípₓ shau². Lieh shau, 趕獸 'kon shau². Kán shau, 打獵者 'tá lípₓ 'ché. Tá lieh ché, 畋獵者 ˏt'ín lípₓ 'ché. T'ien lieh ché, 打圍者 'tá ˏwai 'ché. Tá wei ché; that which is taken by chase, 追獲者 ˏchui wokₓ 'ché. Chui hwoh ché, 以趕所得者 'í 'kon 'sho takₓ 'ché. Í kán so teh ché; an open ground or place of retreat for deer or other wild animals, 獵場 lípₓ ˏch'éung. Lieh ch'áng; a printer's chase, 埋板架 ˏmái 'pán ká'. Mái pán kiá; a wide groove, 渠 ˏk'ü. K'ü, 坑 ˏhang. Kang; chase of a gun, 炮前身 p'áu' ˏts'ín ˏshan. P'áu ts'ien shin; chase-guns, 追敵炮 ˏchui tikₓ p'áu'. Chui tih p'áu, 船頭或尾之炮 ˏshün ˏt'au wákₓ 'mí ˏchí p'áu'. Ch'uen t'au hwoh wí chí p'áu.

Chased, pursued, 追過 ˏchui kwo'. Chui kwo, 趕過 'kon kwo'. Kán kwo, 獵過 lípₓ kwo'; driven, 追走過 ˏchui 'tsau kwo'. Chui tsau kwo.

Chaser, a hunter, 獵人 lípₓ ˏyan. Lieh jin; a pursuer, 追趕者 ˏchui 'kon 'ché. Chui kán ché; a gun at the head or stern of a vessel, 船頭或尾之炮 ˏshün ˏt'au wákₓ 'mí ˏchí p'áu'. Ch'uen t'au hwoh wí chí p'áu.

Chasing, pursuing, 追 ˏchui, 趕 'kon. Kán, 追趕 ˏchui 'kon. Chui kán; hunting, 獵 lípₓ. Lieh; chasing of metals, see Embossing.

Chasing, the art of embossing on metals, 鑲金者 ˏséung ˏkam ʿché. Siáng kin ché; embossed work, 鑲工 ˏséung ˏkung. Siáng kung.

Chasm, a cleft, 深罅 ˏsham lá'. Shin hiá, 深坑 ˏsham ˏhang. Shin kang, 陷坑 hám² ˏhang. Hien kang, 孔隙 ʿhung kwik˪. K'ung kih, 陷口 hám² ʿhau. Hien k'au, 山坑 ˏshán ˏhang. Shán kang.

Chasmed 深罅嘅 ˏsham lá' ké', 深坑的 ˏsham ˏhang tik˪. Shin kang tih.

Chasseur, one of a body of cavalry trained for rapid movements, 鋒馬 ˏfung ʿmá. Fung má.

Chaste, pure from all unlawful connection of sexes, 貞節 ˏching tsít˪. Ching tsieh, 冰貞 ˏping ˏching. Ping ching, 貞潔 ˏching kít˪. Ching kieh, 貞烈 ˏching lít₂. Ching lieh, 媞 tsuk˪. Tsuh, 豎 shü². Shú; free from obscenity, 清正的 ˏts'ing ching' tik˪. Ts'ing ching tih, 清正嘅 ˏts'ing ching' ké'; a chaste female, 節女 tsít˪ ʿnü. Tsieh nü, 烈女 lít₂ ʿnü. Lieh nü, 貞節之女 ˏching tsít˪ ˏchí ʿnü. Ching tsieh chí nü, 烈婦 lít₂ ʿfú. Lieh fú, 靜女 tsing² ʿnü. Tsing nü, 婧 tsing². Tsing, 嬰 yap˪. Hih, 嫦 ngon². Ngán; a chaste widow, who refuses to marry again, 守節之婦 ʿshau tsít˪ ˏchí ʿfú. Shau tsieh chí fú, 節婦 tsít˪ ʿfú. Tsieh fú, 貞節之婦 ˏching tsít˪ ˏchí ʿfú. Ching tsieh chí fú; chaste and quiet, 貞靜 ˏching tsing². Ching tsing; a chaste style, 蘊藉之辭 wan' tsik₂ ˏchí ˏts'z. Yun tsih chí ts'z; pure, 清潔 ˏts'ing kít˪. Ts'ing kieh.

Chaste-eyed, having modest eyes, 清眼 ˏts'ing ʿngán. Ts'ing yen.

Chastely, in a chaste manner, 貞然 ˏching ˏín. Ching jen; chastely dressed, 守禮之衣 ʿshau ʿlai ˏchí ˏí. Shau lí chí í; chastely written, 寫得好蘊藉 ʿsé tak˪ ʿhò wan' tsik₂. Sié teh háu yun tsih, 寫得有味 ʿsé tak˪ ʿyau mí². Sié teh yú wí, 寫得清醒 ʿsé tak˪ ˏts'ing ʿseng. Sié teh ts'ing sing.

Chasten, to correct by punishment, 打責 ʿtá chák˪. Tá tseh, 處治 ʿch'ü chí². Ch'ú chí, 譴謫 ʿhín chák˪. K'ien tseh, 警責 ʿking chák˪. King tseh, 責罰 chák fát₂. Tseh fáh.

Chastened, corrected or punished, 打責過 ʿtá chák˪ kwo'. Tá tseh kwo, 譴謫過 ʿhín chák˪ kwo'. K'ien tseh kwo, 責罰過 chák˪ fát₂ kwo'. Tseh fáh kwo.

Chastener, one who punishes for the purpose of correction, 責罰者 chák˪ fát₂ ʿché. Tseh fáh ché, 譴謫者 ʿhín chák˪ ʿché. K'ien tseh ché.

Chasteness, chastity, 貞節者 ˏching tsít˪ ʿché. Ching tsieh ché, 貞潔者 ˏching kít˪ ʿché. Ching kieh ché.

Chastening, afflicting for correction, 責罰 chák˪ fát₂. Tseh fáh, 打責 ʿtá chák˪. Tá tseh, 譴謫 ʿhín chák˪. K'ien tseh.

Chastisable, deserving of chastisement, 應受責的 ˏying shau² chák˪ tik˪. Ying shau tseh tih, 本應受責 ʿpún ˏying shau² chák˪. Pun ying shau tseh.

Chastise, to correct by punishment, 責罰 chák˪ fát₂ Tseh fáh, 責打 chák˪ ʿtá. Tseh tá, 謫罰 chák˪ fát₂. Tseh fáh, 警責 ʿking chák˪. King tseh, 譴謫 ʿhín chák˪. K'ien tseh, 鞭謫 ˏpín chák˪. Pien tseh, 儆戒 ʿking kái'. King kiái, 督責 tuk˪ chák˪. Tuh tseh, 責比 chák˪ pí². Tseh pí.

Chastised, punished, 責罰過 chák˪ fát₂ kwo'. Tseh fáh kwo, 打責過 ʿtá chák˪ kwo'. Tá tseh kwo; corrected, 譴謫過 ʿhín chák˪ kwo'. K'ien tseh kwo.

Chastisement, pain inflicted for punishment and correction, 打責者 ʿtá chák˪ ʿché. Tá tseh ché, 譴謫 ʿhín chák˪. K'ien tseh, 打教 ʿtá káu'. Tá kiáu, 儆責 ʿking chák˪. King tseh, 刑罰 ˏying fát₂. Hing fáh, 鞭打者 ˏpín ʿtá ʿché. Pien tá ché; death would not be a sufficient chastisement for your crime, 死有餘辜 ʿsz ʿyau ˏü ˏkú. Sz yú yú kú, 死有餘責 ʿsz ʿyau ˏü chák˪. Sz yú yú tseh.

Chastiser, one who chastises, 責罰者 chák˪ fát₂ ʿché. Tseh fáh ché; a corrector, 譴謫者 ʿhín chák˪ ʿché. K'ien tseh ché.

Chastising, punishing for correction, 責罰 chák˪ fát₂. Tseh fáh, 譴謫 ʿhín chák˪. K'ien tseh.

Chastity, freedom from all unlawful connection of sexes, 貞節 ˏching tsít˪. Ching tsieh, 貞節者 ˏching tsít˪ ʿché. Ching tsieh ché, 虔貞者 ˏk'in ˏching ʿché. K'ien ching ché, 清正者 ˏts'ing ching' ʿché. Ts'ing ching ché, 貞潔者 ˏching kít˪ ʿché. Ching kieh ché; freedom from obscenity, 清潔者 ˏts'ing kít˪ ʿché. Ts'ing kieh ché; a widow's chastity, 守節者 ʿshau tsít˪ ʿché. Shau tsieh ché.

Chasuble, an outward vestment worn by a Rom. Cath. priest when saying mass, 十字蓉 shap₂ tsz² táp˪. Shih tsz táh, 神父十字蓉 ˏshan fú² shap₂ tsz² táp˪. Shin fú shih tsz táh.

Chat, to talk in a familiar manner, 談論 ˏt'ám lun². T'án lun; to talk idly, 閒談 ˏhán ˏt'ám. Hien t'án, 講閒話 ʿkong ˏhán wá². Kiáng hien hwá; to chat and laugh, 談笑 ˏt'ám siú'. T'án siáu, 說笑 shüt˪ siú'. Shwoh siáu, 欸歎 ák˪ chák˪. Ngeh tseh.

Chat, free, familiar talk, 談論 ˏt'ám lun². T'án lun; idle talk, 閒談 ˏhán ˏt'ám. Hien t'án, 閒叙 ˏhán tsü². Hien tsü; let us have a chat together, 共你談談 kung² ʿní ˏt'ám ˏt'ám. Kung ní t'án t'án.

Chateau, a castle, 宮 ˏkung. Kung; a seat in the country, 離宮 ˏlí ˏkung. Lí kung.

Chatelet, a little castle, 宮仔 ˏkung ʿtsai.

Chatted, talked familiarly, 談論過 ˏt'ám lun² kwo'. T'án lun kwo, 講過閒話 ʿkong kwo' ˏhán wá². Kiáng kwo hien hwá.

Chattel, movable property, 家私什物 ˏká ˏsz shap₂ mat₂. Kiá sz shih wuh, 什器 shap₂ hí'. Shih k'í, 家伙 ˏká ʿfo. Kiá ho; the emperor's chattels, 御物 ü² mat₂. Yú wuh.

Chatter, to utter sounds rapidly and indistinctly, as a magpie or a monkey, 吱吱啁啁 ˏchí ˏchí ˏchau

,chau. Chí chí chau chau, 詁 ,chím. Chen, 囁嚅 níp, ,sü. Nieh jü, 嘈嗶 ,ts'ò ,sò. Ts'áu sáu, 多嘴 ,to 'tsui. To tsui, 話謫 ,chím ,nám. Chen nán; ditto like a swallow, 語 'ü. Yú, to chatter like children, 咿咿呀呀 ,í ,í ,ngá ,ngá. Í í yá yá, 喝唆 kwo' ,so. Kwo so; to chatter like birds, 嘲嘲聲 ,cháu ,cháu ,shing. Cháu cháu shing, 鳥唆 'niú ,so. Niáu so, 嘲哳 ,cháu chít, Cháu cheh, 啁哳 ,chau chít,. Chau cheh, 嘍唳 ,lau lui². Lau lui; to chatter with the teeth 牙齒打震 ,ngá 'ch'í 'tá chan'. Yá ch'í tá chin, 齲齒 ch'áp, náp,. Ch'áh náh; to chatter with cold, 唼唼聲 tsap, tsap, ,shing. Sih sih shing, 唼 tsap,. Sih; to jabber, 急口急舌 kap, 'hau kap, shít,. Kih k'au kih sheh, 嬝 'nái. Nái, 倠語 tsít, 'ü. Tsieh yú.

Chatter, the, 吱吱啁啁聲 ,chí ,chí ,chau ,chau ,shing. Chí chí chau chau shing.

Chatterbox, one that talks incessantly, 百舌嘅 pák, shít, ké', tan' 氣佬 tan' hí' 'lò, 多言者 ,to ,ín 'ché. To yen ché.

Chatterer, a prater, 噪人 ts'ò' ,yan. Ts'áu jin; an idle talker, 講浮話嘅 'kong ,fau wá² ké', 講虛話者 'kong ,hü wá² 'ché. Kiáng hü hwá ché; name of a bird, 百舌鳥 pák, shít, 'niú. Peh sheh niáu.

Chattering, uttering rapid, indistinct sounds, 吱吱啁啁 ,chí ,chí ,chau ,chau. Chí chí chau chau; talking idly, 講虛話 'kong ,hü wá². Kiáng hü hwá; chattering, as the teeth, 牙齒打震 ,ngá 'ch'í 'tá chan'. Yá ch'í tá chin; chattering with cold, 唼唼聲 tsap, tsap, ,shing. Sih sih shing.

Chatting, talking familiarly, 談論 ,t'ám lun². T'án lun, 閒談 ,hán ,t'ám. Hien t'án, 暢談 ch'éung' ,t'ám. Ch'áng t'án.

Chatwood, little sticks &c. for fuel, 柴碎 ,ch'ái sui'. Ch'ái sui.

Chauffer, a small furnace, 爐仔 ,lò 'tsai.

Cheap, bearing a low price in the market, 平 ,p'ing. P'ing, 賤價 tsín² ká'. Tsien kiá, 低價 ,tai ká'. Tí kiá, 便宜 ,p'ín ,í. P'ien í, 價錢相應 ká' ,ts'ín ,séung ,ying. Kiá ts'ien siáng ying; common, 賤嘅 tsín² ké', 下賤嘅 há² tsín² ké', 平平常常 ,p'ing ,p'ing ,shéung ,shéung. P'ing p'ing cháng cháng; very cheap, 好平 'hò ,p'ing. Háu p'ing, 爛平 lán² ,p'ing, 爛賤 lán² tsín², 甚賤 sham² tsín². Shin tsien, 甚有價 sham² chéuk, ká'. Shin choh kiá; it can be got cheap, 買得平 'mái tak, ,p'ing. Mái teh p'ing; yet cheaper, 越發平 üt, fát, ,p'ing. Yueh fáh p'ing.

Cheapen, to attempt to buy, 出價錢 ch'ut, ká' ,ts'ín. Ch'uh kiá ts'ien, 講價 'kong ká'. Kiáng kiá; to lessen value, 出少價錢 ch'ut, 'shiú ká' ,ts'ín. Ch'uch sháu kiá ts'ien, 出低價 ch'ut, ,tai ká'. Ch'uh tí kiá.

Cheapened, bargained for, 出過價錢 ch'ut, kwo' ká' ,ts'ín. Ch'uh kwo kiá ts'ien, 講過價 'kong kwo' ká'. Kiáng kwo kiá; beat down in price, 出過低價 ch'ut, kwo' ,tai ká'. Ch'uh kwo tí kiá.

Cheapener, one who bargains or cheapens, 講價者 'kong ká' 'ché. Kiáng kiá ché, 出價者 ch'ut, ká' 'ché. Ch'uh kiá ché.

Cheapening, chaffering, 出價者 ch'ut, ká' 'ché. Ch'uh kiá ché, 講價者 'kong ká' 'ché. Kiáng kiá ché; beating down the price of, 出低價 ch'ut, ,tai ká'. Ch'uh tí kiá.

Cheaply, at small price, 平然 ,p'ing ,ín. P'ing jen, 低價 ,tai ká'. Tí kiá.

Cheapness, lowness in price, 平價 ,p'ing ká'. P'ing kiá, 低價 ,tai ká'. Tí kiá, 賤價 tsín² ká'. Tsien kiá, 爛市 lán² 'shí. Lán shí.

Cheat, to deceive and defraud in a bargain, 欺騙 ,hí p'ín'. K'í p'ien, 哄騙 hung' p'ín'. Hung p'ien, 瞞騙 ,mún p'ín'. Mwán p'ien, 阨 ngák,, 阨騙 ngák, p'ín', 詭騙 'kwai p'ín'. Kwei p'ien, 撞騙 chong² p'ín'. Chwáng p'ien, 誆騙 ,hong p'ín'. Káng p'ien, 誑騙 kwong' p'ín'. Kwáng p'ien, 虧騙 ,fai p'ín'. Kw'ei p'ien, 譣 kòm'. Kán, 謊騙 shín' p'ín'. Shen p'ien, 欺騙 ,hí p'ín'. K'í p'ien, 欺瞞 ,hí ,mún. K'í mwán; to cheat one, 阨人 ngák, ,yan, 欺人 ,hí ,yan. K'í jin, 騙人 p'ín' ,yan. P'ien jin; you may cheat men, but you cannot cheat the gods, 阨得人唔阨得神 ngák, tak, ,yan ,m ngák, tak, ,shan; who wishes to cheat you? 誰欲騙你 ,shui yuk, p'ín' 'ní. Shwui yuh p'ien ní, 乜誰想騙你 mat, ,shui 'séung p'ín' 'ní.

Cheat, a fraud committed by deception, 哄騙之事 hung' p'ín' ,chí sz². Hung p'ien chí sz, 欺騙者 ,hí p'ín' 'ché. K'í p'ien ché, 阨騙者 ngák, p'ín' 'ché, 詭計之事 'kwai kai' ,chí sz². Kwei kí chí sz; a person who cheats, 詭騙嘅人 'kwai p'ín' ké' ,yan, 棍騙嘅人 kwan' p'ín' ké' ,yan, 拐子 'kwái 'tsz. Kwái tsz, 光棍 ,kwong kwan'. Kwáng kwan, 棍徒 kwan' ,t'ò. Kwan t'ú, 棍脚 kwan' kéuk,. Kwan kioh, 拐騙嘅人 'kwái p'ín' ké' ,yan.

Cheatableness, liability to be cheated, 可欺者 'ho ,hí 'ché. K'o k'í ché, 可騙者 'ho p'ín' 'ché. K'o p'ien ché.

Cheated, defrauded by deception, 欺過 ,hí kwo'. K'í kwo'. 阨過 ngák, kwo', 哄騙過 hung' p'ín' kwo'. Hung p'ien kwo, 瞞騙過 ,mún p'ín' kwo'. Mwán p'ien kwo; to be cheated, 被人阨 pí² ,yan ngák,, 受阨 shau² ngák,, 受騙 shau² p'ín'. Shau p'ien; cheated out of every thing, 被人哋阨嘅 pí² ,yan tí² ngák, sái', 被人阨倒 pí² ,yan ngák, 'tò.

Cheater, one who practices a fraud in commerce, 奸商 ,kán ,shéung. Kien sháng, 棍商 kwan' ,shéung. Kwan sháng, 阨人者 ngák, ,yan 'ché, 騙人者 p'ín' ,yan 'ché. P'ien jin ché.

Cheating, defrauding by deception, 欺騙 ,hí p'ín'. K'í p'ien, 阨人 ngák, ,yan, 哄騙 hung' p'ín'. Hung p'ien; a plan for cheating, 騙局 p'ín' kuk,. P'ien kiuh, 阨局 ngák, kuk,.

Check, to stop, 壓住 át, chü². Yáh chú, 遏住 át, chü². Ngoh chú, 禁壓 kam' át,. Kin yáh, 禁止

kam' 'chí. Kin chí, 壓抑 át, yik,. Yáh yih, 彈壓 ,t'án át,. T'án yáh, 管束 'kún ch'uk,. Kwán shuh, 約束 yéuk, ch'uk,. Yoh shuh; to hinder or repress, 阻遏 'cho át,. Tsú ngoh, 壓服 át, fuk,. Yáh fuh, 抑 yik,. Yih; to curb, as lusts, 遏 át,. Ngoh; to rebuke a superior, 諫 kán'. Kien, 諫諍 kán' chang'. Kien tsang; ditto an equal or inferior, 勸責 hün' chák,. K'iuen tseh; to check by comparing accounts, 對數 túi' shò'. Túi sú; to make a mark against names in going over a list, 點名 'tím ,meng. Tien ming, 點號頭 'tím hò² ,t'au. Tien háu t'au; to check a horse, 控馬 hung' 'má. K'ung má, 勒馬 lak, 'má. Leh má; to check a disease, 遏病 át, peng². Ngoh ping; to check perspiration, 止汗 'chí hon². Chí hán; remove your clothes and check perspiration, 去衣而汗睎 hü' ,í ,í hon² ,hí. K'ü í rh hán hí; to interfere, 担擱 ,tám kok,. Tán koh, 阻滯 'cho chai². Tsú chí.

Check, a stop, 遏止者 át, 'chí 'ché. Ngoh chí ché, 壓住者 át, chü² 'ché. Yáh chú ché, 遏絕者 át, tsüt, 'ché. Ngoh tsiueh ché; a hindrance, 阻滯者 'cho chai² 'ché. Tsú chí ché, 阻碍 'cho ngoi². Tsú ngái, 阻遏者 'cho át, 'ché. Tsú ngoh ché; a rebuff, 諫責 kán' chák,. Kien tseh, 責止 chák, 'chí. Tseh chí; control, 管束者 'kún ch'uk, 'ché. Kwán shuh ché, 彈壓 ,t'án át,. T'án yáh; a mark put against names in going over a list, 一點 yat, 'tím. Yih tien; a token given to rail-road passengers serving to identify them in claiming their luggage &c., 牌 ,p'ái. P'ái, 行李牌 ,hang 'lí ,p'ái. Hang lí p'ái; the correspondent cipher of a banknote, 對字號 túi' tsz² hò². Túi tsz háu; a corresponding indenture, 對合同 túi' hòp, ,t'ung. Túi hoh t'ung; a corresponding mark in a Chinese deed, 掛角號 kwá' kok, hò². Kwá koh háu, 掛角印 kwá' kok, yan'. Kwá koh yin, 半角印 pún' kok, yan'. Pwán koh yin, 符記 ,fú kí'. Fú kí; a check or deed divided into two parts, one of which is kept by either party, 契券 k'ai' hün'. K'í k'iuen, 符 ,fú. Fú, 符合 ,fú hòp,. Fú hoh, 合同 hòp, ,t'ung. Hoh t'ung, 半書 pún' ,shü. Pwán shú, 剖符 'p'au ,fú. P'au fú, 書契 ,shü k'ai'. Shú k'í, 質劑 chat, ,tsai. Chih tsí, 符巴 ,fú ,pá. Fú pá, 住節 chü² tsít,. Chú tsieh, 符節 ,fú tsít,. Fú tsieh, 支券 ,chí hün'. Chí k'iuen, 分契 ,fan k'ai' Fan k'í, 劑 chat,. Chih, 筋 pít,. Pieh, 訓 pít,. Pieh; a money order, 會單 úi² ,tán. Hwui tán, 匯單 úi² ,tán. Hwui tán, 銀單 ,ngan ,tán. Yin tán; checks, 棋盤布 ,k'í ,p'ún pò'. K'í pw'án pú.

Check-book, a book containing blank checks upon a bank, 銀單部 ,ngan ,tán pò². Yin tán pú.

Checked, stopped, 壓住過 át, chü² kwo'. Yáh chú kwo, 彈壓過 ,t'án át, kwo'. T'án yáh kwo; restrained, 管束過 'kún ch'uk, kwo'. Kwán shuh kwo; curbed, 遏過 át, kwo'. Ngoh kwo; reprimanded, 責止過 chák, 'chí kwo'. Tseh chí kwo.

Checker, to variegate with crosslines, 間格 kán' kák,. Kien keh, 間色 kán' shik,. Kieh sih; to form into little squares, like a chess-board, 間棋盤格 kán' ,k'í ,p'ún kák,. Kien k'í pw'án keh; to diversify with alternate colors, 間色 kán' shik,. Kien sih, 兼色 ,kím shik,. Kien sih.

Checker, one who checks or restrains, 壓住者 át, chü² 'ché. Yáh chú chá, 阻遏者 'cho át, 'ché. Tsú ngoh ché; a rebuker, 責止者 chák, 'chí 'ché. Tseh chí ché; a chess-board, 棋盤 ,k'í ,p'ún. K'í pw'án.

Checker, } work varied alternately as to its
Checker-work, } colors or materials, 間色工 kán' shik, ,kung. Kien sih kung, 間格工 kán' kák, ,kung. Kien keh kung.

Checkered, diversified, 間色的 kán' shik, tik,. Kien sih tih, 間格色的 kán' kák, shik, tik,. Kien keh sih tih, 駁色的 pok, shik, tik,. Poh sih tih; a checkered horse, 騏 ,k'í. K'í.

Checkers, a common game on a checkered board, 棋局 ,k'í kuk,. K'í kiuh.

Checking, stopping, 遏住 át, chü². Ngoh chú, 壓住 át, chü². Yáh chú; restraining, 阻遏 'cho át,. Tsú ngoh; controlling, 管束 'kún ch'uk,. Kwán shuh; rebuking, 責止 chák, 'chí. Tseh chí.

Checkless, that cannot be checked, 不可壓的 pat, 'ho át, tik,. Puh k'o yáh tih, 壓不得喊 át, pat, tak, ké', 壓唔住 át, ,m chü², 不能壓的 pat, ,nang át, tik,. Puh nang yáh tih; that cannot be restrained, 阻唔住 'cho ,m chü², 阻遏不得 'cho át, pat, tak,. Tsú ngoh puh teh, 壓服不得 át, fuk, pat, tak,. Yáh fuh puh teh.

Checkmate 衝君 ,ch'ung ,kwan. Ch'ung kiun.

Checkmate, to arrest, 阻遏 'cho át,. Tsú ngoh; to defeat, 打贏 'tá ,yeng. Tá ying.

Checkmated 輸 ,shü. Shú.

Checkmating 贏局棋 ,yeng kuk, ,k'í. Ying kiuh k'í.

Checks, a kind of checkered cloth, as gingham, &c., 棋盤布 ,k'í ,p'ún pò'. K'í pw'án pú.

Checky, in heraldry, a border, that has more than two rows of checkers, 間格邊印號 kán' kák, ,pín yan' hò². Kien keh pien yin háu, 棋盤邊印號 ,k'í ,p'ún ,pín yan' hò². K'í pw'án pien yin háu.

Cheek, the side of the face, 腮 ,soi. Sái, 腮頰 ,soi káp,. Sái kiáh, 顋 ,soi. Sái, 臉 'lím. Lien, 腮子 ,soi 'tsz. Sái tsz, 頷玉 ,hòm yuk,. Hán yuh, 頷 'hòm. Hán, 靨輔 ím' fú². Yen fú, 輔 fú². Fú, 頤 ,kí. Kí, 頷頰 'hòm ,ch'á. Hán ch'á; the hollow of the cheeks, 頤 ,í. Í; rosy cheeks, 紅杏臉 ,hung hang² 'lím. Hung hang lien, 桃花臉 ,t'ò ,fá 'lím. T'áu hwá lien; the right cheek, 右臉 yau² 'lím. Yú lien; cheek by jowl, 親切者 ,ts'an ts'ít, 'ché. Ts'in ts'ieh ché; the cheeks of a printer's press, 印機夾 yan' ,kí káp,. Yin kí kiáh; the cheeks of a cart, 輔 fú². Fú; the cheeks of a gun-carriage, 炮架腮 p'áu' ká' ,soi.

P'áu kiá sái; to swell out the cheeks in anger, 鼓起腮 kuk, 'hí ,p'áu ,soi.

Cheek-bone 顴 ,k'ün. K'iuen, 顴骨 ,k'ün kwat,. K'iuen kuh, 顴骨 ,soi kwat,. Sái kuh, 頦 ,kw'ai. Kw'ei; high cheek-bones, 兩顴高 'léung ,k'ün ,kò. Liáng k'iuen káu, 兩顴高聳 'léung ,k'ün ,kò 'sung. Liáng k'iuen káu sung.

Cheek-tooth, the hinder tooth or tusk, 大牙 tái² ,ngá. Tá yá, 大齒 tái² 'ch'í. Tá ch'í.

Cheeked, brought near the cheek, 近臉的 kan² 'lím tik,. Kin lien tih.

Cheep, to chirp, as a small bird, 吱吱聲 ,chí ,chí ,shing. Chí chí shing.

Cheer, to salute with shouts of joy, 喝彩 hot, 'ts'oi. Hoh ts'ái; ditto with clapping of the hands, 拍掌 p'ák, 'chéung. Peh cháng, 鼓掌 'kú 'chéung. Kú cháng, 抵掌 'tai 'chéung. Tí cháng; to infuse life, to animate, 鼓舞 'kú 'mò. Kú wú, 喝起 hot, 'hí. Hoh k'í; to encourge, 勉勵 'mín lai². Mien lí, 鼓勵 'kú lai². Kú lí; to comfort, 安慰 ,on wai'. Ngán wei, 撫慰 'fú wai'. Fú wei, 開解 ,hoi 'kái. K'ái kiái; to gladden, 令人歡悅 ling² ,yan ,fún üt,. Ling jin hwán yueh, 悅人 üt, ,yan. Yueh jin; cheer up! 你可安樂 'ní 'ho ,on lok,. Ní k'o ngán loh, 你可樂心 'ní 'ho lok, ,sam. Ní k'o loh sin, 你要歡心 'ní iú' ,fún ,sam. Ní yáu hwán sin, 你要放開心腸 'ní iú' fong' ,hoi ,sam ,ch'éung. Ní yáu fáng k'ái sin ch'áng.

Cheer, to grow cheerful, 漸入樂境 tsím² yap, lok, 'king. Tsien jih loh king.

Cheer, a shout of joy, 喝彩聲 hot, 'ts'oi ,shing. Hoh ts'ái shing, 喝彩者 hot, 'ts'oi 'ché. Hoh ts'ái ché; clapping of hands or other expressions of applause, 鼓掌者 'kú 'chéung 'ché. Kú cháng ché, 拍掌者 p'ák, 'chéung 'ché. Peh cháng ché; a state of gladness or joy, 歡喜 ,fún 'hí. Hwán hí, 樂心 lok, ,sam. Loh sin, 好歡暢 'hò ,fún ch'éung'. Háu hwán ch'áng; entertainment, 酒席 'tsau tsik,. Tsiú tsih, 擺酒者 'pái 'tsau 'ché. Pái tsiú ché, 宴 ín'. Yen, 席面 tsik, mín². Tsih mien, 席上品物 tsik, shéung² 'pan mat,. Tsih sháng pin wuh, 烹調菜肉 ,p'ang ,t'iú ts'oi' yuk,. P'ang t'iáu ts'ái juh; mirth, 快意 fái' í'. Kw'ái í, 快志 fái' chí'. Kw'ái chí; courage, 胆氣 'tám hí'. Tán k'í, 胆色 'tám shik,. Tán sih; be of good cheer, 可安心 'ho ,on ,sam. K'o ngán sin, 可放胆 'ho fong' 'tám. K'o fáng tán, 唔好失心 ,m 'hò shat, ,sam, 且放心 'ch'é fong' ,sam. Ts'ié fáng sin.

Cheered, shouted, 喝彩過 hot, 'ts'oi kwo'. Hoh ts'ái kwo; animated, 鼓舞過 'kú 'mò kwo'. Kú wú kwo; comforted, 安慰過 ,on wai' kwo'. Ngán wei kwo, 撫慰過 'fú wai' kwo'. Fú wei kwo.

Cheerer, one who cheers, 喝彩者 hot, 'ts'oi 'ché. Hoh ts'ái ché, 鼓舞者 'kú 'mò 'ché. Kú wú ché, 撫慰者 'fú wai' 'ché. Fú wei ché.

Cheerful, lively, joyful, 快活 fái' út,. Kw'ái hwoh, 得意 tak, í'. Teh í, 舒暢 ,shü ch'éung'. Shú ch'áng, 快暢 fái' ch'éung'. Kw'ái ch'áng, 爽快 'shong fái'. Shwáng kw'ái, 爽趣 'shong ts'ü'. Shwáng ts'ü, 爽蘇 'shong ,sú. Shwáng sú, 精爽 ,tsing 'shong. Tsing shwáng, 快樂 fái' lok,. Kw'ái loh, 暢樂 ch'éung' lok,. Ch'áng loh, 豪興 ,hò hing'. Háu hing, 欣然 ,yan ,ín. Yin jen, 快意 fái' í'. Kw'ái í, 快心 fái' ,sam. Kw'ái sin, 活潑 út, p'út,. Hwoh p'oh, 抗爽 k'ong' 'shong. K'áng shwáng, 施施 ,shí ,shí. Shí shí, 憭 ,liú. Liáu, 恔 'káu. Kiáu, 娛 üt,. Yueh, 噲噲 ,fái ,fái, 憤 f'. Rh, 愷 hat,. Hiáh, 愛 ts'ò'. Ts'áu, 訃 ,ch'ung. Ch'ung, 愃 ,sün. Siuen, 攸 ,yau. Yú; a cheerful temperament, 悅性 üt, sing'. Yueh sing, 快心的 fái' ,sam tik,. Kw'ái sin tih, 暢志 ch'éung' chí'. Ch'áng chí; a cheerful countenance, 歡容 ,fún ,yung. Hwán yung, 喜色 'hí shik,. Hí sih, 歡顏 ,fún ,ngán. Hwán yen, 雝 ,yung. Yung; a cheerful mind, 心輸服 ,sam ,shü fuk,. Sin shú fuh, 甘心 ,kòm ,sam. Kán sin, 甘 ,kòm. Kán, 甘願 ,kòm ün². Kán yuen; cheerful with wine, 酣 ,hòm. Hán.

Cheerfully, in a cheerful manner, 欣然 ,yan ,ín. Yin jen, 悠然 ,yau ,ín. Yú jen, 喜然 'hí ,ín. Hí jen, 歡然 ,fún ,ín. Hwán jen; with willingness, 甘心 ,kòm ,sam. Kán sin, 樂心 lok, ,sam. Loh sin; he cheerfully consented, 甘心願 ,kòm ,sam ün². Kán sin yuen; to look cheerfully, 歡容 ,fún ,yung. Hwán yung; he cheerfully did it, 情甘去做 ,ts'ing ,kòm hü' tsò². Ts'ing kán k'ü tso.

Cheerfulness, life, 快活者 fái' út, 'ché. Kw'ái hwoh ché, 恔性 'káu sing'. Kiáu sing; good spirit, 爽快 'shong fái'. Shwáng kw'ái.

Cheerily, with cheerfulness, 樂心 lok, ,sam. Loh sin, 歡然 ,fún ,ín. Hwán jen,

Cheeriness, see Cheerfulness.

Cheering, giving joy or gladness, 令人歡喜 ling² ,yan ,fún 'hí. Ling jin hwán hí, 喜悅的 'hí üt, tik,. Hí yueh tih; encouraging, 鼓舞 'kú 'mò. Kú wú; it is very cheering to hear it, 聽見無不喜 ,t'eng kín' ,mò pat, 'hí. T'ing kien wú puh hí, 聽見歡心 ,t'eng kín' ,fún ,sam. T'ing kien hwán sin.

Cheerless, without joy or comfort, 無安樂 ,mò ,on lok,. Wú ngán loh; gloomy, 煩悶 ,fán mún². Fán mwán; a cheerless home, 不安之所 pát, ,on ,chí 'sho. Puh ngán chí so, 唔安樂嘅屋 ,m ,on lok, ké' uk,.

Cheerlessness, destitution of comfort or enjoyment, 無安樂者 ,mò ,on lok, 'ché. Wú ngán loh ché.

Cheerly, gay, 快活 fái' út,. Kw'ái hwoh.

Cheerly, cheerfully, 欣然 ,yan ,ín. Yin jen, 喜然 'hí ,ín. Hí jen; heartily, 甘心 ,kòm ,sam. Kán sin.

Cheerup, } to make cheerful, 使快活 'sz fái' út,.
Chirrup, } Shí kwái hwoh, 令歡喜 ling² ,fún 'hí. Ling hwán hí; briskly, 快捷 fái' tsit,. Kw'ái tsich.

Cheese, 牛奶餅 ,ngau 'nái 'peng, 牛乳餅 ,ngau

ʿü ʿpeng. Niú jú ping, 乳餅 ʿü ʿpeng. Jú ping, 乾酪 ˏkon lokˎ. Kán loh, 酪 lokˎ. Loh.

Cheese-cake, a cake made of soft curds, sugar and butter, 牛乳糕 ˏngau ʿü ˏkò. Niú jú káu.

Cheese-monger, one who deals in or sells cheese, 賣乳餅者 mái² ʿü ʿpeng ʿché. Mái jú ping ché.

Cheese-paring, the rind or paring of cheese, 牛乳餅皮 ˏngau ʿü ʿpeng ˏp'í. Niú jú ping p'í; the acts of a miserly person, 鄙吝慨行爲 ʿp'í lun² ké' ˏhang ˏwai.

Cheese-press, a press, or engine for pressing curd in the making of cheese, 牛乳餅榨 ˏngau ʿü ʿpeng chá'. Niú jú ping chá.

Cheese-rennet, ladies' bedstraw, 草名 ʿts'ò ˏmeng. Ts'áu ming.

Cheese-vat, the vat in which curds are confined for pressing, 牛乳餅桶 ˏngau ʿü ʿpeng ʿt'ung. Niú jú ping t'ung.

Cheesy, having the quality or taste of cheese, 牛乳餅的 ˏngau ʿü ʿpeng tikˎ. Niú jú ping tih; having the form of cheese, 牛乳餅噉樣 ˏngau ʿü ʿpeng ʿkòm yéung². Niú jú ping kán yáng.

Chef-d'œuvre, a master-piece or performance in arts, 頂好工 ʿteng ʿhò ˏkung. Ting háu kung, 上等工 shéung² ʿtang ˏkung. Sháng tang kung.

Chegre, chegoe, chigre, chigger, the pulex penetrans, 砂狗虱 ˏshá ʿkau shatˎ. Shá kau sih.

Cheiropter, Cheiroptera, 飛鼠類 ˏfí ʿshü lui². Fí shú lui.

Che-kiang 浙江省 Chítkong ʿsháng. Chehkiáng sang.

Che-koa, the Chinese porcelain clay, 磁膠 ˏts'z ˏkáu. Ts'z kiáu.

Chelidon 蠅名 ˏying ˏmeng. Ying ming.

Chelidonia 白屈草 pákˏ watˎ ʿts'ò. Peh k'iuh ts'áu.

Cheliferous, furnished with claws, as an animal, 爪獸 ʿcháu shau². Cháu shau, 爪類 ʿcháu lui². Cháu lui.

Cheliform, having the form of a claw, 爪噉形 ʿcháu ʿkòm ˏying. Cháu kán hing, 類乎爪的 lui² ˏú ʿcháu tikˎ. Lui hú cháu tih.

Chelonia, Chelonian, terms applied to animals of the tortoise kind, 龜類 ˏkwai lui². Kwei lui.

Chelonian, pertaining to animals of the tortoise kind, 龜類的 ˏkwai lui² tikˎ. Kwei lui tih.

Chemical, pertaining to chemistry, 煉法的 lín² fátˎ tikˎ. Lien fáh tih, 煉的 lín² tikˎ. Lien tih, 製煉的 chai' lín² tikˎ. Chí lien tih, 物質理的 matˎ chatˎ ʿlí tikˎ. Wuh chih lí tih.

Chemically, by chemical process or operation, 煉然 lín² ˏín. Lien jen, 以煉法 ʿí lín² fátˎ. Í lien fáh.

Chemise, a shirt, or under-garment worn by females, 內衫 noi² ˏshám. Nui sán, 裡衫 ʿlí ˏshám. Lí sán, 貼肉衫 t'íp, yukˎ ˏshám. T'ieh juh sán; a wall that lines the face of any work of earth, 坭炮臺牆 ˏnai p'áu' ˏt'oi ˏts'éung. Ní p'áu t'ái ts'iáng.

Chemist, a person versed in chemistry, 煉法者 lín² fátˎ ʿché. Lien fáh ʿché, 煉物者 lín² matˎ ʿché. Lien wuh ché, 煉法師 lín² fátˎ ˏsz. Lien fáh sz, 製煉法者 chai' lín² fátˎ ʿché. Chí lien fáh ché.

Chemisette, an under-garment worn over the chemise, 幼短白衫 yau' ʿtün pákˎ ˏshám. Yú twán peh sán.

Cheque, a money order, 銀單 ˏngan ˏtán. Yin tán, 匯單 úi² ˏtán. Hwui tán; see Check.

Cheriff, the prince of Mecca, 麥加主 Makká ʿchü. Mehkiá chú; a high priest among the Mohammedans, 回回教祭長 ˏÚi ˏúi káu' tsai' ʿchéung. Hwui hwui kiáu tsí cháng.

Cherish, to harbor or hold as dear, 懷 ˏwái. Hwái, 抱 ʿp'ò. P'áu, 藏於心中 ˏts'ong ˏü ˏsam ˏchung. Tsáng yú sin chung, 中心藏之 ˏchung ˏsam ˏts'ong ˏchí. Chung sin tsáng chí, 丟心嚟 ˏtiú ˏsam ˏlai, 貴之 kwai' ˏchí. Kwei chí, 珍之 ˏchan ˏchí. Chin chí, 寶之 ʿpò ˏchí. Páu chí, 慈愛 ˏts'z oi'. Ts'z ngái, 涵養 ˏhám ʿyéung. Hán yáng, 含蓄 ˏhòm ch'ukˎ. Hán ch'uh, 卵翼 ʿlun yikˎ. Lwán yih, 撫育 ʿfú yukˎ. Fú yuh, 撫字 ʿfú tsz². Fú tsz, 嫗育 ʿü yukˎ. Yú yuh; to give warmth to, 煖煦 ʿnün ü'. Nwán hü, 煦熱 ü' ítˎ. Hü jeh; to nurse or treat in a manner to encourage growth, 養 ʿyéung. Yáng, 善養 shín² ʿyéung. Shen yáng, 撫養 ʿfú ʿyéung. Fú yáng, 畜養 ch'ukˎ ʿyéung. Ch'uh yáng, 鞠育 kukˎ yukˎ. Kiuh yuh; to cherish hatred, 懷恨 ˏwái han². Hwái han, 挾恨 hípˎ han². Hieh han, 含恨 ˏhòm han². Hán han, 含怨 ˏhòm ün'. Hán yuen, 怨恨丟心嚟 ün' han² ˏtiú ˏsam ˏlai. Yuen han tiáu sin lái; to cherish dislike, 挾嫌 hípˎ ˏím. Hieh hien, 懷嫌 ˏwái ˏím. Hwái hien; to cherish resentment, 含寃 ˏhòm ˏün. Hán yuen, 啣寃 ˏhòm ˏün. Hán yuen, 懷仇 ˏwái ˏch'au. Hwái ch'au; to cherish with affection, 懷愛 ˏwái oi'. Hwái ngái, 慈愛 ˏts'z oi'. Ts'z ngái, 撫字 ʿfú tsz². Fú tsz, 撫慰 ʿfú wai'. Fú wei; to cherish tenderly, 柔懷 ˏyau ˏwái. Jau hwái; to cherish one's memory, 懷念人 ˏwái ním² ˏyan. Hwái nien jin, 懷憶 ˏwái yikˎ. Hwái yih; to cherish virtue, 懷德 ˏwái takˎ. Hwái teh, 畜德 ch'ukˎ takˎ. Ch'uh teh; to cherish in the heart, 懷於心 ˏwái ˏü ˏsam. Hwái yú sin, 存於心 ˏts'ün ˏü ˏsam. Ts'un yú sin.

Cherished, treated with tenderness, 懷過 ˏwái kwo'. Hwái kwo, 丟過心嚟 ˏtiú kwo' ˏsam ˏlai; warmed, 煖煦過 ʿnün ü' kwo'. Nwán hü kwo; comforted, 撫慰過 ʿfú wai' kwo'. Fú wei kwo; fostered, 懷養過 ˏwái ʿyéung kwo'. Hwái yáng kwo, 撫養過 ʿfú ʿyéung kwo'. Fú yáng kwo, 畜養過 ch'ukˎ ʿyéung kwo². Ch'uh yáng kwo.

Cherisher, one who cherishes, as hatred or love, 懷者 ˏwái ʿché. Hwái ché, 抱者 ʿp'ò ʿché. P'áu ché, 含者 ˏhòm ʿché. Hán ché, 撫字者 ʿfú tsz² ʿché. Fú tsz ché, 挾者 hípˎ ʿché. Hieh ché; ditto, one who encourages growth, 懷養者 ˏwái ʿyéung ʿché. Hwái yáng ché, 撫養者 ʿfú ʿyéung ʿché. Fú yáng ché.

Cherishing, fostering, as love or hatred, 懷 ˏwái. Hwái, 挾 híp˨. Hiáh, 含 ˏhòm. Hán; comforting, 撫慰 ˊfú wai˄. Fú wei; encouraging, 撫養 ˊfú ˊyéung. Fú yáng; cherishing with affection, 慈懷 ˏts'z ˏwái. Ts'z hwái, 慈愛 ˏts'z oi˄. Ts'z ngái.

Chermes, see Kermes.

Cheroot, a Manila cigar, 孖姑烟 ˏmá ˏkú ˏín. Má kú yen.

Cherry 櫻 ˏying. Ying, 櫻桃 ˏying ˏt'ò. Ying t'áu, 含桃 ˏhòm ˏt'ò. Hán t'áu; red cherry, 朱櫻 ˏchū ˏying. Chú ying; the yellow kind, 蠟櫻 láp˨ ˏying. Láh ying; the large, sweet kind, 崖蜜 ˏngái mat˨. Yái mih; the wild cherry, 野櫻 ˊyé ˏying. Yé ying, 山楂菓 ˏshán ˏchá ˊkwo. Shán chá ko.

Cherry, red, ruddy, 朱櫻嗰色 ˏchū ˏying ˊkòm shik˨. Chú ying kán sih.

Cherry-cheeked 桃花臉 ˏt'ò ˏfá ˊlím. T'áu hwá lien, 紅杏臉 ˏhung hang˄ ˊlím. Hung hang lien.

Cherry-pit, a child's play, in which cherry-stones are thrown into a hole, 櫻桃戲 ˏying ˏt'ò hí˄. Ying t'áu hí.

Cherry-tree 櫻樹 ˏying shü˄. Ying shú.

Chert, an impure variety of quartz, 墨晶 mak˨ ˏtsing. Meh tsing.

Cherub * 嗜嘛咪 ˏkí lò˄ ˏping. Kí lú ping, 天神 ˏt'ín ˏshan. T'ien shin, 天使 ˏt'ín sz˄. T'ien shí; a beautiful child, 美子 ˊmí ˊtsz. Mei tsz.

Cherubic } 嗜嘛咪的 ˏkí lò˄ ˏping tik˨. Kí lú
Cherubical } ping tih; angelic, 天使嘅 ˏt'ín sz˄ ké˄.

Cherubim, the Hebrew plural of cherub, 嗜嘛咪等 ˏkí lò˄ ˏping ˊtang. Kí lú ping tang.

Cherubin, see Cherubic.

Cherup, a corruption of chirrup or chirp, which see.

Chervil 菜名 ts'oi˄ ˏmeng. Ts'ái ming.

Cheslip 蟲名 ˏch'ung ˏmeng. Ch'ung ming.

Chess 碁 ˏk'í. K'í, 棋 ˏk'í. K'í; a game of chess, 一局棋 yat˨ kuk˨ ˏk'í. Yih kiuh k'í, 一盤棋 yat˨ ˏp'ún ˏk'í. Yih pw'án k'í, 枰 ˏp'ing. P'ing; a game of 360 men, 圍棋 ˏwai ˏk'í. Wei k'í; to play at chess, 捉棋 chuk˨ ˏk'í. Chuh k'í, 博奕 pok˨ yik˨. Poh yih, 彈棋 ˏt'án ˏk'í. T'án k'í, 敲棋 ˏháu ˏk'í. Kiáu k'í, 打馬 ˊtá ˊmá. Tá má, 六博 luk˨ pok˨. Luh poh, 對奕 túi˄ yik˨. Túi yih; a board set out with a game for gambling, 棋局 ˏk'í kuk˨. K'í kiuh; let us have a game of chess together, 同你捉一盤棋 ˏt'ung ˊní chuk˨ yat˨ ˏp'ún ˏk'í. T'ung ní chuh yih pw'án k'í; a book on chess, 棋譜 ˏk'í ˊp'ò. K'í p'ú.

Chess-board 棋盤 ˏk'í ˏp'ún. K'í pw'án, 枰 ˏp'ing. P'ing, 罫 kwá˄. Kwá.

Chess-man 棋子 ˏk'í ˊtsz. K'í tsz.

Chess-player 博奕者 pok˨ yik˨ ˊché. Poh yih ché. Poh yih ché, 捉棋嘅人 chuk˨ ˏk'í ké˄ ˏyan.

Chest 箱 ˏséung. Siáng, 櫃箱 ˊlung ˏséung. Lung siáng, 匣 háp˨. Hiáh, 櫃 kwái˄. Kwei, 匱 ˊkwai. Kwei, 匱 ˊkòm. Kán; an iron treasure chest, 鐵甲萬 t'ít˨ káp˨ mán˄. T'ieh kiáh wán, 鐵箱 t'ít˨ ˏséung. T'ieh siáng; a strong box, 夾萬 káp˨ mán˄. Kiáh wán; a chest of tea, 一箱茶 yat˨ ˏséung ˏch'á. Yih siáng ch'á; tea-chest, 一个茶箱 yat˨ ko˄ ˏch'á ˏséung. Yih ko ch'á siáng; a chest of drawers, 衣櫃 ˏí kwai˄. Í kwei; a sailor's chest, 水手箱 ˊshui ˊshau ˏséung. Shwui shau siáng; powder-chest, 火藥箱 ˊfo yéuk˨ ˏséung. Ho yoh siáng; a clothes' chest, 衣箱 ˏí ˏséung. Í siáng.

Chest, or thorax, 胸 ˏhung. Hiung, 膈 kák˨. Keh, 膈 hot˨. Hoh.

Chest-foundering, a disease in horses, such as stiffness &c., 馬梗病 ˊmá ˊkang peng˄. Má kang ping.

Chestnut 栗 lut˨. Lih, 風栗 ˏfung lut˨. Fung lih, 橡栗* tséung˄ lut˨. Siáng lih, 榛† ˏtsun. Tsin, 杼 ˊch'ü. Ch'ú, 栩 ˊhü. Hü; water chestnut, 馬蹄 ˊmá ˏt'ai. Má t'í, 芰 kí˄. Kí.

Chestnut, being of a chestnut (brown) color, 褐色 hot˨ shik˨. Hoh sih; a chestnut colored horse, 騮 ˏlau. Liú, 騜 ˏwong. Hwáng, 騝 kín˄. Kien.

Chestnut-tree 栗樹 lut˨ shü˄. Lih shú.

Chetah, a hunting leopard of India, 獵豹 líp˨ p'áu˄. Lieh p'áu.

Cheval de frise, cheveaux de frise, 行馬 ˏhang ˊmá. Hang má, 杈子 ˏch'á ˊtsz. Ch'á tsz, 橫釘架 ˏwáng ˏteng ká˄. Hung ting kiá.

Chevalier, a knight, 巴圖魯 ˏpá ˏt'ò ˊlò. Pá t'ú lú; a gallant young man, 英俊 ˏying tsun˄. Ying tsiun; a horseman, armed at all points, 勇將 ˊyung tséung˄. Yung tsiáng, 馬將 ˊmá tséung˄. Má tsiáng.

Cheven, a river fish 魚名 ˏü ˏmeng. Yú ming.

Cheveril, soft leather made of kid-skin, 山羊子皮 ˏshán ˏyéung ˊtsz ˏp'í. Shán yáng tsz p'í; a yielding disposition, 柔性 ˏyau sing˄. Jau sing.

Chevisance, achievement, 成大功 ˏshing tái˄ ˏkung. Ching tá kung; a making of contracts, 打合同 ˊtá hòp˨ ˏt'ung. Tá hoh t'ung; an unlawful agreement, 不法之約 pat˨ fát˨ ˏchí yéuk˨. Puh fáh chí yoh.

Chevron 人字桁 ˏyan tsz˄ ˏhang. Jin tsz hang; an ornament in the form of zigzag work, 粧之字花 ˏchong ˏchí tsz˄ ˏfá. Chwáng chí tsz hwá; a distinguished mark on the coat-sleeves of non-commissioned officers, 袖字號 tsau˄ tsz˄ hò˄. Siú tsz háu.

Chevrotain, the smallest of the antelope kind, 麞 (?) ˏchéung. Cháng.

Chew, to masticate, 嚼 tséuk˨. Tsioh, 噎 ít˨. Yeh, 咀 ˊts'ü. Ts'ü, 齟 ˊts'ü. Ts'ü, 噍 tsiú˄. Tsiáu, 咬嚼 ˊngau tséuk˨. Yáu tsioh, 哺 pò˄. Pú, 嚙 ˏkí. Kí; to chew fine, 噍爛 tsiú˄ lán˄. Tsiáu lán; to chew the cud, or ruminate, 齧 yik˨. Yih, 齒 ˏch'í. Ch'í, 齷 shai˄. Shí, 齒 ˏch'í. Ch'í, 嗣 ˏsz

* 天使類者.

* Appears to be a species of acorn. † Appears to be a small species of the chestnut, if not altogether a different fruit.

Sz, 呻 ím². Yen, 嗦 ʻím. Yen, 啖 tám². Tán, 嚼 k'ít. K'ieh; to ruminate in the thoughts, 咀嚼 ʻts'ü tséuk. Ts'ü tsioh; to chew revenge, 謀害 ˏmau hoi². Mau hái; to chew or ruminate upon a subject, 咬文嚼字 ʻngau ˏman tséuk tsz². Yáu wan tsioh tsz; chew it and you will taste its flavor, 咬破汁漿 ʻngau p'o' chap ˏtséung. Yáu p'o chih tsiáng, 咀嚼有味 ʻts'ü tséuk ʻyau mí². Ts'ü tsioh yú wí.

Chewed, ground by the teeth, 噍爛過 tsiú² lán² kwo'. Tsiáu lán kwo, 嚼爛過 tséuk lán² kwo'. Tsiok lán kwo; chewed, as the cud, 齝過 chiú² kwo'. Cháu kwo.

Chewing, masticating, 嚼 tséuk. Tsioh, 噍 tsiú². Tsiáu; ruminating, 齝 chiú². Cháu; the sound of the chewing, 嘖嘖聲 tsap tsap ˏshing, 齧 ˏchá. Chá, 齧 fút. Kw'oh, 齧 káp. Kiáh.

Chewed, a kind of pie, made with chopped substances, 殽麵龜 ˏngau mín² ˏkwai. Hiáu mien kwei.

Chibbal, chibbol, 葱頭仔 ˏts'ung ˏt'au ʻtsai, 胡葱 ˏú ˏts'ung. Hú ts'ung.

Chicane, trick, 扭計 ʻnau kai'. Niú kí, 詭計 ʻkwai kai'. Kwei kí, 奸猾者 ˏkán wát ʻché. Kien hwáh ché, 狡獪者 ʻkáu ʻkúi ʻché. Kiáu kwái ché, 奸狡者 ˏkán ʻkáu ʻché. Kien kiáu ché.

Chicane, to use shifts or artifices, 用詭計 yung² ʻkwai kai'. Yung kwei kí, 用奸計 yung² ˏkán kai'. Yung kien kí, 用詭詐 yung² ʻkwai chá'. Yung kwei chá.

Chicaner, one who uses shifts, turns, or undue artifices in litigation or disputes, 扭計者 ʻnau kai' ʻché. Niú kí ché, 計王 kai' ˏwong, 詭計者 ʻkwai kai' ʻché. Kwei kí ché, 譎詐嘅 kwat chá' ké'.

Chicanery, trick, 詭計 ʻkwai kai'. Kwei kí, 奸計 ˏkán kai'. Kien kí, 奸詐之事 ˏkán chá' ˏchí sz². Kien chá chí sz.

Chiccory, the cichorium intybus, 菜菓名 ts'oi' ʻkwo ˏmeng. Ts'ái ko ming.

Chiches, dwarf pease, 山藜豆 ˏshán ˏlai tau². Shán lí tau.

Chick, to sprout, 萌芽 ˏmang ˏngá. Mang yá.

Chick, } the young of the domestic hen, 鷄仔
Chicken, } ˏkai ʻtsai, 鷄雛 ˏkai ˏch'o. Kí ts'ú, 鷄連 ˏkai ˏlín. Kí lien, 鷄兒 ˏkai ˏí. Kí rh, 小鷄 ʻsiú ˏkai. Siáu kí, 雛 ˏü. Yú, 雛子 ˏts'au ʻtsz. Ts'iú tsz; the youug of fowls, 雛 ˏch'o. Ts'ú, 雛音 k'au' ˏyam. K'au yin; a person of tender years, 生鷄仔 ˏshang ˏkai ʻtsai. Sang kí tsí, 嫩鷄仔 nün² ˏkai ʻtsai, 嫩仔 nün² ʻtsai; a word of tenderness, 愛鷄仔 oi' ˏkai ʻtsai, 苞鷄仔 pò² ˏkai ʻtsai; rolled chicken, 紙袋鷄 ʻchí toi² ˏkai. Chí tái kí; a boned chicken, 褪骨鷄 t'an' kwat ˏkai.

Chicken-hearted 無胆 ˏmò ʻtám. Wú tán, 鷄咁多胆 ˏkai kòm' ˏto ʻtám. Kí kán to tán.

Chicken-pox, varicella, 水痘 ʻshui tau². Shwui tau.

Chickaree, the American red squirrel, 花旗紅鼠 Fák'í ˏhung ʻshü. Hwák'í hung shú.

Chickling 鷄仔 ˏkai ʻtsai.

Chick-pea 鷄豆 ˏkai tau². Kí tau.

Chick-weed 蘩蔞 ˏfán lò². Fán lú, 繁縷 ˏfán lü². Fán lü.

Chide (pret. chid; part. chid, chidden), to blame, 責罵 chák má². Tseh má, 警責 ʻking chák. King tseh, 訶叱 ˏho ch'ik. Ho ch'ih, 叱咤 ch'ik chák. Ch'ih tseh, 嗂 ʻpí. Pí, 謎 ʻpí. Pí, 嗶 pí². Pí; to chide one's son, 鬧其子 náu² ˏk'í ʻtsz. Náu k'í tsz, 責其子 chák ˏk'í ʻtsz. Tseh k'í tsz, 責罵其仔 chák má² ˏk'í ʻtsai; he chid their wanderings but reliev'd their pain, 其責厥過惟治厥痛 ˏk'í chák küt kwo' ˏwai chí' küt t'ung'. K'í tseh kiueh kwo wei chí kiueh t'ung.

Chide, to find fault with, 罪下人 tsúi² há² ˏyan. Tsúi hiá jin, 鬧下人 náu² há² ˏyan. Náu hiá jin; ditto with one's children, 責子女 chák ʻtsz ʻnü. Tseh tsz nü, 鬧女子 náu² ʻtsz ʻnü. Náu tsz nü.

Chider, one who chides, 責人嘅 chák ˏyan ké', 罵人嘅 má² ˏyan ké', 鬧人嘅 náu² ˏyan ké'.

Chiding 責罵 chák má². Tseh má, 鬧人 náu² ˏyan. Náu jin, 斥人 ch'ik ˏyan. Ch'ih jin.

Chidingly, in a scolding or reproving manner, 叱然 ch'ik ˏín. Ch'ih jen, 以責罵 ʻí chák má². Í tseh má.

Chief, highest in office or rank, 首 ʻshau. Shau, 魁 ˏfúi. Kwei, 元 ˏün. Yuen, 長 ʻchéung. Cháng, 太 t'ái'. T'ái, 目 muk. Muh, 主 ʻchü. Chú, 頂上 ʻteng shéung². Ting sháng, 頭一個 ˏt'au yat ko'. T'au yih ko, 頭目 ˏt'au muk. T'au muh, 頭子 ˏt'au ʻtsz. T'au tsz, 極品 kik ʻpan. Kih pin, 頭品 ˏt'au ʻpan. T'au pin; most eminent in any quality or action, 第一 tai² yat. Tí yih, 無匹 ˏmò p'at. Wú p'ih, 無雙 ˏmò ˏshéung. Wú shwáng; chief in influence, 極有體面嘅 kik ʻyau ʻt'ai mín² ké', 極有面子的 kik ʻyau mín² ʻtsz tik. Kih yú mien tsz tih; most valuable, 至貴的 chí' kwai' tik. Chí kwei tih, 至寶嘅 chí' ʻpò ké'; most important, 至緊要的 chí' ʻkan iú' tik. Chí kin yáu tih, 至重的 chí' chung' tik. Chí chung tih, 第一緊要 tai² yat ʻkan iú'. Tí yih kin yáu; most dear and familiar, 第一親嘅 tai² yat ˏts'an ké', 至愛嘅 chí' oi' ké'; the chief officers of the Six Boards, 六部尚書 luk pò² shéung² ˏshü. Luh pú sháng shú; chief officers of the Five Boards, 五部督郵 ʻng pò² tuk ˏyau. Wú pú tú yú; chief minister of state, 拜相 pái' séung'. Pái siáng, 首相 ʻshau séung'. Shau siáng, 平章事 ˏp'ing ˏchéung sz². P'ing cháng sz, 太宰 t'ái' ʻtsoi. T'ái tsái; chief censor, 太史 t'ái' ʻsz. T'ái shí; chief controller, 太尉 t'ái' ʻwai. T'ái wei; chief guardian, 太守 t'ái' ʻshau. T'ái shau, 太保 t'ái' ʻpò. T'ái páu; chief examiner, 主考 ʻchü ʻháu. Chú k'áu; chief director of the Imperial guards, 衛尉卿 wai² ʻwai ˏhing. Wei wei hing; general-in-chief or field-marshal, 元帥 ˏün shui'. Yuen shwái;

general-in-chief of an army, 大將軍 tái² ₍tséung ₍kwan. Tá tsiáng kiun, 經畧大將軍 ₍king léuk₂ tái² ₍tséung ₍kwan. King lioh tá tsiáng kiun; naval commander-in-chief, 水師提督 ʿshui ₍sz ₍t'ai tuk₂. Shwui sz t'í tuh; chief of an office, 正堂 ching' ₍t'ong. Ch'ing t'áng; chief Keeper of a treasury, 庫大使 fú' tái² sz'. K'ú tá shí; chief military secretary, 主管機宜文字 ʿchü ʿkún ₍kí ₍í ₍man tsz². Chú kwán kí í wan tsz; chief director of the commissariat, 督糧道 tuk₂ ₍léung tò². Tuh liáng táu; chief of the Han-lin graduates, 狀元 chong² ₍ün. Chwáng yuen; ditto of the Tsin sz, 會元 úi² ₍ün. Hwui yuen; of the A. M., 解元 kái' ₍ün. Kiái yuen; ditto of the A. B., 案元 on' ₍ün. Ngán yuen; a chief priest among the Tauists, 道錄司正一 tò² luk₂ ₍sz ching' yat₂. Táu luh sz ching yih; a chief priest among the Buddhists, 大和尚 tái² ₍wo shéung². Tá ho sháng; chief mate, 伙長 ʿfo ʿchéung. Hò cháng; the chief town of a state, 京城 ₍king ₍shing. King ching; ditto of a province, 省城 ʿsháng ₍shing. Sang ching; ditto of a prefecture, 府城 ʿfú ₍shing. Fú ching; ditto of a district, 縣城 ün² ₍shing. Hien ching; chief palace, 正宮 ching' ₍kung. Ching kung; a chief merchant*, 公司 ₍kung ₍sz. Kung sz; chief part, 大半 tái² pún'. Tá pwán; chief rule, 權柄 ₍k'ün ₍ping'. K'iuen ping.

Chief, a military commander, 大將軍 tái² ₍tséung ₍kwan. Tá tsiáng kiun, 兵頭 ₍ping ₍t'au. Ping t'au; the first or principal person, 首 ʿshau. Shau, 頭人 ₍t'au ₍yan. T'au jin, 主 ʿchü. Chú, 魁 ₍fúi. Kwei; the chief of devils, 鬼魁 ʿkwai ₍fúi. Kwei kwei; chief of savages, 夷目 ₍í muk₂. Í muh; chief of banditti, 頭目 ₍t'au muk₂. T'au muh, 賊首 ts'ák₂ ʿshau. Ts'ih shau; the chief of a clan, 族長 tsuk₂ ʿchéung. Tsuh cháng; the principal commander of a ship, 船主 ₍shün ʿchü. Ch'uen chú; I am the chief, or manager, 我當頭 ʿngo ₍tong ₍t'au. Wo táng t'au.

Chief, see Chiefly.

Chief-justice 按察司 on' ch'át₂ ₍sz. Ngán ch'áh sz, 臬司 ít₂ ₍sz. Nieh sz, 臬臺 ít₂ ₍t'oi. Nieh t'ái.

Chief-justiceship, the office of chief justice, 按察司之職 on' ch'át₂ ₍sz ₍chí chik₂. Ngán ch'áh sz chí chih, 臬臺職分 ít₂ ₍t'oi chik₂ fan². Nieh ₍t'ái chih fan.

Chiefless, without a chief or leader, 無頭人 ₍mò ₍t'au ₍yan. Wú t'au jin, 無主頭 ₍mò ʿchü ₍t'au. Wú chú t'au.

Chiefly, most of all, 大半 tái² pún'. Tá pwán, 過半 kwo' pún'. Kwo pwán, 太過 t'ái' kwo'. T'ái kwo; in the first place, 第一 tai² yat₂. Tí yih, 最先 tsui' ₍sín. Tsui sien, 首先 ʿshau ₍sín. Shau sien; I am chiefly indebted to you, 第一多得你 tai² yat₂ ₍to tak₂ ʿní. Tí yih to teh ní.

Chieftain, a captain, a leader, 頭人 ₍t'au ₍yan. T'au jin; a chief of a savage tribe, 野人王 ʿyé ₍yan ₍wong. Yé jin wáng, 夷目 ₍í muk₂. Í muh; the chief of a clan, 族長 tsuk₂ ʿchéung. Tsuh cháng; the chieftain of bandits, 賊魁 ts'ák₂ ₍fúi. Ts'ih kwei, 賊首 ts'ák₂ ʿshau. Ts'ih shau.

Chieftaincy, } headship, 頭人之職 ₍t'au ₍yan ₍chí
Chieftainship, } chik₂. T'au jin chí chih, 頭子之職 ₍t'au ʿtsz ₍chí chik₂. T'au tsz chí chih, 頭目之職 ₍t'au muk₂ ₍chí chik₂. T'au muh chí chih, 爲主者 ₍wai ʿchü ʿché. Wei chú ché.

Chiffonier, a receptacle for rags or shreds, 爛布籃 lán² pò' ₍lám. Lán pú lán; a moveable or ornamental cupboard, 碗碟櫃 ʿún típ₂ kwai². Wán tieh kwei.

Chigger, } see Chegre.
Chigo, }

Chilblain, a blain or sore produced by cold, 凍瘡 tung' ₍ch'ong. Tung chw'áng, 踡 kw'an'. Kw'an, 寒瘡 ₍hon ₍ch'ong. Hán chw'áng.

Child (pl. children), a son or daughter, 子 ʿtsz. Tsz, 嫩仔 nün² ʿtsai, 細蚊仔 sai' ₍man ʿtsai, 赤子 ch'ik₂ ʿtsz. Ch'ih tsz, 蘇子 ₍sú ʿtsz. Sú tsz, 孺子 ₍lái ʿtsz; a male child, 男子 ₍nám ʿtsz. Nán tsz, 小兒* ʿsiú ₍í. Siáu rh, 小子* ʿsiú ʿtsz. Siáu tsz, 孩兒 ₍hoi ₍í. Hái rh, 孩子 ₍hoi ʿtsz. Hái tsz, 孩提之童 ₍hoi ₍t'ai ₍chí ₍t'ung. Hái t'í chí t'ung, 男童 ₍nám ₍t'ung. Nán t'ung, 奚仔 ₍ngan ʿtsai, 娣仔 ʿt'ai ʿtsai; a female child, 嬰 ₍ying. Ying, 女子 ʿnü ʿtsz. Nü tsz, 小女 ʿsiú ʿnü. Siáu nü, 女兒 ʿnü ₍í. Nü rh, 女童 ʿnü ₍t'ung. Nü t'ung, 妹仔 ₍múi ʿtsai, 亞妹 á' ₍múi, 蘇女 ₍sú ʿnü. Sú nü, 千金 ₍ts'ín ₍kam. Ts'ien kin, 小姐 ʿsiú ʿtsé. Siáu tsié; an adopted child, 義子 í² ʿtsz. Í tsz; an illegitimate child, 野子 ʿyé ʿtsz. Yé tsz, 雜種仔 tsáp₂ ʿchung ʿtsai; children, 子女 ʿtsz ʿnü. Tsz nü, 嬰兒 ₍ying ₍í. Ying rh, 幹仔 kon' ʿtsai. Kán tsz, 帑 ₍nò. Nú, 倪 ₍í. Rh, 囝 ʿchín. Chen; a little child, 藏穀 ₍ts'ong kuk₂. Tsáng kuh; pretty little children, 小娃娃 ʿsiú ₍wá ₍wá. Siáu wá wá; children of God, 上帝之子 Shéung² tai' ₍chí ʿtsz. Sháng tí chí tsz; adopted children of God, 上帝之義子 Shéung² tai' ₍chí í² ʿtsz. Sháng tí chí í tsz; children born of God, 上帝之赤子 Shéung² tai' ₍chí ch'ik₂ ʿtsz. Sháng tí chí ch'ih tsz; children or citizens of a state, 國家之赤子 kwok₂ ₍ká ₍chí ch'ik₂ ʿtsz. Kwoh kiá chí ch'ih tsz; to be with child, 孕 yan². Ying, 懷孕 ₍wái yan². Hwái ying, 姙 ʿyam. Jin; to give birth to a child, 生子 ₍shang ʿtsz. Sang tsz, 產子 ʿch'án ʿtsz. Ch'án tsz, 供子 ₍kung ʿtsz. Kung tsz; to nurse a child, 哺 pò². Pú, 哺子 pò² ʿtsz. Pú tsz, 乳子 ʿü ʿtsz. Jú tsz; to wean a child, 徹奶 ch'ít₂ ʿnái. Ch'eh nái, 徹 ₍nín, ch'ít₂ ₍nín, 斷乳 tün² ʿü. Twán jú; to bring up a child, 養子 ʿyéung ʿtsz. Yáng tsz; children by the principal wife, 嫡子 tik₂ ʿtsz. Tih tsz, 大婆仔

* New applied to companies in general.

* In conversation 小兒 and 小子 means—my son, children, or my pupils.

tái² ˏp'o ʿtsai, 正室子 ching' shat, ʿtsz, 嫡室子 tik, shat, ʿtsz. Tih shih tsz; children by a concubine, 庶子 shü' ʿtsz. Shú tsz, 妾子 ts'íp, ʿtsz. Ts'ieh tsz, 亞奶仔 á' ʿnái ʿtsai, 孽子 ít, ʿtsz. Nieh tsz; a child of the principal wife, 正出嘅 ching' ch'ut, ké', 嫡出嘅 tik, ch'ut, ké'; a child of a concubine, 側出嘅 chak, ch'ut, ké', 庶出嘅 shü' ch'ut, ké'; a beloved child, 愛子 oi' ʿtsz. Ngái tsz, 寵子 ʿch'ung ʿtsz. Ch'ung tsz; from a child, 自少年之時 tsz² shiú' ˏnín ˏchí ˏshí. Tsz sháu nien chí shí; a child of the devil, 鬼子 ʿkwai ʿtsz. Kwei tsz; parents and children, 昭穆 ˏch'iú muk. Ch'áu muh; wife and children, 妻子 ˏts'ai ʿtsz. Ts'í tsz, 妻孥 ˏts'ai ˏnò. Ts'í nú.

Child-bearing 生子 ˏshang ʿtsz. Sang tsz.

Child-bearing, the act of producing or bringing forth children, 生子者 ˏshang ʿtsz ʿché. Sang tsz ché; parturition, 臨盤 ˏlam ˏp'ún. Lin pw'án, 分娩 ˏfan ʿmín. Fan mien.

Childbed, parturition, 分娩 ˏfan ʿmín. Fan mien.

Childbirth, the act of a woman bringing forth a child, 生子 ˏshang ʿtsz. Sang tsz, 坐褥 tso² yuk. Tso juh, 劬勞 ˏk'ü ˏlò. K'ü láu, 圻闢 ch'ák, mák. Ch'ih meh.

Childhood, the state of a child, 細時 sai' ˏshí. Sí shí, 少時 shiú' ˏshí. Sháu shí, 幼時 yau' ˏshí. Yú shí, 少年之時 shiú' ˏnín ˏchí ˏshí. Sháu nien chí shí, 嫩仔時 nün² ʿtsai ˏshí; from childhood to old age, 自少到老 tsz² shiú' tò' ʿlò. Tsz sháu táu láu, 自幼到老大 tsz² yau' tò' ʿlò tái². Tsz yú táu láu tá; to pass childhood, 成丁 ˏshing ˏting. Ching ting.

Childish, belonging to a child, 嫩仔嘅 nün² ʿtsai ké', 細蚊仔嘅 sai' ˏman ʿtsai ké', 孩兒嘅 ˏhoi ˏí ké'; childish sports, 小兒的頑耍 ʿsiú ˏí tik, ˏwán ʿshá. Siáu rh tih hwán shá; childish fear, 細蚊仔嗰胆 sai' ˏman ʿtsai ʿkòm ʿtám; a childish disposition, 小兒皮氣 ʿsiú ˏí ˏp'í hí'. Siáu rh p'í k'í, 小兒性情 ʿsiú ˏí sing' ˏts'ing. Siáu rh sing ts'ing; childish conduct, 細蚊仔嘅行爲 sai' ˏman ʿtsai ké' ˏhang ˏwai, 小兒所爲 ʿsiú ˏí ʿsho ˏwai. Siáu rh so wei; childish judgment, 小兒度量 ʿsiú ˏí tò² léung². Siáu rh tú liáng, 小兒器度 ʿsiú ˏí hí' tò². Siáu rh k'í tú.

Childishly in the manner of a child, 小兒之狀 ʿsiú ˏí ˏchí chong². Siáu rh chí chwáng, 小兒之貌 ʿsiú ˏí ˏchí mau². Siáu rh chí mau, 似小兒 ʿts'z ʿsiú ˏí. Sz siáu rh, 類如小兒 lui² ˏü ʿsiú ˏí. Lui jü siáu rh; in a weak or foolish manner, 小兒咁呆 ʿsiú ˏí kòm' ˏngoi.

Childishness 似小兒者 ʿts'z ʿsiú ˏí ʿché. Sz siáu rh ché, 嫩仔之事 nün² ʿtsai ˏchí sz², 細蚊仔之事 sai' ˏman ʿtsai ˏchí sz².

Childless, destitute of children or offspring, 無子女 ˏmò ʿtsz ʿnü. Wú tsz nü, 無所出 ˏmò ʿsho ch'ut. Wú so ch'uh, 嬛 ˏk'ing. K'ing; destitute of an heir, 絕嗣 tsüt, tsz². Tsiueh tsz, 無子 ˏmò ʿtsz. Wú tsz, 獨 tuk. Tuh.

Childlike, resembling a child, 似孩兒 ʿts'z ˏhoi ˏí. Sz hái rh; meek without guile, 細蚊仔咁赤 sai' ˏman ʿtsai kòm' ch'ik, 直如赤子 chik, ˏü ch'ik, ʿtsz. Chih jú ch'ih tsz, 直如嫩仔 chik, ˏü nün² ʿtsai, 赤子咁謙 ch'ik, ʿtsz kòm' ˏhím. Ch'ih tsz kán hien, 赤子咁純 ch'ik, ʿtsz kòm' ˏshun. Ch'ih tsz kán shun.

Childly, like a child, 如赤子 ˏü ch'ik, ʿtsz. Jú ch'ih tsz.

Children, offspring, 子息 ʿtsz sik. Tsz sih, 子女 ʿtsz ʿnü. Tsz nü; one's own children, 自己之子女 tsz² ʿkí ˏchí ʿtsz ʿnü. Tsz kí chí tsz nü; a daughter's children, 外孫 ngoi² ˏsün. Wái sun; they are my own children, 係親生嘅 hai² ˏts'an ˏshang ké'; they are not my own children, 不是親生的 pat, shí² ˏts'an ˏshang tik. Puh shí ts'in sang tih.

Chili, province of China, in which the capital is situated, 直隸省 Chiktai ʿsháng. Chílí sang; name of republic in South America, 智利 Chílí.

Chiliad, a thousand, 一千 yat, ˏts'ín. Yih ts'ien, 一仟 yat, ˏts'ín. Yih ts'ien; a period of one thousand years, 千年 ˏts'ín ˏnín. Ts'ien nien.

Chiliagon, a plain figure of a thousand angles and sides, 千角的 ˏts'ín kok, tik. Ts'ien koh tih.

Chiliaherdon, a solid figure of a thousand equal sides or faces, 千面的 ˏts'ín mín² tik. Ts'ien mien tih.

Chiliarch 千總 ˏts'ín ʿtsung. Ts'ien tsung, 把總 ʿpá ʿtsung. Pá tsung.

Chiliasm, the millenium, 一千福年 yat, ˏts'ín fuk, ˏnín. Yih ts'ien fuh nien, 一千太平年 yat, ˏts'ín t'ái' ˏp'ing ˏnín. Yih ts'ien t'ái p'ing nien.

Chiliast, a believer in the millenium, 信千太平年者 sun' ˏts'ín t'ái' ˏp'ing ˏnín ʿché. Sin ts'ien t'ái p'ing nien ché.

Chiliometer, see kilometer.

Chill, a shivering with cold, 感冒風寒 ʿkòm mò² ˏfung ˏhon. Kán máu fung hán; rigors, as in ague, 發冷 fát, ʿláng. Fáh lang; a check to feelings of joy, 冲寒 ˏch'ung ˏhon. Ch'ung hán, 一陣冲寒 yat, chan² ˏch'ung ˏhon. Yih chin ch'ung hán.

Chill, cool, moderately cold, 寒 ˏhon. Hán, 凍 tung'. Tung; shivering with cold, 陣冷 chan² ʿláng. Chin lang, 冷着 ʿláng chéuk. Lang choh; distant, formal, not warm, 冷淡 ʿláng tám². Lang tán; a chill reception, 冷淡相接 ʿláng tám² ˏséung tsíp. Lang tán siáng tsieh; depressed, 心冷 ˏsam ʿláng. Sin lang.

Chill, to cause a shivering or shrinking of the skin, 致爲寒冷 chí' ˏwai ˏhon ʿláng. Chí wei hán lang, 使凍 ʿsz tung'. Shí tung; the evening air chills the earth, 晚風寒地 ʿmán ˏfung ˏhon tí². Wán fung hán tí; to blast with cold, 冷壞 ʿláng wái². Lang hwái; to depress, 使心冷 ʿsz ˏsam ʿláng. Shí sin lang.

Chilled, made cold, 致過寒冷 chí' kwo' ˏhon ʿláng. Chí kwo hán lang, 使過陣冷 ʿsz kwo' chan² ʿláng. Shí kwo chán lang.

Chilli, the pod of the Guinea pepper, 辣椒殼 lát, ˏtsiú hok,. Láh tsiáu koh.

Chilliness, a sensation of shivering, 覺冷者 kok, ˊláng ˋché. Kioh lang ché, 寒氣 ˏhon hí˘. Hán k'í; rigors, 發冷者 fát, ˊláng ˋché. Fáh lang ché; a moderate degree of coldness, 頗寒 ˋp'o ˏhon. P'o hán.

Chilling, causing to shiver, 致覺冷 chí˘ kok, ˊláng. Chí kioh lang, 致爲寒冷 chí˘ ˏwai ˏhon ˊláng. Chí wei hán lang.

Chillingly, in a chilling manner, 冷然 ˊláng ˏín. Lang jen, 冷淡然 ˊláng tám² ˏín. Lang tán jen.

Chilly, to feel chilly, 覺冷 kok, ˊláng. Kioh lang, 見凍 kín˘ tung˘. Kien tung, 覺寒 kok, ˏhon. Kioh hán, 見寒 kín˘ ˏhon. Kien hán, 怕冷 p'á˘ ˊláng. P'á lang, 畏寒 wai˘ ˏhon. Wei hán, 淸 ˏtsing. Tsing, 質 chat,. Chih, 浹凓 káp, típ,. Kiáh tieh, 禁 kam˘. Kin; wind and rain make one feel chilly, 風雨凄凄 ˏfung ˊü ˏts'ai ˏts'ai. Fung yú ts'í ts'í.

Chimb, the edge of a cask, 枇杷桶兩頭邊 ˏp'í ˏp'á ˋt'ung ˊléung ˏt'au ˏpín. P'í p'á t'ung liáng t'au pien.

Chime, correspondence of sound, 音韻 ˏyam wan². Yin yun, 鏗鏘之聲 ˏhang ˏts'éung ˏchí ˏshing. Hang tsiáng chí shing, 鐘之音韻 ˏchung ˏchí ˏyam wan². Chung chí yin yun; a kind of periodical music or tune of a clock, 八音鐘樂 pát, ˏyam ˏchung ngok,. Páh yin chung yoh, 一套鐘和諧之聲 yat, t'ò˘ ˏchung ˏwo ˏhái ˏchí ˏshing. Yih t'áu chung ho hiái chí shing.

Chime, to sound in consonance, 奏和諧之音 tsau˘ ˏwo ˏhái ˏchí ˏyam. Tsau ho hiái chí yin, 作和諧之聲 tsok, ˏwo ˏhái ˏchí ˏshing. Tsoh ho hiái chí shing; to jingle, 鏗鏘 ˏhang ˏts'éung. Hang ts'iáng, 鍠鎗 ˏwong ˏts'éung. Hwáng ts'iáng.

Chime, the edge or brim of a cask, 枇杷桶之凸邊 ˏp'í ˏp'á ˋt'ung ˏchí tat, ˏpín. P'í p'á t'ung chí tuh pien.

Chimer 鳴鐘者 ˏming ˏchung ˋché. Ming chung ché, 作鐘樂者 tsok, ˏchung ngok, ˋché. Tsoh chung yoh ché.

Chimera, a vain or idle fancy, 幻想 wán² ˋséung. Hwán siáng, 空想 ˏhung ˋséung. K'ung siáng, 虛想 ˏhü ˋséung. Hü siáng.

Chimere, the upper robe of a bishop, 監牧師之禮服 ˏkám muk, ˏsz ˏchí ˊlai fuk,. Kien muh sz chí lí fuh.

Chimerical, wildly or vainly conceived, 幻嘅 wán² ké˘, 空嘅 ˏhung ké˘, 虛嘅 ˏhü ké˘; unfounded, 浮嘅 ˏfau ké˘, 無底嘅 ˏmò ˋtai ké˘; wild, 狂然 ˏkw'ong ˏín. Kwáng jen, 囈然 ong˘ [ngong²] ˏín.

Chimerically, wildly, 狂然 ˏkw'ong ˏín. Kwáng jen; fancifully, 幻然 wán² ˏín. Hwán jen, 虛然 ˏhü ˏín. Hü jen, 夢幻嗷樣 mung² wán² ˋkòm yéung². Mung hwán kán yáng.

Chimenage, a toll for passage through a forest, 過林規 kwo˘ ˏlam ˏkw'ai. Kwo lin kw'ei.

Chiming, sounding in accordance, 諧 ˏhái. Hiái, 和聲 ˏwo ˏshing. Ho shing.

Chimney 烟通 ˏín ˏt'ung. Yen t'ung, 烟管 ˏín ˋkún. Yen kwán; a glass chimney of a lamp, 燈筒 ˏtang ˏt'ung. Tang t'ung; a fireplace, 火爐 ˋfo ˏlò. Ho lú.

Chimney-board, a Fire-board, which see.

Chimney-hook, a hook for holding pots and kettles over a fire, 火爐鈎 ˋfo ˏlò ˏkau. Ho lú kau.

Chimney-money, a duty on chimneys, 烟通稅 ˏín ˏt'ung shui˘. Yen t'ung shwui.

Chimney-piece 火爐眉 ˋfo ˏlò ˏmí. Ho lú mei.

Chimney-pot 烟通頂筒 ˏín ˏt'ung ˋteng ˏt'ung. Yen t'ung ting t'ung.

Chimney-sweeper 掃烟通工 sò˘ ˏín ˏt'ung ˏkung. Sáu yen t'ung kung.

Chimney-top, the summit of a chimney, 烟通頂 ˏín ˏt'ung ˋteng. Yen t'ung ting.

Chimonanthus fragrans 臘梅花 láp, ˏmúi ˏfá. Láh mei hwá.

Chimpanzee, the African Orang-Outang, 猩 ˏsing. Sing, 亞非利加的猩 Áfílíká tik, ˏsing. Áfílíkiá tih sing.

Chin 下腭 há² ˏp'á. Hiá p'á, 下頷 há² ˋhòm. Hiá hán, 頦 hoi². Hái, 胲 hoi². hái, 頷 ˏhòm. Hán, 頷 ˏhòm. Hán, 頷 ˏhòm. Hán, 頤 ˏí. Í, 頤 ˏhòm. Hán, 頤 ˏtsü. Tsü; a pointed chin, 下腭尖 há² ˏp'á ˏtsím. Hiá p'á tsien; a broad chin, 廣頤 ˋkwong ˏí. Kwáng í; he has a beard under the chin, 頦下有鬚 ˏhoi há² ˋyau ˏsò. Hiái hiá yú sü; a beard under the chin, 下腭鬚 há² ˏp'á ˏsò. Hiá p'á sü.

China, the empire of, 中國 ˏChung kwok,. Chung kwoh, 中華 ˏChung ˏwá. Chung hwá, 華夏 ˏWá há². Hwá hiá, 諸夏 ˏChü há². Chú hiá, 震旦 Chan˘ tán˘. Chin tán; China proper, 十八省 shap, pát, ˋsháng. Shih páh sang; the present ruling dynasty of China, 大淸朝 Tái² ˏts'ing ˏch'iú. Tá ts'ing ch'áu; the celestial dynasty, 天朝 ˏt'ín ˏch'iú. T'ien ch'áu.

China, china-ware, porcelain, 磁器 ˏts'z hí˘. Ts'z k'í, 瓷器 ˏts'z hí˘. Ts'z k'í.

China aster 江南菊花 ˏKong ˏnám kuk, ˏfá. Kiáng nán kiuh hwá.

China-ink 墨 mak,. Meh, 條墨 ˏt'iú mak,. T'iáu meh.

China-orange, the sweet orange, brought originally from China, 甜橙 ˏt'ím ˏch'áng. T'ien ch'ang.

China-root, smilax China, 茯苓 fuk, ˏling. Fuh ling, 冷飯頭 ˊláng fán² ˏt'au; Canton ditto, 土茯苓 ˋt'ò fuk, ˏling. T'ú fuh ling; Sz chuen ditto, 白茯 pák, fuk,. Peh fuh; China-root jelly, 茯苓膏 fuk, ˏling ˏkò. Fuh ling káu.

China-ware 磁器 ˏts'z hí˘. Ts'z k'í; fine ditto, 細磁器 sai˘ ˏts'z hí˘. Sí ts'z k'í; coarse ditto, 粗磁器 ˏts'ò ˏts'z hí˘. Ts'ú ts'z k'í.

Chinca-pin, the dwarf chestnut, 矮栗樹 ˋai lut, shü². Yái lih shú.

Chinch 木虱 muk, shat,. Muh sih.

Chin-cough, the hooping-cough, 呃逆 ák, yik,.

Chine, the back-bone, or spine of an animal, 獸背脊骨 shau² púi' tsek, kwat,. Shau pei tsih kuh, 尻脊 ˏk'au tsek,. K'au tsih, 脊 tsek,. Tsih.

Chine, to cut through the back-bone, 割斷背脊骨 kot, tün² púi' tsek, kwat,. Koh twán pei tsih kuh.

Chined, pertaining to the back, 背脊骨的 púi' tsek, kwat, tik,. Pei tsih kuh tih.

Chinese, pertaining to China, 中國嘅 ˏChung kwok, ké', 唐 ˏT'ong. T'áng, 漢 Hon'. Hán; the Chinese language, 唐話 ˏT'ong wá². T'áng hwá, 中國話 ˏChung kwok, wá². Chung kwoh wá, 華言 ˏWá ˏín. Hwá yen; Chinese writing, 漢文 Hon' ˏman. Hán wan, 唐文 ˏT'ong ˏman. T'áng wan; the Chinese empire, 大清國 Tái² ˏts'ing kwok,. Tá ts'ing kwoh; Chinese officers, 唐官 ˏT'ong ˏkún. T'áng kwán, 漢府 Hon' 'fú. Hán fú; a Chinese traitor, 漢姦 Hon' ˏkán. Hán kien; Chinese pepper, 川椒 ˏch'ün ˏtsiú. Ch'uen tsiáu; the Chinese army, 漢軍 Hon' ˏkwan. Hán kiun.

Chinese, a native of China, 唐人 ˏT'ong ˏyan. T'áng jin, 漢人 Hon' ˏyan. Hán jin, 中國人 ˏChung kwok, ˏyan. Chung kwoh jin, 華人 ˏWá ˏyan. Hwá jin; the Chinese, 華民 ˏWá ˏman. Hwá min, 黎民 ˏlai ˏman. Lí min; it is Chinese, 係唐話 hai² ˏT'ong wá². Hí T'áng hwá; it belongs to the Chinese, 係唐人嘅 hai² ˏT'ong ˏyan ké', 是華民的 shí² ˏWá ˏman tik,. Shí Hwá min tih.

Chingle, gravel free form dirt, 砂 ˏshá. Shá.

Chink, a cleft, 裂罅 lít, lá'. Lieh hiá, 罅隙 lá' kwik,. Hiá kih; a rent, 坼裂 ch'ák, lít,.

Chink, to open and form a fissure, 裂開 lít, ˏhoi. Lieh k'ái.

Chink, to cause to sound by shaking coins, or small pieces of metal, 玎璫 ˏting ˏtong. Ting táng, 擎錢聲 ˏngò ˏts'ín ˏshing. Ngau ts'ien shing.

Chink, to make a small, sharp sound, as by the collision of little pieces of money, 玎璫 ˏting ˏtong. Ting táng, 玎玎璫璫 ˏting ˏting ˏtong ˏtong. Ting ting táng táng.

Chinky, full of chinks or fissures, 罅嘅 lá' ké', 裂罅嘅 lít, lá' ké', 多罅隙嘅 ˏto lá' kwik, ké', 多坼罅的 ˏto ch'ák, lá' tik,. To ch'ih hiá tih.

Chinned, having a long chin, 長下腭的 ˏch'éung há² ˏp'á tik,. Ch'áng hiá p'á tih,

Chinse, to, 打掙 'tá cháng². Tá tsang.

Chintz, cotton cloth, printed with flowers &c., 花布 ˏfá pò'. Hwá pú, 印花布 yan' ˏfá pò'. Yin hwá pú; speckled ground chintz, 五彩花布 'ng 'ts'oi ˏfá pò'. Wú ts'ái hwá pú; Turkey red chintz, 紅花布 ˏhung ˏfá pò'. Hung hwá pú; glazed chintzes, 蠟花布 láp, ˏfá pò'. Láh hwá pú, 蠟布 láp, pò'. Láh pú.

Chioppine, a high shoe, 高面鞋 ˏkò mín² ˏhái. Káu mien hiái.

Chip, Cheap, Chipping, } a market, 墟 ˏhü. Hü, 市 'shí. Shí; to buy or sell, 買賣 'mái mái². Mái mái.

Chip, to cut into small pieces, 斲片 téuk, p'ín'. Choh p'ien, 削片 séuk, p'ín'. Sioh p'ien; to hew, 削 séuk,. Sioh.

Chip, to fly off in small pieces, as in potter's ware, 削去 séuk, hü'. Sioh k'ü, 崩 ˏpang. Pang.

Chip-axe, an axe for chipping, 闊嘴斧 fút, 'tsui 'fú. Kw'oh tsui fú, 斲斧 téuk, 'fú. Choh fú.

Chip-hat, a hat made of wood split into thin filaments, 薄片帽 pok, p'ín' mò². Poh p'ien máu.

Chipped 削過 séuk, kwo'. Sioh kwo, 斲過 téuk, kwo'. Choh kwo, 斲過片 téuk, kwo' p'ín'. Choh kwo p'ien, 崩過 ˏpang kwo'. Pang kwo.

Chipper, see Chirp.

Chipper, talkative, 唔歇口講 ˏm hít, 'hau 'kong, 好氣嘅 'hò hí' ké'.

Chipping, chip of wood, 木片 muk, p'ín'. Muh p'ien, 柿 fai'. Fí, 榜 'pong. Páng; fragments of porcelain, 磁器片 ˏts'z hí' p'ín'. Ts'z k'í p'ien.

Chiragra, gout in the hand, 酒風手 'tsau ˏfung 'shau. Tsiú fung shau.

Chiragrical 酒風手的 'tsau ˏfung 'shau tik,. Tsiú fung shau tih.

Chirocentrus 布刀魚 pò' ˏtò ˏü. Pú táu yú.

Chirk, lively, cheerful, 快活 fái' út,. Kw'ái hwoh; in a comfortable state, 好安樂 'hò ˏon lok,. Háu ngán loh.

Chirograph, a charter-party, 租船批 ˏtsò ˏshün ˏp'ai. Tsú ch'uen p'í, 契書 k'ai' ˏshü. K'í shú.

Chirographer 寫字者 'sé tsz² 'ché. Sié tsz ché, 寫字嘅 'sé tsz² ké', 書辦 ˏshü pán². Shú pán.

Chirographist, one who tells fortunes by examinaing the hand, 睇手文者 't'ai 'shau ˏman 'ché. T'í shau wan ché, 掌文卜卦先生 'chéung ˏman puk, kwá' ˏsín ˏshang. Cháng wan puh kwá sien sang.

Chirography, the art of writing with one's own hand, 手寫藝 'shau 'sé ngai². Shau sié í, 手寫者 'shau 'sé 'ché. Shau sié ché.

Chirological, pertaining to chirology, 指話嘅 'chí wá² ké', 手指話嘅 'shau 'chí wá² tik,. Shau chí hwá tih.

Chirologist, one who communicates thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers, 以指號傳意者 'í 'chí hò² ˏch'ün í' 'ché. Í chí háu ch'uen í ché, 以指達意者 'í 'chí tát, í' 'ché. Í chí táh í ché, 通指話者 ˏt'ung 'chí wá² 'ché. T'ung chí hwá ché, 會指意者 úi² 'chí í' 'ché. Hwui chí í ché.

Chirology, the art of communicating thoughts by signs made by the hands and fingers, 指話 'chí wá². Chí hwá, 以指傳意之藝 'í 'chí ˏch'ün í' ˏchí ngai². Í chí ch'uen í chí í.

Chiromancer 掌文卜卦者 'chéung ˏman puk, kwá' 'ché. Cháng wan puh kwá ché, 睇手板文者 't'ai 'shau 'pán ˏman 'ché. T'í shau pán wan ché.

Chiromancy, divination by the lines of the hand, 手板卜卦 'shau 'pán puk, kwá'. Shau pán puh kwá; palmistry, 掌文卜卦 'chéung ˏman puk, kwá'. Cháng wan puh kwá.

Chiromantic, pertaining to chiromancy, 手板卜卦的 'shau 'pán puk, kwá' tik,. Shau pán puh kwá tih.

Chiromanist, } one who foretells future events in
Chiromantist, } relation to an individual, by inspecting his hands, 手板卜卦者 'shau 'pán puk, kwá' 'ché. Shau pán puh kwá ché.

Chironomy, the art or rule of moving the hand in oratory, 郁手藝 yuk, 'shau ngai². Yuh shau í, 郁手法 yuk, 'shau fát,. Yuh shau fáh, 話柄法 wá² peng' fát,. Hwá ping fáh, 舉動手藝 'kü tung² 'shau ngai². Kü tung shau í, 講說話慨手勢 'kong shüt, wá² ké' 'shau shai².

Chiropodist, one who extracts corns, removes bunions &c., 批脚胼師傅 ,p'ai kéuk, 'cham ,sz fú², 批鷄眼師傅 ,p'ai ,kai 'ngán ,sz fú²

Chirosophist, a fortune-teller, 卜卦先生 puk, kwá' ,sín ,shang. Puh kwá sien shang.

Chirp, to make the noise of certain insects, 噪 ts'ò'. Ts'áu, 嘈 ,ts'ò. Ts'áu, 嚶 iú'. Yáu; to chirp, as birds, 噪 ts'ò'. Ts'áu, 呃 ák,. Ngeh, 啁啁 ,chau ,chau. Chau chau, 吱吱啁啁 ,chí ,chí ,chau ,chau, 啁哳 ,chau chít,. Chau cheh, 嘍唳 ,lau lui². Lau lui 吐 tsít,. Tsieh, 嗡哢 'im lung². Yen lung, 噦 'wai. Hwui, 噯噯 át, át,. Yáh yáh.

Chirp, to make cheerful, 使快活 'sz fái' út,. Shí kw'ái hwoh, 令快活 ling² fái' út,. Ling kw'ái hwoh.

Chirper, one that chirps, or is cheerful, 快活者 fái' út, 'ché. Kw'ái hwoh ché.

Chirping 作噪聲 tsok, ts'ò' ,shing. Tsoh ts'áu shing.

Chirpingly, in a chirping manner, 吱吱啁啁噉樣 ,chí ,chí ,chau ,chau 'kòm yéung². Chí chí chau chau kán yáng.

Chirre, to coe as a pigeon, 做咕咕聲 tsò² ,kú ,kú ,shing. Tso kú kú shing.

Chirurgeon, a surgeon, 外科先生 ngoi² ,fo ,sín ,shang. Wái k'o sien sang.

Chirurgery, see Surgery.

Chisel, an instrument of iron or steel, 鑿 tsok,. Tsoh, 鐫鑿 tsun' tsok,. Tsiuen tsoh, 錶 ,k'au. K'iú; an stone-cutter's chisel, 斬 tsám². Tsán; a large chisel, 大鑿 tái² tsok,. Tá tsoh, 大斬 tái² tsám². Tá tsán; small ditto, 小鑿 'siú tsok,. Siáu tsoh, 細斬鑿 sai' tsám² tsok,. Sí tsán tsoh; a flower chisel, 花鑿 ,fá tsok,. Hwá tsoh; a tile chisel, 塔磚鑿 ,kái ,chün tsok,. Kiái chuen tsoh; a stone chisel, 斬刀 tsám² ,tò. Tsán táu; a sharp-pointed chisel, 笋鑿 'sun tsok,. Siun tsoh.

Chisel, to cut, gouge, or engrave with a chisel, 鑿 tsok,. Tsoh, 斬 tsám². Tsán, 斬花 tsám² ,fá. Tsán hwá, 彫 ,tiú. Tiáu, 彫刻 ,tiú hák,. Tiáu k'eh, 剷 ,ts'ám. Ts'án, 磕 chéuk,. Choh; to chisel into, 鑿入 tsok, yap,. Tsoh jih; to chisel through 鑿穿 tsok, ,ch'ün. Tsoh ch'uen.

Chiseled 鑿過 tsok, kwo'. Tsoh kwo, 斬過 tsám² kwo'. Tsán kwo, 彫過 ,tiú kwo'. Tiáu kwo.

Chiseling, cutting with a chisel, 鑿 tsok,. Tsoh, 斬 tsám². Tsán.

Chit, a child, 嬰兒 ,ying ,í. Ying rh; a lively child, 快活慨嬰兒 fái' út, ké' ,ying ,í. Kw'ái hwoh tih ying rh; a shoot, a sprout, 芽 ,ngá. Yá; the shoots of grain, 穀秧 kuk, ,yéung. Kuh yáng; a short note, 一封小信 yat, ,fung 'siú sun'. Yih fung siáu sin.

Chit, to sprout, 萌芽 ,mang ,ngá. Mang yá, 出秧 ch'ut, ,yéung. Ch'uh yáng.

Chit-chat, familiar talk, 閒話 ,hán wá². Hien hwá, 閒談 ,hán ,t'ám. Hien t'án, 閒語 ,hán 'ü. Hien yú, 讕 ,lán. Lán.

Chitterlings, the smaller intestines of swine and fried for food, 小臟 'siú tsong². Siáu tsáng, 燒小臟 ,shiú 'siú tsong². Sháu siáu tsáng.

Chitty, like a babe, 如嬰兒噉樣 ,ü ,ying ,í 'kòm yéung². Jú ying rh kán yáng, 嫩仔噉樣 nün² 'tsai 'kòm yéung²; full of chits and sprouts, 多芽的 ,to ,ngá tik,. To yá tih, 多秧的 ,to ,yéung tik,. To yáng tih; a chitty face, 乳面 'ü mín². Jú mien.

Chivalric 武氣的 'mò hí' tik,. Wú k'í tih, 英俊的 ,ying tsun' tik,. Ying tsiun tih.

Chivalrous, warlike, 武氣的 'mò hí' tik,. Wú k'í tih; bold, 勇敢 'yung 'kòm. Yung kán, 胆敢 'tám 'kòm. Tán kán; gallant, 豪氣慨 ,hò hí' ké', 英俊的 ,ying tsun' tik,. Ying tsiun tih, 英雄的 ,ying ,hung tik,. Ying hiung tih.

Chivalrously, in a chivalrous manner, 以豪氣 'í ,hò hí'. Í háu k'í.

Chivalry, knighthood, 巴圖魯者 ,pá ,t'ò 'lò 'ché. Pá t'ú lú ché, 巴圖魯術 ,pá ,t'ò 'lò tséuk,. Pá t'ú lú tsioh; the practice of knight-errantry, 英雄者 ,ying ,hung 'ché. Ying hiung ché, 英雄之行爲 ,ying ,hung ,chí ,hang ,wai. Ying hiung chí hang wei, 豪氣之事 ,hò hí' ,chí sz². Háu k'í chí sz; an adventure or exploit, 險行 'hím hang². Hien hing.

Chives, slender threads or filaments in the blossoms of plants, 花絲 ,fá ,sz. Hwá sz, 花鬚 ,fá ,sò. Hwá sü; a kind of onion, 薤 hái². Hiái; wild ditto, 勤 king². King.

Chlamyphore, } an animal, allied to the armadillo,
Chlamyphorous, } 穿山甲類 ,ch'ün ,shán káp, lui². Ch'uen shán kiáh lui.

Chlamys, a tunic or loose coat, 大衫 tái² ,shám. Tá sán.

Chloracetic acid, an acid formed by the action of chlorine on acetic acid, 綠木醋 luk, muk, ts'ò'. Luh muh ts'ú.

Chloral 綠水 luk, 'shui. Luh shwui.

Chloranthus inconspicuus 珠蘭 ,chü ,lán. Chú lán, 鷄爪蘭 ,kai 'cháu ,lán. Kí cháu lán; ditto monostachys, 白珠蘭 pák, ,chü ,lán. Peh chú lán.

Chlorate, a compound of chloric acid with a salifiable base, 綠鹽 luk, ,ím. Luh yen.

Chloric, pertaining to chlorine, 綠的 luk, tik,. Luh tih; chloric acid, 綠醋 luk, ts'ò'. Luh ts'ú.

Chlorid, chloride, a term applied to combinations of chlorine, corresponding to the acids, 鹹鹹 ʿyéung luk₂. Yáng luh; a non-acid combination of chlorine, 淡鹹 tám² luk₂. Tán luh; chloride of lime, 鹹灰 luk₂ ˏfúi. Luh hwui.

Chlorine, } a greenish yellow gas, 鹹 luk₂. Luh, 鹹
Chlorin, } 氣 luk₂ hí'. Luh k'í, 漂白氣 ˏp'iú pák₂ hí'. P'iáu peh k'í; liquid chlorine, 鹹水 luk₂ ʿshui. Luh shwui.

Chloriodine, } a compound of chlorine and io-
Chloriodic acid, } dine, 鹹鹵 luk₂ ˏlám. Luh lán.

Chloris, the greenfinch, 雀名 tséuk₅ ˏmeng. Tsioh ming.

Chlorite, a soft olive-green mineral, 綠坭 luk₂ ˏnai. Luh ní, 祿 luk₂. Luh.

Chlorite, a salt formed of chloric acid and a base, 鹹醋鹽 luk₂ ts'ò' ˏím. Luh ts'ú yen.

Chloro-carbonic, } a compound of chlorine and
Chloro-carbonous, } carbonic oxyd, 鹹衞的 luk₂ t'án' tik₅. Luh t'án tih.

Chloroform 鬧鹹 ˏman luk₂. Wan luh.

Chloropal, a greenish, earthy mineral, consisting of silica and oxide of iron, 綠鐵坭 luk₂ t'ít₅ ˏnai. Luh t'ieh ní.

Chlorometer 鹹針 luk₂ ˏcham. Luh chin.

Chlorometry, the process of testing the bleaching power of any combination of chlorine, 定鹹清之法 teng² luk₂ ˏts'ing ˏchí fát₅. Ting luh ts'ing chí fáh.

Chlorophane, a variety of fluor spar, from Siberia, 綠石名 luk₂ shek₂ ˏmeng. Luh shih ming.

Chlorophyl, the green matter of the leaves of vegetables, 葉綠 íp₂ luk₂. Yeh luh.

Chlorosis 白色症 pák₂ shik₅ ching'. Peh sih ching.

Chlorotic 白症的 pák₂ ching' tik₅. Peh ching tih.

Chock, chock-full, 充滿 ˏch'ung ʿmún. Ch'ung mwán; see Chocke and Shock.

Chock, a wedge, 揷木 síp₂ muk₂, 尖木 ˏtsím muk₂. Tsien muh; an encounter, see Shock.

Chocolate 揸古聿 ˏchá ʿkú lut₂. Chá kú luh, 甘豆餅 ˏkòm tau² ʿpeng. Kán tau ping; a cup of chocolate, 一杯揸古聿茶 yat₅ ˏpúi ˏchá ʿkú lut₂ ˏch'á. Yih pei chá kú luh ch'á.

Chocolate-house 揸古聿店 ˏchá ʿkú lut₂ tím'. Chá kú luh tien.

Chocolate-nut, see Cacao.

Choice, the act of choosing or selecting, 柬者 ʿkán ʿché. Kien ché, 揀者 ʿkán ʿché. Kien ché, 揀選 ʿkán ʿsün. Kien swán, 簡選 ʿkán ʿsün. Kien swán, 揀擇 ʿkán chák₂. Kien tseh, 選擇 ʿsün chák₂. Swán tseh, 挑選 ˏt'iú ʿsün. T'iáu swán; the choice is left to me, 揀擇在我 ʿkán chák₂ tsoi² ʿngo. Kien tseh tsái wo, 選擇在我 ʿsün chák₂ tsoi² ʿngo. Swán tseh tsái wo, 揀擇任我 ʿkán chák₂ yam² ʿngo. Kien tseh jin wo; according to one's choice, 任他揀擇 yam² ˏt'á ʿkán chák₂. Jin t'á kien tseh; to have one's choice, 有可揀處 ʿyau ʿho ʿkán ch'ü'. Yú k'o kien ch'ú; the thing chosen, 特選之物 tak₂ ʿsün ˏchí mat₂. Teh swán chí wuh, 特選嘅物件 tak₂ ʿsün ké' mat₂ kín²; leave the choice to me, 任我揀擇 yam² ʿngo ʿkán chák₂. Jin wo kien tseh; he has a great choice, 佢有好多野揀得出 ʿk'ü ʿyau ʿhò ˏto ʿyé ʿkán tak₅ ch'ut₅. K'ü yú háu to yé kien teh ch'uh, 他有許多件選得起 ˏt'á ʿyau ʿhü ˏto kín² ʿsün tak₅ ʿhí. T'á yú hü to kien swán teh k'í; the choice of his troops, 挑選嘅兵 ˏt'iú ʿsün ké' ˏping, 精兵 ˏtseng ˏping. Tsing ping; choice goods, 上貨 shéung² fo'. Sháng ho; choice society, 上等友 shéung² ʿtang ʿyau. Sháng tang yú; he has made a good choice, 佢揀得好 ʿk'ü ʿkán tak₅ ʿhò. K'ü kien teh háu.

Choice, worthy of being preferred, 頂好 ʿteng ʿhò. Ting háu, 頂上 ʿteng shéung². Ting sháng, 絕頂好 tsüt₂ ʿteng ʿhò. Tsiueh ting háu, 矜貴的 ˏking kwai' tik₅. King kwei tih; selecting or using with care, 細心揀嘅 sai' ˏsam ʿkán ké'. 細心用的 sai' ˏsam yung² tik₅. Sí sin yung tih; choice of one's time, 合時而爲 hòp₂ ˏshí ˏí ˏwai. Hoh shí rh wei, 相時而動 séung' ˏshí ˏí tung². Siáng shí rh tung, 看時候做 ˏhon ˏshí hau² tsò². K'án shí hau tso; choice as to one's company, 看朋友交友 ˏhon ˏp'ang ʿyau ˏkáu ʿyau. K'án p'ang yú kiáu yú, 因友而交 ˏyan ʿyau ˏí ˏkáu. Yin yú rh kiáu; choice in that one does, 有所不爲也 ʿyau ʿsho pat₅ ˏwai ʿyá. Yú so puh wei yé, 小心狷介 ʿsiú ˏsam ˏkün kái.' Siáu sin kiuen kiái; to have no choice, 無奈何 ˏmò noi² ˏho. Wú nái ho.

Choice-drawn, selected with particular care, 擇得好 chák₂ tak₅ ʿhò. Tseh teh háu, 善擇 shín² chák₂. Shen tseh.

Choiceless, not having the power of choosing, 無揀擇之權 ˏmò ʿkán chák₂ ˏchí ˏk'ün. Wú kien tseh chí k'iuen; not free, 不有自主 pat₅ ʿyau tsz² ʿchü. Puh yú tsz chú, 權不由已 ˏk'ün pat₅ ˏyau ʿkí. K'iuen puh yú kí.

Choicely, with care in choosing, 謹擇 ʿkán chák₂. Kien tseh, 慎選 shan² ʿsün. Shin swán; valuably, 貴的 kwai' tik₅. Kwei tih; excellently, 美然 ʿmí ˏín. Mei jen, 極妙 kik₂ miú². Kih miáu; carefully, 慎然 shan² ˏín. Shin jen.

Choiceness, valuableness, 頂好者 ʿteng ʿhò ʿché. Ting háu ché, 貴重者 kwai' chung² ʿché. Kwei chung ché.

Choir, a collection of singers, 一隊歌者 yat₅ túi² ˏko ʿché. Yih túi ko ché, 一班歌詩者 yat₅ ˏpán ˏko ˏshí ʿché. Yih pán ko shí ché; a collection of singers in a church, 唱聖詩者 ch'éung' shing' ˏshí ʿché. Ch'áng shing shí ché, 一班唱聖詩者 yat₅ ˏpán ch'éung' shing' ˏshí ʿché. Yih pán ch'áng shing shí ché; the choir of a church, 唱詩樓 ch'éung' ˏshí ˏlau. Ch'áng shí lau.

Choir-service 以班唱聖詩 ˏí ˏpán ch'éung' shing' ˏshí. Í pán ch'áng shing shí.

Choke, to, as a person, 揸喉欖 ˏchá ˏhau ʿlám. Chá hau lán, 揸頸 ˏchá ʿkeng. Chá king, 揸死 ˏchá

'sz. Chá sz; to strangle, 縊死 ai' 'sz. Í sz, 勒死 lak₂ 'sz. Leh sz; to stop by filling, or as a passage, 塞住 sak₅ chü². Seh chú, 壅塞 'yung sak₅. Yung seh, 填塞 ₍t'ín sak₅. T'ien seh, 堆塞 ₍túi sak₅. Túi seh; to choke as the growth of plants, 壅死 'yung 'sz. Yung sz, 局死 kuk₂ 'sz. Kiuh sz, 纏死 ₍ch'ín 'sz. Ch'en sz; to smother, as fire, 局死 kuk₂ 'sz. Kiuh sz, 局息 kuk₂ sik₅. Kiuh sih, 喰死 'k'am 'sz; to suppress, 壓止 át₅ 'chí. Yáh chí; to offend, 激怒 kik₅ nò². Kih nú.

Choke, to have the wind-pipe stopped, 骾 'kang. Kang, 哽 'kang. Kang, 哽咽 'kang ít₅. Kang yeh; to be choked to death, 哽死 'kang 'sz; to be offended, 被激怒 pí² kik₅ nò². Pí kih nú, 歇 ch'uk₅. Ch'uh, 盛氣怒 shing² hí' nò². Shing k'í nú.

Choke-cherry, a species of an astringent wild cherry, 苦櫻子 'fú ₍ying 'tsz. K'ú ying tsz.

Choke-damp, noxious vapor (carbonic acid gas), 局死氣 kuk₂ 'sz hí'. Kiuh sz k'í, 炭酸氣 t'án' ₍sün hí'. T'án swán k'í.

Choke-full 充滿 ₍ch'ung 'mún. Ch'ung mwán.

Choke-pear, a pear that has an astringent taste, 澀味嘅梨 kíp₅ mí² ké' ₍lí.

Choke-weed 遏藍草 át₅ ₍lám 'ts'ò. Ngoh lán ts'áu.

Choked, suffocated, 揸過頸 ₍chá kwo' 'keng. Chá kwo king, 揸過死 ₍chá kwo' 'sz. Chá kwo sz; strangled, 縊死過 ai' 'sz kwo'. Í sz kwo; obstructed by filling, 壅塞過 'yung sak₅ kwo'. Yung seh kwo; smothered, 局死過 kuk₂ 'sz kwo'. Kiuh sz kwo.

Choking, suffocating, 揸頸 ₍chá 'keng. Chá king, 揸死 ₍chá 'sz; strangling, 縊死 ai' 'sz. Í sz; are you not afraid of the devil choking you to death? 唔怕鬼揸死你咩 ₍m p'á' 'kwai ₍chá 'sz 'ní ₍mé.

Choker, one who suffocates, 揸頸者 ₍chá 'keng 'ché. Chá king ché, 揸死者 ₍chá 'sz 'ché; one who strangles, 縊死者 ai' 'sz 'ché. Í sz ché; one who puts another to silence, 塞住人口者 sak₅ chü² ₍yan 'hau 'ché. Seh chú jin k'au ché.

Choky, that tends to suffocate, 局死嘅 kuk₂ 'sz ké'.

Choler, the bile, 胆水 'tám 'shui. Tán shwui; wrath, 怒氣 ₍nò hí'. Nú k'í; irritation of the passions, 火氣 'fo hí'. Ho k'í.

Cholera, cholera morbus *, 霍亂 fok₅ lün². Hoh lwán, 癨亂 fok₅ lün². Hoh lwán, 禁口痢 kam' 'hau lí². Kin k'au lí, 反筋腹瀉 'fán ₍kan fuk₅ sé'. Fán kin fuh sié, 吐瀉症 t'ò' sé' ching'. T'ú sié ching, 痾嘔症 ₍o 'au ching'. O ngau ching, 瘟疫 ₍wan yik₂. Wan yih, 死症 'sz ching'. Sz ching.

Choleric, easily irritated, 火氣嘅 'fo hí' ké', 急性的 kap₅ sing' tik₅. Kih sing tih, 歇 ch'uk₅. Ch'uh; a choleric temperament, 火性 'fo sing'. Ho sing, 易生氣 í² ₍shang hí'. Í sang k'í.

Cholericness, irascibility, 火性 'fo sing'. Ho sing, 易怒者 í² nò² 'ché. Í nú ché, 快鬭者 fái' ₍nau 'ché. Kw'ái nau ché.

Cholesterine, a fatty substance resembling spermaceti, found in the bile, 胆油 'tám ₍yau. Tán yú.

Choltry, 大客店 tái² hák₅ tím'. Tá k'eh tien.

Chondrology, the history of cartilages, 軟骨實錄 'ün kwat₅ shat₂ luk₂. Yuen kuh shih luh.

Choose (pret. chose; pp. chosen), to select, 揀 'kán. Kien, 擇 chák₂. Tseh, 揀選 'kán 'sün. Kien swán, 揀擇 'kán chák₂. Kien tseh, 選擇 'sün chák₂. Swán tseh, 簡擇 'kán chák₂. Kien tseh, 揀來 'kán ₍loi. Kien lái, 揃 ₍ts'ín. Ts'ien, 擺 'lo. Lo, 托 ₍mò. Máu, 毋 ₍mò. Máu, 掄 ₍lun. Lun, 練 lín². Lien; to predestinate, 預定 ü² teng². Yú ting, 預選 ü² 'sün; to follow, 從 ₍ts'ung. Ts'ung; to choose an associate for intercourse, 擇交 chák₂ ₍káu. Tseh kiáu; to choose a graduate for a district officer, 簡選知縣 'kán 'sün ₍chí ün². Kien swán chí hien; to choose a lucky day, 擇吉日 chák₂ kat₅ yat₂. Tseh kih jih, 選擇吉課 'sün chák₂ kat₅ fo'. Swán tseh kih ko, 諏吉 ₍tsau kat₅. Tsau kih, 涓吉 ₍kün kat₅. Kiuen kih, 擇好日子 chák₂ 'hò yat₂ 'tsz. Tseh háu jih tsz; to choose a wife, 擇新抱 chák₂ ₍san 'p'ò; I leave it to you to choose, 任你揀擇 yam² 'ní 'kán chák₂. Jin ní kien tseh; to choose rather, 寧愛 ₍ning oi'. Ning ngái; I do not choose to follow your advice, 唔從你教 ₍m ₍ts'ung 'ní káu', 唔想聽你教 ₍m 'séung ₍t'eng 'ní káu'; to choose the good, 擇其善者 chák₂ ₍k'í shín² 'ché. Tseh k'í shen ché; which do you choose? 擇邊个嘅呢 chák₂ ₍pín ko' ké' ₍ní, 要邊個呢 iú' ₍pín ko' ₍ní. Yáu pien ko ní, 選擇誰乎 'sün chák₂ ₍shui ₍ú. Swán tseh shwui hú.

Choose, to have the power of choice, 選擇 'sün chák₂. Swán tseh.

Chooser, he who chooses, 擇者 chák₂ 'ché. Tseh ché, 揀擇者 'kán chák₂ 'ché. Kien tseh ché; a chooser of days, 擇日先生 chák₂ yat₂ ₍sín ₍shang. Tseh jih sien sang.

Choosing, selecting, 擇 chák₂. Tseh, 揀擇 'kán chák₂. Kien tseh, 選擇 'sün chák₂. Swán tseh.

Choosingly, by choosing, 以揀擇 ⁴ 'kán chák₂. Í kien tseh, 以選擇 ⁴ 'sün chák₂. Í swán tseh, 選然 'sün ₍ín. Swán jen.

Chop †, a mark, 號 hò². Háu, 字號 tsz² hò². Tsz háu; the permit or "grand chop" of former days, 紅牌 ₍hung ₍p'ái. Hung p'ái; the present chop or port clearance, 海關船牌 'hoi ₍kwán ₍shün ₍p'ái. Hái kwán ch'uen p'ái; a chop of tea, 一个字號茶 yat₅ ko' tsz² hò² ₍ch'á. Yih ko tsz háu ch'á.

Chop, to cut off or separate, by striking with a sharp

* Sporadic cases of cholera are called 霍亂症; epidemic cholera 瘟疫.

† A chop of tea "can be as few as two or three chests, or as many as 1200; a chop of congou is usually 600 chests." Williams.

instrument, 斬 'chám. Chán, 斬斫 'chám chéuk,. Chán choh, 斫 chéuk,. Choh, 斲 téuk,. Choh, 砍 'hòm. K'án, 剁 téuk,. Choh, 剉 ts'o'. Ts'o, 斷 'chü. Chú, 剋 ,á. Á, 剕 fat,. Fuh, 剋 ,p'í. P'í, 剁 to'. To, 剔 ,p'ang. P'ang, 鬱 ,ts'ám. Ts'án, 磧 chéuk,. Choh, 剷 chuk,. Chuh, 帮 lát,. Láh; to chop up, to mince as meat, 斲 殺 téuk, ,ngáu. Choh hiáu, 斲 爛 téuk, lán². Choh lán, 斲 幼 téuk, yau'. Choh yú, 斲 肉 醬 téuk, yuk, tséung'. Choh juh tsiáng; ditto, to devour eagerly, 啖 tám². Tán, 大 啖 食 tái² tám² shik,. Tá tán shih; to grind and mince with the teeth, 嚼 tséuk,. Tsioh; to crack, 坼 罅 ch'ák, lá'. Ch'ih hiá; to chop into small pieces, as a criminal, 凌 遲 ,ling ,ch'í. Ling ch'í; to chop with a hatchet, 斧 削 'fú séuk,. Fú sioh; to chop off the head, 斬 頭 'chám ,t'au. Chán t'au; to chop a piece of timber, 斲 木 téuk, muk,. Choh muh.

Chop, to catch with the mouth, 一 口 吸 住 yat, 'hau k'ap, chü². Yih k'au kih chú; to chop in, to become modish, 學 時 派 hok, ,shí p'ái'. Hioh shí p'ái.

Chop, to buy or barter, 貿 易 mau² yik,. Mau yih, 交 易 ,káu yik,. Kiáu yih.

Chop, to turn, or shift suddenly, 忽 然 轉 fat, ,in 'chün. Hwuh jen chuen; to chop about, as the wind, 忽然風轉 fat, ,in ,fung 'chün. Hwuh jen fung chuen; chop chop, quickly, 快的 fái' ,tí.

Chop, a piece chopped off, 斲 去 之 物 téuk, hü' ,chí mat,. Choh k'ü chí wuh, 截 斷 之 塊 tsít, tün² ,chí fái'. Tsieh twán chí kw'ái; a small piece of meat, 一 塊 肉 yat, fái' yuk,. Yih kw'ái juh; a crack or cleft, 坼 罅 ch'ák, lá'. Ch'ih hiá; the jaws, 顋 頰 ,soi káp,. Sái kiáh; mutton chops, 羊 排 骨 ,yéung ,p'ái kwat,. Yáng p'ái kuh; pork chops, 猪 排 骨 ,chü ,p'ái kwat,. Chú p'ái kuh.

Chop-boat 大 艇 tái² 't'eng. Tá t'ing, 西 瓜 扁 船 ,sai ,kwá 'pín ,shün. Sí kwá pien ch'uen, 牛 嘛 瓜 艇 ,ngau 'ná ,kwá 't'eng.

Chop-fallen, dejected, 失 銳 shat, yui². Shih jui, 垂 頭 喪 氣 ,shui ,t'au song' hí'. Chui t'au sáng k'í, tap tap 頭 tap, tap, ,t'au, tap 低 頭 顱 tap, ,tai ,t'au ,lò, 慙 ,ts'ám. Ts'án.

Chop-house, an eating house, 酒 晏 店 'tsau án' tím'. Tsiú ngán tien, 飯 店 fán² tím'. Fán tien.

Chopped, cut, 斲 過 téuk, kwo'. Choh kwo; minced, 斲 幼 過 téuk, yau' kwo'. Choh yú kwo; to wish one to be chopped up, 斲 砧 板 咒 人 téuk, ,cham 'pán chau' ,yan.

Chopper, a butcher's cleaver, 屠 刀 ,t'ò ,tò. T'ú táu, 劏 猪 刀 ,t'ong ,chü ,tò. T'áng chú táu; a cook's chopper, 大 刀 tái² ,tò. Tá táu, 切 刀 tsít, ,tò. Tsieh táu.

Chopping, cutting, 斲 téuk,. Choh; mincing, 斲 幼 téuk, yau'. Choh yú, 斲 爛 téuk, lán², 斲 肉 醬 téuk, yuk, tséung'. Choh juh tsiáng; bartering, 交 易 ,káu yik,. Kiáu yih, 易 換 yik, ún². Yih hwán; sound of chopping, 剉 ch'áp,, 剉 剉 聲 ch'áp, ch'áp, ,shing.

Chopping, stout, 肥 壯 ,fí chong'. Fí chwáng.

Chopping-block 砧 板 ,cham 'pán. Chin pán.

Chopping-knife, a knife for mincing meat, 大 刀 tái² ,tò. Tá táu, 斲 肉 刀 téuk, yuk, ,tò. Choh juh táu.

Chops, see Chop.

Chopsticks, among the Chinese and Japanese, two pieces of wood, ivory or silver, used as substitutes for the fork of western nations, 快 子 fái' 'tsz, 箸 chü². Chú, 筯 chü². Chú, 挾 káp,. Kiáh; a pair of chopsticks, 一 對 快 yat, túi' fái'. Yih túi kw'ái, 一 雙 快 yat, ,shéung fái'; a pair of ivory chopsticks, 一 對 牙 箸 yat, túi' ,ngá chü². Yih túi yá chú.

Choragus 管 戲 班 者 'kún hí' ,pán 'ché. Kwán hí pán ché, 管 班 'kún ,pán. Kwán pán.

Choral, belonging to a choir, 唱 班 的 ch'éung' ,pán tik,. Ch'áng pán tih; singing in a choir, 以 班 唱 詩 'í ,pán ch'éung' ,shí. Í pán ch'áng shí, 以 班 歌 詩 'í ,pán ,ko ,shí. Í pán ko shí; choral society, 一 班 唱 詩 者 yat, ,pán ch'éung' ,shí 'ché. Yih pán ch'áng shí ché.

Chorally, in the manner of a chorus, 以 唱 班 'í ch'éung' ,pán. Í ch'áng pán, 唱 班 嗷 樣 ch'éung' ,pán 'kòm yéung². Ch'áng pán kán yáng.

Chord, the string of a musical instrument, 絃 線 ,ín sín'. Hien sien; the chord of a bow, 弓 弦 ,kung ,ín. Kung hien; harmonious sounds or music, 和 諧 音 ,wo ,hái ,yam. Ho hiái yin, 和 諧 樂 ,wo ,hái ngok,. Ho hiái yoh; a chord in poetry, 音 韻 ,yam wan². Yin yun; in geometry, a right line drawn from one end of an arc or circle to another, 直 線 chik, sín'. Chih sien, 通 絃 ,t'ung ,ín. T'ung hien.

Chord, to string, 上 線 'shéung sín'. Sháng sien, 上 翻 線 'shéung ,fán sín'. Sháng fán sien.

Chorded, strung or furnished with strings, 上 過 線 'shéung kwo' sín'. Sháng kwo sien.

Chore, small work of a domestic kind, 日 工 yat, ,kung. Jih kung, 散 工 'sán ,kung. Sán kung.

Chorepiscopal 監 牧 師 的 ,kám muk, ,sz tik,. Kien muh sz tih.

Choreus, } the trochee, — ⏑, 僊 僊 的 韻 律 ,sín
Choree, } ,sín tik, wan² lut,. Sien sien tih yun liuh.

Choriamb, } — ⏑ ⏑ —, a foot consisting of the
Choriambus, } choreus and jambus, 僊 跳 韻 律 ,sín t'iú' wan² lut,. Sien t'iáu yun liuh.

Choriambic 僊 跳 韻 律 的 ,sín t'iú' wan² lut, tik,. Sien t'iáu yun liuh tih.

Chorion, the exterior membrane which invests the foetus in utero, 胎 衣 ,t'oi ,í. T'ái í; do. "the incomplete grain," 粃 ,p'í. P'í.

Chorist, a singer in a choir, 班 歌 者 ,pán ,ko 'ché. Pán ko ché.

Chorister, one of a choir, 班 歌 嘅 ,pán ,ko ké', 班 歌 者 ,pán ,ko 'ché. Pán ko ché, 寺 內 諷 經 之 人 tsz² noi² fung' ,king ,chí ,yan. Tsz nui fung king chí jin; one who leads a choir in church music, 班 首 ,pán 'shau. Pán shau,

Chorographer, a person who describes a particular region, 錄地形者 luk, tí² ,ying 'ché. Luh tí hing ché; one who forms a map of a particular country, 寫地圖者 'sé tí² ,t'ò 'ché. Sié tí t'ú ché, 繪地圖者 'fúi tí² ,t'ò 'ché. Hwui tí t'ú ché.

Chorographical, 地形錄的 tí² ,ying luk, tik,. Tí hing luh tih, 繪地圖的 'fúi tí² ,t'ò tik,. Hwui tí t'ú tih.

Choropraphy, the art of making a map of a particular region, 繪地圖者 'fúi tí² ,t'ò 'ché. Hwui tí t'ú ché, 寫地圖之藝 'sé tí² ,tò ,chí ngai². Sié tí t'ú chí í.

Choroid, the second coat of the eye, 血絡黑油衣 hüt, lok, hak, ,yau ,í. Hiueh loh heh yú í, 眼睛第二衣 'ngán ,tsing tai² í² ,í. Yen tsing tí rh í.

Chorus, a company of persons singing in concert, 一班哥者 yat, ,pán ,ko 'ché. Yih pán ko ché, 歌曲之羣 ,ko huk, ,chí ,kw'an. Ko k'iuh chí k'iun; a piece performed by a whole company in concert, 諧音 ,hái ,yam. Hiái yin; verses of a song in which the company join the singer, 幫音曲 ,pong ,yam huk,. Páng yin k'iuh, 幫歌 ,pong ,ko. Páng ko, 幫聲 ,pong ,shing. Páng shing; a musical composition of two or more parts, 諧樂 ,hái ngok,. Hiái yoh, 諧歌 ,hái ,ko. Hiái ko.

Chose, in law, property, 業 íp,. Nieh; chose in action, 未到手之業 mí² tò' 'shau ,chí íp,. Wí táu shau chí nieh.

Chosen, selected from a number, 揀過 'kán kwo'. Kien kwo, 選過 'sün kwo'. Swán kwo, 擇過 chák, kwo'. Tseh kwo; predestinated, 預定過 ü² teng² kwo'. Yú ting kwo, 預選過 ü² 'sün kwo'. Yú swán kwo; designated to office, 簡放 'kán fong'. Kien fáng, 選用 'sün yung². Swán yung; the chosen of God, 爲上帝所選者 ,wai Shéung² tai' 'sho 'sün 'ché. Wei Sháng tí so swán ché.

Choultry 宿舍 suk, shé'. Suh shié.

Chouse, to cheat, 阨人 ngak, ,yan, 欺騙 ,hí p'ín'. K'í p'ien; to defraud, 吞騙 ,t'an p'ín'. T'un p'ien, 吞阨 ,t'an ngak,.

Chouse, one who is easily cheated, a fool, 笨人 pan² ,yan, 呆笨 ,ngoi pan²; imposition, 欺騙之事 ,hí p'ín' ,chí sz². K'í p'ien chí sz.

Choused, cheated, 阨過 ngak, kwo', 騙過 p'ín' kwo'. P'ien kwo.

Chousing, cheating, 欺騙 ,hí p'ín'. K'í p'ien, 阨人 ngak, ,yan.

Chowder, a dish of fish, boiled with buiscuit, salt, pork &c., 魚羹 ,ü ,kang. Yú kang.

Chowder, to, 做魚羹 tsò² ,ü ,kang. Tso yú kang.

Chowter, to grumble like a frog or a froward child, 喂嗡聲 ,lun ,lun ,shing.

Chrematistics, the science of wealth, 財帛之理 ,ts'oi pák, ,chí 'lí. Ts'ái peh chí lí. 用財之理 yung² ,ts'oi ,chí 'lí. Yung ts'ái chí lí, 錢銀之理 ,ts'ín ,ngan ,chí 'lí. Ts'ien yin chí lí.

Chrestomathy, a book of extracts useful in learning a language, 節要之書 tsít, iú' ,chí ,shü. Tsieh yáu chí shú, 要用選錄 iú' yung² 'sün luk,. Yáu yung swán luh, 握要選錄 ák, iú' 'sün luk,. Uh yáu swán luh.

Chrism, unction, 香膏 ,héung ,kò. Hiáng káu, 香油 ,héung ,yau. Hiáng yú; consecrated oil used in sacred ceremonies, 聖油 shing' ,yau. Shing yú, 聖膏 shing' ,kò. Shing káu.

Chrismal 香膏的 ,héung ,kò tik,. Hiáng káu tih, 聖油的 shing' ,yau tik,. Shing yú tih.

Chrismation 傅油 fú² ,yau. Fú yú, 傅香膏者 fú² ,héung ,kò 'ché. Fú hiáng káu ché.

Chrismatory, a vessel to hold the oil for chrism, 聖油罐 shing' ,yau kún'. Shing yú kwán, 聖油罇 shing' ,yau ,tsun. Shing yú tsun.

Chrisom, a child that dies within a month after its birth, 夭亡之子 'iú ,mong ,chí 'tsz. Yáu wáng chí tsz.

Christ 基督 Kítuk. Kítuh, 基利士督 Kílísztuk. Kílísztuh; the Anointed, 傅油者 fú² ,yau 'ché. Fú yú ché, 被抹油者 pí² mút, ,yau 'ché. Pí moh yú ché; the Savior of the world, 救世者 kau' shai' 'ché. Kiú shí ché.

Christ-thorn 勒樹名 lak, shü² ,meng. Leh shú ming.

Christen, to baptize, 施浸禮 ,shí tsam' 'lai. Shí tsin lí, 施洗禮 ,shí 'sai 'lai. Shí sí lí; to baptize and name, 施洗禮安名 ,shí 'sai 'lai ,on ,meng. Shí sí lí ngán ming; to name, 安名 ,on ,meng. Ngán ming, 加名 ,ká ,meng. Kiá ming; to initiate into the visible Church of Christ, by the application of water, 領人入耶穌教者 'leng ,yan yap, Yésú káu' 'ché. Ling jin jih Yésú kiáu ché.

Christendom, the countries or regions inhabited by Christians, 耶穌門徒全國 Yésú ,mún ,t'ò ,ts'ün kwok,. Yésú mun t'ú ts'iuen kwoh; the whole body of Christians, 信基督者之通稱 sun' Kítuk 'ché ,chí ,t'ung ,ch'ing. Sin Kítuh ché chí t'ung ch'ing, 信耶穌者 sun' Yésú 'ché. Sin Yé sú ché.

Christened, baptized and named, 施洗過 ,shí 'sai kwo' Shí sí kwo, 施浸安過名 ,shí tsam' ,on kwo' ,meng. Shí tsin ngán kwo ming; initiated into Christianity, 受洗者 shau² 'sai 'ché. Shau sí ché, 入過耶穌教者 yap, kwo' Yésú káu' 'ché. Jih kwo Yésú kiáu ché.

Christening 施洗 ,shí 'sai. Shí sí, 施浸禮 ,shí tsam' 'lai. Shí tsin lí.

Christian, a professor of his belief in the religion of Christ, 信基督者 sun' Kítuk 'ché. Sin Kítuh ché, 信耶穌者 sun' Yésú 'ché. Sin Yésú ché; a disciple of Christ, 耶穌門徒 Yésú ,mún ,t'ò. Yésú mun t'ú, 耶穌門生 Yésú ,mún ,shang. Yésú mun sang, 從耶穌者 ,ts'ung Yésú 'ché. Ts'ung Yésú ché; a believer in Christ who is characterized by piety, 實信耶穌者 shat, sun' Yésú 'ché. Shih sin Yésú ché.

Christian, pertaining to Christ, 基督嘅 Kítuk ké', 基督的 Kítuk tik. Kítuh tih, 耶穌嘅 Yésú ké'; the Christian religion, 基督之道 Kítuk ˌchí tò². Kítuh chí táu, 耶穌教 Yésú káu'. Yésú kiáu, 耶穌道理 Yésú tò² ˋlí. Yésú táu lí; pertaining to the Church, 聖會嘅 shing' úi² ké', 聖會的 shing' úi² tik. Shing hwui tih; Christian conduct, 善行 shín² hang². Shen hing, 善從耶穌者 shín² ˏts'ung Yésú ˋché. Shen ts'ung Yésú ché.

Christian-like 似耶穌門徒嘅 ˋts'z Yésú ˏmún ˏt'ò ké', 似基督徒的 ˋts'z Kítuk ˏt'ò tik. Sz Kítuh t'ú tih, 合耶穌道嘅 hòp₂ Yésú tò² ké'.

Christian-name 名 ˏmeng. Ming, 領洗所得之名 ˋleng ˋsai ˋsho tak ˏchí ˏmeng. Ling sí so teh chí ming.

Christianism, the Christian religion, 基督之教 Kítuk ˏchí káu'. Kítuh chí kiáu, 耶穌教 Yésú káu'. Yésú kiáu; the nations professing Christianity, 耶穌教國 Yésú káu' kwok. Yésú kiáu kwoh.

Christianity, the religion of Christians, 耶穌教 Yésú káu'. Yésú kiáu, 基督之教 Kítuk ˏchí káu'. Kítuh chí kiáu, 耶穌道理 Yésú tò² ˋlí. Yésú táu lí, 耶穌教門 Yésú káu' ˏmún. Yésú kiáu mun; the term used by the Rom. Catholics, 天主教 ˏT'ín ˋchü káu'. T'ien chú kiáu.

Christianization, the act of christianizing, 教人學耶穌教者 káu' ˏyan hok₂ Yésú káu' ˋché. Kiáu jin hioh Yésú kiáu ché, 教人信耶穌道者 káu' ˏyan sun' Yésú tò² ˋché. Kiáu jin sin Yésú táu ché, 使人從耶穌教者 ˋsz ˏyan ˏts'ung Yésú káu' ˋché. Shí jin ts'ung Yésú kiáu ché.

Christianize, to convert to Christianity, 教人從耶穌道理 káu' ˏyan ˏts'ung Yésú tò² ˋlí. Kiáu jin ts'ung Yésú táu lí, 教人信耶穌 káu' ˏyan sun' Yésú. Kiáu jin sin Yésú, 使人從耶穌之道 ˋsz ˏyan ˏts'ung Yésú ˏchí tò². Shí jin ts'ung Yésú chí táu.

Christianized, converted to Christianity, 教過從耶穌之道 káu' kwo' ˏts'ung Yésú ˏchí tò². Kiáu kwo ts'ung Yésú chí táu, 入過耶穌之教 yap₂ kwo' Yésú ˏchí káu'. Jih kwo Yésú chí kiáu, 被耶穌教感化過 pí² Yésú káu' ˋkòm fá' kwo'. Pí Yésú kiáu kán hwá kwo.

Christianly, in a Christian manner, 耶穌門徒嗰樣 Yésú ˏmún ˏt'ò ˋkòm yéung². Yésú mun t'ú kán yáng, 類似耶穌門徒 lui² ˋts'z Yésú ˏmún ˏt'ò. Lui sz Yésú mun t'ú.

Christmas, the festival of the Christian Church, observed annually on the 25th of December, in memory of the birth of Christ, 耶穌誕 Yésú tán'. Yésú tán, 耶穌降誕 Yésú kong' tán'. Yésú kiáng tán.

Christmas-box, Christmas presents, 耶穌誕賀禮 Yésú tán' ho² ˋlai. Yésu tán ho lí, 耶穌誕賀儀 Yésú tán' ho² ˏí. Yésú tán ho í; a box in which little presents are deposited at Christmas, 耶穌誕賀禮盒 Yésú tán' ho² ˋlai hòp₂. Yésú tán ho lí hoh.

Christmas-day, the 25th of December, 耶穌降誕 Yésú kong' tán'. Yésú kiáng tán, 耶穌生日 Yésú ˏshang yat₂. Yésú sang jih.

Christmas-flower 花名 ˏfá ˏmeng. Hwá ming.

Christology, a discourse or treatise concerning Christ, 基督總論 Kítuk ˋtsung lun². Kítuh tsung luu, 救主通教 kau' ˋchü ˏt'ung káu'. Kiú chú t'ung kiáu.

Chromate, a salt or compound formed by the chromic acid with a base, 灰色金酸 ˏfúi shik ˏkam ˏsün. Hwui sih kin swán.

Chromatic, relating to color, 色嘅 shik ké', 色的 shik tik. Sih tih.

Chromatics, the science of color, 百色之理 pák shik ˏchí ˋlí. Peh sih chí lí, 各色之理 kok shik ˏchí ˋlí. Koh sih chí lí.

Chromatography, a treatise on colors, 百色總論 pák shik ˋtsung lun². Peh sih tsung lun.

Chrome, } a grayish white, brittle metal, re-
Chromium, } markable for the variety and beauty of its colored preparations, 灰色金 ˏfúi shik ˏkam. Hwui sih kin, 顏色金 ˏngán shik ˏkam. Yen sih kin.

Chromic, pertaining to chrome, 灰色金的 ˏfúi shik ˏkam tik. Hwui sih kin tih; chromic yellow, the artificial chromate of lead, 灰色黃 ˏfúi shik ˏwong. Hwui sih hwáng, 鉛黃 ˏün ˏwong. Yuen hwáng.

Chronic, } continuing a long time, 久 ˋkau. Kiú,
Chronical, } 久的 ˋkau tik. Kiú tih, 長 ˏch'éung. Ch'áng, 遠 ˋün. Yuen, 古 ˋkú. Kú, 遠年的 ˋün ˏnín tik. Yuen nien tih, 舊 kau². Kiú; a chronic disease, 久病 ˋkau peng². Kiú ping, 古病 ˋkú peng². Kú ping, 遠年病 ˋün ˏnín peng². Yuen nien ping, 舊病 kau² peng². Kiú ping, 老病 ˋlò peng². Láu ping, 疚 kau². Kiú, 痞 ˋkú. Kú, 痼 kú'. Kú, 錮疾 kú' tsat₂. Kú tsih, 癈 fai'. Fei, 瘀 ü'. Yú; chronic ophthalmia, 疚眼症 kau' ˋngán ching'. Kiú yen ching, 遠年患眼 ˋün ˏnín wán² ˋngán. Yuen nien hwán yen, 痼眼症 kú' ˋngán ching'. Kú yen ching; chronic disorders, as of a state, 久亂 ˋkau lün². Kiú lwán, 久患 ˋkau wán². Kiú hwán; a chronic diarrhœa, 休息痢 ˏyau sik lí². Hiú sih lí.

Chronicle, chronicles, a historical account or register of facts or events disposed in the order of time, 紀 ˋkí. Kí, 史記 ˋsz kí'. Shí kí, 史紀 ˋsz ˋkí. Shí kí, 歷譜 lik₂ ˋp'ò. Lih p'ú, 綱目 ˏkong muk₂. Káng muh, 歷紀 lik₂ ˋkí. Lih kí, 紀錄 ˋkí luk₂. Kí luh; a history of a state, 國史 kwok ˋsz. Kwoh shí, 國紀 kwok ˋkí. Kwoh kí, 國記 kwok kí'. Kwoh kí, 國誌 kwok chí' Kwoh chí, 國志 kwok chí'. Kwoh chí; the Chronicles, books of the S. Scripture, 歷代志畧 lik₂ toi² chí' léuk₂. Lih tái chí lioh; the Chronicles of the kings, 列王紀 lít₂ ˏwong ˋkí. Lieh wáng kí; the Chronicles of Corea, 朝鮮紀 Chiú-

sín 'kí. Cháusien kí.

Chronicle, to record in history, 紀 'kí. Kí, 記 kí'. Kí, 紀錄 'kí luk₂. Kí luh, 編錄 ₚp'ín luk₂. P'ien luh.

Chronicled, recorded, 紀過 'kí kwo'. Kí kwo, 紀錄過 'kí luk₂ kwo'. Kí luh kwo.

Chronicler, a writer of a chronicle, 史 'sz. Shí; Imperial chroniclers, 史官 'sz ₚkún. Shí kwán, 御史 ü² 'sz. Yú shí.

Chronicling, recording, 紀 'kí. Kí, 紀錄 'kí luk₂. Kí luh.

Chronique, a chronicle, 史紀 'sz 'kí. Shí kí.

Chronogram, * } an inscription in which a certain
Chronograph, } date or epoch is expressed by numeral letters, 以句之字母爲年號 'í kü' ₚchí tsz² 'mò ₚwai ₚnín hò². Í kü chí tsz mú wei nien háu.

Chronogramist, a writer of chronograms, 寫拉典句爲年號者 'sé Látín kü' ₚwai ₚnín hò² 'ché. Sié Látien kü wei nien háu ché.

Chronographer, see Chronologer.

Chronography, the description of time past, 歷紀 lik₂ 'kí. Lih kí.

Chronologer } 史 'sz. Shí, 史紀者 'sz 'kí 'ché. Shí
Chronologist } kí ché, 作史者 tsok₂ 'sz 'ché. Tsoh shí ché; Imperial ditto, 御史 ü² 'sz. Yú shí; one who studies chronology, 考史者 'háu 'sz 'ché. K'áu shí ché.

Chronologic, } relating to chronology, 史紀嘅 'sz
Chronological, } 'kí ké', 歷紀的 lik₂ 'kí tik₂. Lih kí tih, 歷譜的 lik₂ 'p'ò tik₂. Lih p'ú tih; according to the order of time, 歷年的 lik₂ ₚnín tik₂. Lih nien tih, 歷序 lik₂ tsü². Lih tsü, 隨時 ₚts'ui ₚshí. Sui shí; a chronological work, 歷譜 lik₂ 'p'ò. Lih p'ú, 年錄 ₚnín luk₂. Nien luh.

Chronologically, in a chronological manner, 隨時 ₚts'ui ₚshí. Sui shí, 歷時 lik₂ ₚshí. Lih shí.

Chronology, the science of time, 史學 'sz hok₂. Shí hioh; the method of ascertaining the true periods or years when past events took place and arranging them in their proper order, according to their dates, 紀錄 'kí luk₂. Kí luh, 史錄 'sz luk₂. Shí luh; a chronology, 年錄 ₚnín luk₂. Nien luh, 年紀 ₚnín 'kí. Nien kí.

Chronometer, any instrument that measures time, 時辰鏢 ₚshí ₚshan ₚpiú. Shí shin piáu, 時辰表 ₚshí ₚshan 'piú. Shí shin piáu, 時辰鐘 ₚshí ₚshan ₚchung. Shí shin chung; a ship's chronometer, 船鏢 ₚshün ₚpiú. Ch'uen piáu, 船鐘 ₚshün ₚchung. Ch'uen chung, 定經度鏢 teng² ₚking tò² ₚpiú. Ting king tú piáu; to rate a ship's chronometer, 較準船鏢 káu' 'chun ₚshün ₚpiú. Kiáu chun ch'uen piáu; ditto by transit observation, 度日較準鏢 tok₂ yat₂ káu' 'chun ₚpiú. Toh jih kiáu chun piáu. 以日較鏢 'í yat₂ káu' ₚpiú. Í jih kiáu piáu.

Chronometric, } pertaining to a chronometer, 時
Chronometrical, } 辰鐘嘅 ₚshí ₚshan ₚchung ké', 時辰鐘的 ₚshí ₚshan ₚchung tik₂. Shí shin chung tih; measured by a chronometer, 以時辰鏢定過 'í ₚshí ₚshan ₚpiú teng² kwo' Í shí shin piáu ting kwo.

Chronometry, the art of measuring time, 度時之藝 tok₂ ₚshí ₚchí ₚngai. Toh shí chí í, 量度時辰者 ₚléung tok₂ ₚshí ₚshan 'ché. Liáng toh shí shin ché.

Chrysalid, pertaining to a chrysalis, 蛹的 'yung tik₂. Yung tih, 蛹嘅 'yung ké'

Chrysalis 繭 'kán. Kien, 蛹 'yung. Yung, 蟲蛹 ₚch'ung tau'; the chrysalis of the silkworm, 蠶繭 ₚts'ám 'kán. Ts'án kien, 蠶蛹 ₚts'ám 'yung. Ts'án yung, 蝎 ₚü. Yú, 蜱 'kwai. Kwai; the chrysalis of the mantis, 螵蛸 ₚp'iú ₚsiú. P'iáu siáu.

Chrysanthemum Sinense, marygold, 菊花 kuk₂ ₚfá. Kiuh hwá; chrysanthemum, or China aster, 江南菊花 ₚKongnám kuk₂ ₚfá. Kiáng nán kiuh hwá, 羊蓂 ₚyéung ₚts'ün. Yáng ts'iuen, 蕊 ₚying. Ying, 蕊 ₚying. Ying, 羊飴 ₚyéung ₚí. Yáng í.

Chryso-beryll 玉名 yuk₂ ₚmeng. Yuh ming.

Chrysocolla, borax, 硼砂 ₚp'ang ₚshá. P'ang shá; the green and blue carbonate of copper, 銅綠 t'án' ₚt'ung. T'án t'ung

Chrysography, a writing in letters of gold, 書金字者 ₚshü ₚkam tsz² 'ché. Shú kin tsz ché; in China, 繪金字 ₚch'í ₚkam tsz². Ch'í kin tsz.

Chrysolite, a mineral of a yellowish or greenish color, 金色玉 ₚkam shik₂ yuk₂. Kin sih yuh, 試金石 shí' ₚkam shek₂. Shí kin shih.

Chrysology 致富之道 chí' fú' ₚchí tò². Chí fú chí táu.

Chrysophris, Garoupa, 玳瑁班 toi² múi² ₚpán. Tái mei pán, 花色班 ₚfá shik₂ ₚpán. Hwá sih pán.

Chrysoprase, a variety of quartz, 翡翠玉 ₚfí ts'ui' yuk₂. Fí ts'ui yuh, 翡彩玉 ₚfí 'ts'oi yuk₂. Fí ts'ái yuh, 綠玉 luk₂ yuk₂. Luh yuh.

Chub, a river fish, 鯉魚 ₚlín ₚü. Lien yú, 大頭鯉 tái² ₚt'au ₚlín. Tá t'au lien.

Chub-faced, having a plump, round face, 臚鼓面 luk₂ 'kú mín². Luh kú mien, 大圓面 tái² ₚün mín². Tá yuen mien.

Chubbed 大頭嘅 tái² ₚt'au ké', 欺嗰 ₚhí ₚsoi. K'í sái.

Chubby, as a child, 媼奶 'wan 'nái. Wán nái, 南祖佛 ₚnám 'tsò fat₂. Nán tsú fuh.

Chuck, to call, as a hen her chickens, 咯咯 chuk₂ chuk₂. Chuh chuh, 吐吐 'chü 'chü. Chú chú, 啾 ₚchau. Chau, 咭咭 chuk₂ chuk₂. Chuh chuh.

Chuck, to make the noise of a hen or partridge, when she calls her chickens, 咭咭聲 chuk₂ chuk₂ ₚshing. Chuh chuh shing.

Chuck, to jeer or laugh, see Chuckle.

Chuck, to strike or give a gentle blow, 拍 p'ák₂.

* A chronogram, or chronodistichon recording the peace of Hubertsburg in 1763 is expressed in the following lines,' Aspera beLLa sILent: reDIIt bona gratIa paCIs: O sI parta foret seM per In orbe qVIes; i e. M=1000, D=500, C=100 three L=150, one V=5 and eight I=8, giving 1673.

Peh, 拍拍吓 p'ák, p'ák, ʻhá. Peh peh hiá.

Chuck, a sudden, small noise, 咕咕聲 chuk, chuk, ˏshing. Chuh chuh shing; a word of endearment, corrupted from chicken, 金仔 ˏkam ʻtsai, 掌上珠 ʻchéung shéung² ˏchü. Cháng sháng chú, 金橘子弟 ˏkam kwat, ʻtsz tai². Kin kuh tsz tí; a slight blow under the chin, 撓下腭者 ˏtau há² ˏp'á ʻché.

Chuck-farthing, a play in which a farthing is pitched into a hole, 考寵戲 ʻháu ˏlung hí'. K'áu lung hí.

Chuckle, to call, as a hen her chicken, 咕咕 chuk, chuk,. Chuh chuh; to fondle, 撫字 ʻfú tsz². Fú tsz, 痛惜 t'ung' sik,. T'ung sih; to cocker, 嗬嗬 ˏho ˏho. Ho ho.

Chuckle, a short, broken, and surpressed laugh, 嗬嗬 ˏho ˏho. Ho ho, 呵呵 ˏho ˏho. Ho ho, 微微笑 ˏmí ˏmí siú'. Wí wí siáu.

Chuckle, to laugh in a suppressed or broken manner, 嗬嗬 ˏho ˏho. Ho ho.

Chuckle-head, a person with a large head, 斗墩頭 ʻtau ʻkòm ˏt'au. Tau kán t'au; a dunce, 蠢笨 ʻch'un pan². Ch'un pin.

Chuckling, suppressed laughter, 嗬嗬 ˏho ˏho. Ho ho, 呵呵 ˏho ˏho. Ho ho.

Chuff, a clown, 村佬 ˏts'ün ʻlò. Ts'iuen láu; a dull, surly fellow, 鈍人 tun² ˏyan. Tun jin.

Chuffy, in a rough, surly manner, 鹵莽 ʻlò ʻmong. Lú máng; clownishly, 村佬墩樣 ˏts'ün ʻlò ʻkòm yéung². Ts'iuen láu kán yáng.

Chuffy, fat or swelled out, 肥大 ˏfí tái². Fí tá; a chuffy lad, 南祖佛童 ˏnám ʻtsò fat, ˏt'ung. Nán tsú fuh t'ung; surly, 滿肚抑鬱 ʻmún ʻt'ò yik, wat,. Mwán t'ú yih kuh, 滿肚牢騷 ʻmún ʻt'ò ˏlò ˏsò. Mwán t'ú láu sáu.

Chuk, a word used in calling swine, 吐吐 ʻchü ʻchü. Chú chú.

Chulan-tea 珠蘭茶 ˏchü ˏlán ˏch'á. Chú lán ch'á.

Chum, a chamberfellow, 僚友 ˏliú ʻyau. Liáu yú, 窗友 ˏch'éung ʻyau. Chw'áng yú.

Chum, to occupy a chamber with another, 同住一房 ˏt'ung chü² yat, ˏfong. T'ung chú jih fáng, 同房住 ˏt'ung ˏfong chü². T'ung fáng chú.

Chump, a short, thick, heavy piece of wood, less than a block, 木頭 muk, ˏt'au. Muh t'au, 櫼 láp,. Láh, 樹柮 kwat, chüt,. Kuh chueh, 樹 ˏtsai. Tsí, 樹 ˏt'ò. T'áu.

Chum-pee, a place near the Bogue, 川鼻 ˏCh'ün pí². Ch'uen pí.

Chunam, for calking, 桐油灰 ˏt'ung ˏyau ˏfúi. T'ung yú hwui; cement, 灰沙 ˏfúi ˏshá. Hwui shá; chunam prepared with oil, 油灰沙 ˏyau ˏfúi ˏshá. Yú hwui shá; to prepare chunam, 打灰沙 ʻtá ˏfúi ˏshá. Tá hwui shá, 舂灰沙 ˏchung ˏfúi ˏshá. Chung hwui shá.

Chunk, a short, thick block, or bit of wood, metal &c., 木頭 muk, ˏt'au. Muh t'au, 金片 ˏkam p'ín'. Kin p'ien.

Church, a house consecrated to the worship of God *, 禮拜堂 ʻlai pái' ˏt'ong. Lí pái t'áng, 上帝堂 Shéung² tai' ˏt'ong. Sháng tí t'áng; among the Rom. Catholics, 天主堂 ˏT'ín ʻchü ˏt'ong. T'ien chú t'áng, 天主聖殿 ˏT'ín ʻchü shing' tín². T'ien chú shing tien; the collective body of Christians, 聖會 shing' úi². Shing hwui, 耶穌教會 Yésú káu' úi². Yé sú kiáu hwui; the Catholic Church, 公會 ˏkung úi². Kung hwui; the invisible church, 聖公會 shing' ˏkung úi². Shing kung hwui, 幽公會 ˏyau ˏkung úi². Yú kung hwui; the church militant, 戰聖會 chín' shing' úi². Chen shing hwui; the Romish Church, 天主教會 ˏT'ín ʻchü káu' úi². T'ien chú kiáu hwui, 羅馬教會 Lomá káu' úi². Lomá kiáu hwui; the Church of England, 英國教會 Ying kwok, káu' úi². Ying kwoh kiáu hwui; the Protestant Church, 正教 ching' káu'. Ching kiáu; the Greek Church, 希獵教會 Hílíp káu' úi². Hílieh kiáu hwui; to go to church, 去禮拜堂 hü' ʻlai pái' ˏt'ong. K'ü lí pái t'áng, 去聽書 hü' ˏt'eng ˏshü. K'ü t'ing shú; to build a church, 起禮拜堂 ʻhí ʻlai pái' ˏt'ong. K'í lí pái t'áng.

Church, to perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church, after deliverance from the dangers of childbirth †, 爲分娩謝上帝 wai² ˏfan ʻmín tsé² Shéung² tai'. Wei fan mien sié Sháng tí.

Church-ale, a feast commemoratory of the dedication of the church, 開禮拜堂節期 ˏhoi ʻlai pái' ˏt'ong tsít, ˏk'í. K'ái lí pái t'áng tsieh k'í.

Church-attire 禮服 ʻlai fuk,. Lí fuh.

Church-authority 聖會管轄 shing' úi² ʻkún hat,. Shing hwui kwán hiáh.

Church-burial 葬以聖禮 tsong' ʻí shing' ʻlai. Tsáng í shing lí.

Church-discipline 聖會循範 shing' úi² ˏts'un fán². Shing hwui siun fán.

Church-founder, one who builds or endows a church, 設禮拜堂者 ch'ít, ʻlai pái' ˏt'ong ʻché. Sheh lí pái t'áng ché, 立禮拜堂者 lap, ʻlai pái' ˏt'ong ʻché. Lih lí pái t'áng ché.

Church history, 聖會史記 shing' úi² ʻsz kí'. Shing hwui shí ki.

Church-member, a member in communion with a church, 聖會人 shing' úi² ˏyan. Shing hwui jin, 會中人 úi² ˏchung ˏyan. Hwui chung jin; a professor of religion, 入教者 yap, káu' ʻché. Jih kiáu ché, 聖教人 shing' káu' ˏyan. Shing kiáu jin.

Church-music, the service of singing or chanting in a church, 歌聖詩者 ˏko shing' ˏshí ʻché. Ko shing shí ché.

Church-preferment, benefice or advancement in the church, 授牧師之職 shau² muk, ˏsz ˏchí chik,. Shau muh shí chí chih.

* The term, 眞神堂 is used by various missionaries.

† 還神 is the term used by Chinese in their religion.

Church-warden, a keeper or guardian of the church, 聖會保長 shing' úi² 'pò 'chéung. Shing hwui páu cháng.

Church-work, work carried on slowly, 慢工 mán² ˏkung. Mán kung.

Church-yard, a cemetry, 塚地 'ch'ung tí². Ch'ung tí, 塋地 ˏying tí². Ying tí.

Churchdom, the government of the church, 聖會管轄 shing' úi² 'kún hatˏ. Shing hwui kwán hiáh.

Churchman, an ecclesiastic or clergyman, 牧師 mukˏ ˏsz. Muh sz; an episcopalian, 監牧師會人 ˏkám mukˏ ˏsz úi² ˏyan. Kien muh sz hwui jin.

Churchmanship, state of belonging to the Episcopal Church, 爲監牧師會人 ˏwai ˏkám mukˏ ˏsz úi² ˏyan. Wei kien muh sz hwui jin.

Churl, a rude, surly, ill-bred man, 粗率嘅人 ˏts'ò sutˏ ké' ˏyan; a rustic, 村佬 ˏts'ün 'lò. Ts'un láu; a miser, 守錢虜 'shau ˏts'ín 'lò. Shau ts'ien lú; a niggard, 慳吝嘅人 ˏhán lun² ké' ˏyan, 吝嗇之人 lun² shikˏ ˏchí ˏyan. Lin shih chí jin, 鄙吝的人 'p'í lun² tikˏ ˏyan. P'í lin tih jin.

Churlish, rude, 粗莽嘅 ˏts'ò 'mong ké'; surly, 惡癖 okˏ p'ikˏ. Ngoh p'ih; rough in temper, 苛刻 ˏho hákˏ. Ho k'ch; unfeeling, 無情嘅 ˏmò ˏts'ing ké'; avaricious, 貪心的 ˏt'ám ˏsam tikˏ. T'án sin tih, 貪婪嘅 ˏt'ám ˏlám ké'; unpliant, 梗頸的 'kang 'keng tikˏ. Kang king tih, 硬頸嘅 ngáng² 'keng ké', 板頸嘅 'pán 'keng ké'.

Churlishly, rudely, 卒然 ts'ütˏ ˏín. Tsuh jen; in a churlish manner, 執然 chapˏ ˏín. Chih jen.

Churlishness, rudeness of manners, 魯莽者 'lò 'mong 'ché. Lú máng ché; sullenness, 鼓氣者 'kú hí' 'ché.

Churly, rude, 魯莽 'lò 'mong. Lú máng, 草莽嘅 'ts'ò 'mong ké', 粗魯 ˏts'ò 'lò. Ts'ú lú; boisterous, 莽撞嘅 'mong chong² ké'.

Churn 乳油銃 'ü ˏyau ch'ung'. Jü yú ch'ung, 乳油絞 'ü ˏyau 'káu. Jü yú kiáu.

Churn, to stir, or agitate cream for making butter, 絞乳油 'káu 'ü ˏyau. Kiáu jü yú, 舂乳油 ˏchung 'ü ˏyau. Chung jü yú.

Churn-staff 舂杵 ˏchung 'ch'ü. Chung ch'ú.

Churned, made into butter, 絞過乳油 'káu kwo' 'ü ˏyau. Kiáu kwo jü yú, 舂過乳油 ˏchung kwo' 'ü ˏyau. Chung kwo jü yú.

Churning 舂乳油 ˏchung 'ü ˏyau. Chung jü yú.

Chusan, island, 舟山 Chaushán. Chaushán.

Chusite, a decomposed variety of chrysolite, 爛金色玉 lán² ˏkam shikˏ yukˏ. Lán kin sih yuh.

Chyazic, compounds of hydrocyanic acid *, 藍醋 ˏlám ts'ò'. Lán ts'ú.

Chylaceous, belonging to chyle, 乳汁嘅 'ü chapˏ ké' 精液的 ˏtseng yikˏ tikˏ. Tsing yih tih.

Chyle, a white or milky fluid, prepared from the chyme, and passing into the blood as the means of nutrition, 精液 ˏtseng yikˏ. Tsing yih, 乳汁 'ü chapˏ. Jü chih.

Chylification, the process by which chyle is formed from food in animal bodies, 化爲精液者 fá' ˏwai ˏtseng yikˏ 'ché. Hwá wei tsing yih ché.

Chylifactive, changing into chyle, 化爲精液 fá' ˏwai ˏtseng yikˏ. Hwá wei tsing yih; having the power to make chyle, 成精液的 ˏshing ˏtseng yikˏ tikˏ. Ching tsing yih tih.

Chyliferous 生精液 ˏshang ˏtseng yikˏ. Sang tsing yih, 生乳汁的 ˏshang 'ü chapˏ tikˏ. Sang jü chih tih.

Chylous, consisting of chyle, 精液的 ˏtseng yikˏ tikˏ. Tsing yih tih, 乳汁的 'ü chapˏ tikˏ. Jü chih tih.

Chyme, 糜 ˏmí. Mí.

Chymic, Chymistry, Chymistry, } see Chemical, Chemist, Chemistry.

Chymification, the process of being formed into chyle, 化爲精液者 ˏfá ˏwai ˏtseng yikˏ 'ché. Hwá wei tsing yih ché.

Chymify, to become chyme, 成爲糜 ˏshing ˏwai ˏmí. Ching wei mí, 化爲糜 fá' ˏwai ˏmí. Hwá wei mí.

Chymous, pertaining to chyme, 糜嘅 ˏmí ké'.

Cibarious, pertaining to food, 食物嘅 shikˏ matˏ ké'; edible, 可食嘅 'ho shikˏ ké', 可爲食物 'ho ˏwai shikˏ matˏ. K'o wei shih wuh.

Cibol, a sort of small onion, 葱頭仔 ˏts'ung ˏt'au 'tsai. Ts'ung t'au tsz.

Ciborium, the coffer containing the host in Rom. Catholic ceremonies, 聖餅匱 shing' 'peng kwai². Shing ping kwei, 彌撒餅匱 ˏmí sátˏ 'peng kwai². Mí sáh ping kwei; a large drinking cup, 大爵 tái² tséukˏ. Tá tsioh, 大杯 tái² ˏpúi. Tá pei; the Egyptian bean. 喉吸國荳名 Oik'ap kwokˏ tau² ˏmeng. Ngáikih kwoh tau ming.

Cicada, broad locust †, 蟬 ˏshín. Shen, 蜩 ˏt'iú. T'iáu, 蚓蟬 ˏtiú ˏshín. Tiáu shen, 秋蟬 ˏts'au ˏshín. Tsiú shen, 蚨蟬 ˏfú ˏshín. Fú shen, 蟹蟲 ˏhai lukˏ. Hiái luh, 蛺蛱 shítˏ kütˏ. Sheh kiueh. 蚝蟲 tsakˏ 'mang. Tsih mang, 蟪蛄 wai² ˏkú. Wei kú, 蟜 kí². Kí, 蠅 ˏying. Ying, 蜩螗 ˏt'iú ˏt'ong. T'iáu t'áng, 蜩螂 ˏt'ai ˏlò. T'í láu, 蠣 ˏmín. Mien, 螗螈 ˏt'ong 'ín. T'áng yen; a small kind of ditto, 螗蜩 ˏt'ong ˏt'ai. T'áng t'í; a cicada that has not cast its skin, 蝮蜻 fukˏ yukˏ. Fuh yuh; the cast skin of a cicada, 蜩甲 ˏt'iú káp. T'iáu kiáh.

Cicaia 莎鷄 ˏsho ˏkai. Sho kí.

Cicatricle, the germinating or foetal point in the embryo of a seed, 種苗 'chung ˏmiú. Chung miáu, 芽仔 ˏngá 'tsai.

Cicatrix, Cicatrice, } a scar, 痕 ˏhan. Han, 疤 ˏpá. Pá, 痕瘢 ˏhan ˏhá. Han hiá, 瘢痂 ˏpán ˏch'á.

* 項毒之名.

† These are names used by the various dynasties during the last 2500 years. The first only is now in general use among the Chinese.

Pwán ch'á, 膰 ˏch'á. Ch'á, 黻 ˏngám. Gan; the cicatrix of an ulcer, 瘡痕 ˏch'ong ˏhan. Ch'wáng han.

Cicatrization, the process of forming a cicatrix, 成痕 ˏshing ˏhan. Ching han; the process of healing, 生好者 ˏshang ʿhò ʿché. Sang háu ché, 埋口者 ˏmái ʿhau ʿché, 結靨者 kít, ʿím ʿché. Kieh yen ché.

Cicatrize, to heal, 埋口 ˏmái ʿhau. Mái k'au, 生好 ˏshang ʿhò. Sang háu, 成痕 ˏshing ˏhan. Ching han, 結靨 kít, ʿím. Kieh yen.

Cicatrized, healed, 生過好 ˏshang kwo' ʿhò. Sang kwo háu, 埋過口 ˏmái kwo' ʿhau. Mái kwo k'au, 結過靨 kít, kwo' ʿím. Kieh kwo yen.

Cicatrizing, healing, 生好 ˏshang ʿhò. Sang háu, 埋口 ˏmái ʿhau, 結靨 kít, ʿím. Kieh yen.

Cicerone, a guide, 引導者 ʿyan tò² ʿché. Yin táu ché, 帶路者 tái' lò² ʿché. Tái lú ché, 先導 ˏsín tò². Sien táu.

Cicercula 山藜荳 ˏshán ˏlai tau². Shán lí tau.

Cichoraceous 萵苣 ˏwo kü². Wo kü.

Cicisbeo, the professed gallant of a married woman, 陪伴夫人者 ˏp'úi pún² ˏfú ˏyan ʿché. P'ei pwán fú jin ché, 契家佬* k'ai' ˏká ʿlò.

Cicurate, to tame, 養馴 ʿyéung ˏts'un. Yáng tsiuen.

Cicuta, the cow-bane, or water hemlock, 毒菓名 tuk, ʿkwo ˏmeng. Tuh ko ming.

Cider 平菓酒 ˏp'ing ʿkwo ʿtsau. P'ing ko tsiú.

Ciderist, a maker of cider, 釀平菓酒者 yéung² ˏp'ing ʿkwo ʿtsau ʿché. Jáng p'ing ko tsiú ché.

Ciderkin 平菓渣酒 ˏp'ing ʿkwo ˏchá ʿtsau. P'ing ko chá tsiú.

Cidevant 先時 ˏsín ˏshí. Sien shí; used to designate men who have been in office and retired from it, which in Chinese is expressed by, 歸田喨 ˏkwai ˏt'ín ké', 歸田的 ˏkwai ˏt'ín tik,. Kwei t'ien tih.

Cieling, see Ceiling.

Cierge, a wax candle used in religious rites, 聖燭 shing' chuk,. Shing chuh.

Cigar, paper, 孖姑烟 ˏmá ˏkú ˏín. Má kú yen; Manilla cigars, 呂宋烟 Lüsung ˏín. Lüsung yen; Havanna cigars, 夏華拿烟 Háwáná ˏín. Hiáhwáná yen; one cigar, 一口烟 yat, ʿhau ˏín. Yih k'au yen, 一筒烟 yat, ˏt'ung ˏín. Yih t'ung yen; ten cigars make one bundle, 十口爲一札 shap, ʿhau ˏwai yat, chát,. Shih k'au wei yih cháh.

Cilia, the eyelids, 眼揖毛 ʿngán yap, ˏmò. Yen yih máu, 眼睫毛 ʿngán tsít, ˏmò. Yen tsieh máu; long hairs on the margin of a vegetable body, 花草邊毛 ˏfá ʿts'ò ˏpín ˏmò. Hwá ts'áu pien máu.

Ciliary, belonging to the eyelids, 眼揖毛喨 ʿngán yap, ˏmò ké', 眼睫毛的 ʿngán tsít, ˏmò tik,. Yen tsieh máu tih.

Ciliate, † } 邊毛 ˏpín ˏmò. Pien máu, 圈毛 ˏhün
Ciliated, } ˏmò. K'iuen máu.

Cilious 毛喨 ˏmò ké', 毛的 ˏmò tik,. Máu tih.

Cimbal, a kind of cake, 餅名 ʿpeng ˏmeng. Ping ming.

Cimeter, a short sword, 劍 kím'. Kien, 土耳基劍 T'òíkí kím'. T'úrhkí kien.

Cimex, Cimiss, the bedbug, 木虱 muk, shat,. Muh sih.

Cinchona, Peruvian bark, 金鷄哪 ˏkam ˏkai náp,. Kin kí náh, 金鷄勒 ˏkam ˏkai lak,. Kin kí leh, 黃鷄哪 ˏwong ˏkai náp,. Hwáng kí náh; red ditto, 紅鷄哪 ˏhung ˏkai náp,; cinchona powder, 金鷄哪散 ˏkam ˏkai náp, ʿsán. Kin kí náh sán.

Cinchonina } 金鷄哪質 ˏkam ˏkai náp, chat,. Kin
Cinchonine } kí náh chih.

Cincture, a belt, 紳 ˏshan. Shin, 帶 tái'. Tái; a girdle worn round the body, 腰帶 ˏiú tái'. Yáu tái; a ring at the top and bottom of a column, 柱之圈線 ʿch'ü ˏchí ˏhün sín'. Ch'ú chí k'iuen sien.

Cinctured, having a cincture or girdle, 有帶喨 ʿyau tái' ké', 有紳的 ʿyau ˏshan tik,. Yú shin tih, 有圈線 ʿyau ˏhün sín'. Yú k'iuen sien.

Cinder, chiefly used in the plural, cinders, small coals, or particles of fire mixed with ashes, 燼 ʿtsun. Tsin, 火燼 ʿfo ʿtsun. Ho tsin; small particles of matter remaining after combustion, in which fire is extinct, 欃 cháu². Cháu, 燼 ʿtsun. Tsin, 煡 kín'. Kien; iron cinders, 鐵屎 t'ít, ʿshí. T'ieh shí; cinders of salt-petre, 硝炱 ˏsiú ˏt'oi. Siáu t'ái; to be reduced to cinder, 成炭 ˏshing t'án'. Ching t'án.

Cinder-wench, } a woman whose business is to rake
Cinder-woman, } into heaps of ashes for cinders, 爬灰女 ˏp'á ˏfúi ʿnü; P'á hwui nü; a dirty woman, 汚女 ˏú ʿnü. Wú nü.

Cindery, resembling cinders, 燼喨 ʿtsun ké'.

Cindefaction, reduction to ashes, 燒成灰 ˏshiú ˏshing ˏfúi. Sháu ching hwui.

Cinerary, pertaining to ashes, 灰喨 ˏfúi ké', 灰的 ˏfúi tik,. Hwui tih.

Cineration 燒灰者 ˏshiú ˏfúi ʿché. Sháu hwui ché.

Cinereous, } like ashes, 像似灰 tséung² ʿts'z ˏfúi.
Cineraceous, } Siáng sz hwui, 類似灰 lui² ʿts'z ˏfúi. Lui sz hwui, 灰暾樣 ˏfúi ʿkòm yéung². Hwui kán yáng; having the color of the ashes of wood, 灰色 ˏfúi shik,. Hwui sih.

Cineritious 類似灰 lui² ʿts'z ˏfúi. Lui sz hwui, 灰暾色 ˏfúi ʿkòm shik,. Hwui kán sih.

Cinerulent 灰喨 ˏfúi ké'.

Cingalese ‡, a native of Ceylon, 西闌島人 Sailán ʿt'ò ˏyan. Sílán t'áu jin; pertaining to Ceylon, 西蘭的 Sailán tik,. Sílán tih.

Cinnabar, native red sulphuret of mercury, 硃砂 ˏchü ˏshá. Chú shá, 丹砂 ˏtán ˏshá. Tán shá, 銀硃種 ˏngan ˏchü ʿchung. Yin chú chung, 丹礫 ˏtán lik,. Tán lih; cinnabar color, 丹色 ˏtán shik,. Tán sih; see Vermilion.

Cinnabarine, pertaining to cinnabar, 硃砂的 ˏchü

* The last is the current but vulgar term. † 指花.

‡ 印度南島.

shá tik. Chú shá tih, 丹砂的 tán shá tik. Tán shá tih.

Cinnamon 肉桂 yuk kwai'. Juh kwei, 玉桂 yuk kwai'. Yuh kwei, 桂皮* kwai' p'í. Kwei p'í; cinnamon powder, 肉桂散 yuk kwai' 'sán. Juh kwei sán; cinnamon oil, 肉桂油 yuk kwai' yau. Juh kwei yú; tincture of ditto, 肉桂酒 yuk kwai' 'tsau. Juh kwei tsiú; cinnamon rose, 薔薇 ts'éung mí. Ts'iáng wí.

Cinnamon-stone 桂玉 kwai' yuk. Kwei yuh.

Cinque 五 'ng. Wú.

Cinque-foil, a creeping plant, pentaphyllon, 鷄兒腸 kai í t'au. Kí rh t'au; an ornamental foliation, 彫花葉 tiú fá íp. Tiáu hwá yeh.

Cinque-ports 五江 'ng kong. Wú kiáng.

Cinter 拱架 'kung ká'. Kung kiá.

Cion, a young shoot, 蘧 'ün. Yuen, 芽枝 ngá chí. Yá chí; ditto for grafting, 駁枝 pok chí. Poh chí.

Cipher, the Arabian character of the form O, which standing by itself, expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of other figures, according to its position; *and*, 零 ling. Ling; he is a mere cipher, 唔使計佢 m 'shai kai' 'k'ü, 不用算他 pat yung² sün' t'á. Puh yung swán t'á, 个人唔入數嚟 ko' yan m yap shò' lai, 何足算他 ho tsuk sün' t'á. Ho tsuh swán t'á; a letter or character, 字 tsz². Tsz, 文字 man tsz². Wan tsz; a secret or disguised manner of writing, 暗號 òm' hò². Ngán háu, 暗字號 òm' tsz² hò². Ngán tsz háu; an enigmatical character, 謎字 mai tsz². Mí tsz; an arithmetical cipher, 數目字 shò' muk tsz². Sú muh tsz; O stands for 零 as a multiplication cipher in accounts, as 4,004 pieces, 𝍠°°𝍠=四千零零四 sz' ts'ín ling ling sz'. Sz ts'ien ling ling sz; 4,040 is written 𝍠°× =四千零四十 sz' ts'ín ling sz' shap. Sz ts'ien ling sz shih; to learn ciphers, 學算法 hok sün' fát. Hioh swán fáh, 學算數 hok sün' shò'. Hioh swán sú.

Cipher, to practice arithmetic, 打算盤 'tá sün' p'ún. Tá swán pw'án, 習算法 tsap sün' fát. Sih swán fáh, 算數 sün' shò'. Swán sú.

Cipher, to write in occult characters, 寫字 'sé tsz². Sié tsz; to designate, as goods, 號碼頭 hò² 'má t'au. Háu má t'au.

Ciphering, practicing arithmetic, 算數 sün' shò'. Swán sú, 習算法 tsap sün' fát. Sih swán fáh, 打算盤 'tá sün' p'ún. Tá swán pw'án.

Cipolin, a green marble, 綠雲石 luk wan shek. Luh yun shih.

Circle, geometrical, 圜線 wán sín'. Hwán sien, 圓 ün. Yuen, 圓圈 ün hün. Yuen k'iuen; the circumference of a circle, 圜界 wán kái'. Hwán kiái; the diameter of a circle, 徑 king'. King, 徑線 king' sín'. King sien, 叻 lak. Leh; the centre of a circle, 圜樞 wán ch'ü. Hwán k'ü; to describe a circle, 打一圈 'tá yat hün. Tá yih kiuen, 打一圜 'tá yat wán. Tá yih hwán; to describe a complete circle, as the full moon, 團圓 t'ün ün. Tw'án yuen, 團團 t'ün t'ün. Tw'án tw'án; a ring, 圜 wán. Hwán; in Prussia, a territorial division, 縣 ün². Hien; a circle of friends, 一班友 yat pán 'yau. Yih pán yú, 一圜友 yát wán 'yau. Yih hwán yú; he has a large circle of friends, 他朋友多 t'á p'ang 'yau to. T'á p'ang yú to; to turn round in a circle, 旋轉 sün 'chün. Siuen chuen, 迴環 úi wán. Hwui hwán, 車大鑊 ch'é tái² wok; an astronomical circle or ring, 璿璣 sün kí. Siuen kí; to form in a circle, 圍埋一處 wai mái yat ch'ü'. Wei mái yih ch'ú; to collect in the centre of a circle, 聚於環心 tsü² ü wán sam. Tsü yú hwán sin; to sit in a circle, 環坐 wán tso². Hwán tso; an inclosure, 圓圈 ün hün. Yuen k'iuen.

Circle, to revolve round, 旋轉 sün 'chün. Siuen chuen, 環行 wán hang. Hwán hang, 周圍而行 chau wai í hang. Chau wei rh hang, 迴環 úi wán. Hwui hwán; to encircle, 圍住 wai chü². Wei chú, 環住 wán chü². Hwán chú.

Circle, to move circularly, 旋轉 sün 'chün. Siuen chuen, 圜繞 wán 'iú. Hwán yáu.

Circled 圍過 wai kwo'. Wei kwo, 環過 wán kwo'. Hwán kwo, 圜過 wán kwo'. Hwán kwo.

Circled, having the form of a circle, 環嗰樣 wán 'kòm yéung². Hwán kán yáng, 圓 ün. Yuen.

Circlet, a little circle, 環仔 wán 'tsai, 圜仔 wán 'tsai.

Circling, encompassing, 圜住 wán chü². Hwán chú, 圍住 wai chü². Wei chú; a circling eddy, 漩 sün. Siuen, 水轉 'shui 'chün. Shwui chuen.

Circuit, the act of moving or passing round, 旋轉者 sün 'chün 'ché. Siuen chuen ché; the place inclosed in a circuit or district, 縣 ün². Hien, 環地 wán tí². Hwán tí, 寰 wán. Hwán; Intendant of Circuit, 道台 tò² t'oi. Táu t'ái; the circuit of the heavens, 週天 chau t'ín. Chau t'ien; Circuit Commissioner of Justice, 提刑按察使 t'ai ying on' ch'át 'sz. Tí hing ngán ch'áh shí; Circuit Justices of the Peace, 巡檢司 ts'un 'kím sz. Siun kien sz, 巡捕官 ts'un pò² kún. Siun pú kwán; the circuit of a journey, 沿途 ün t'ò. Yuen t'ú; to make a circuit, 周遊 chau yau. Chau yú, 徧行 p'ín' hang. P'ien hang, 徧遊 p'ín' yau. P'ien yú, 周浹 chau tsíp. Chau tsieh, 遶路 'iú lò². Yáu lú, 遶道 'iú tò². Yáu táu; ditto, as a magistrate, 巡繞 ts'un 'iú. Siun yáu, 巡守 ts'un 'shau. Siun shau; to start on a circuit, 出巡 ch'ut ts'un. Ch'uh siun; the circuit of, t'am t'am hün, 周圍 chau wai. Chau wei; a circuit, a year, 一週 yat chau.

Circuit, to move in a circle, 旋轉 sün 'chün. Siuen chuen, 環繞 wán 'iú. Hwán yáu, 循繞 ts'un 'iú. Siuen yáu, 循環 ts'un wán. Siuen hwán, 圓轉 ün 'chün. Yuen chuen; to go round, 週圍 chau wai. Chau wei; ditto as an officer, 巡

* Bark of the Cinnamomum cassia.

遊 ˏts'un ˏyau. Siun yú, 週遊 ˏchau ˏyau.

Circuit, to move round, 轉 'chün. Chuen.

Circuiteer, one who travels a circuit, 週遊者 ˏchau ˏyau 'ché. Chau yú ché, 巡遊者 ˏts'un ˏyau 'ché. Siun yú ché, 環繞者 ˏwán 'iú 'ché.

Circuitous, going round in a circuit, 週遊的 ˏchau ˏyau tikˎ. Chau yú tih, 環繞的 ˏwán 'iú tikˎ. Hwán yáu tih, 循環 ˏts'un ˏwán. Siun hwán; not direct, 委曲的 'wai hukˎ tikˎ. Wei k'iuh tih, 圓轉嘅 ˏün 'chün ké', 圓轉的 ˏün 'chün tikˎ. Yuen chuen tih; a circuitous route, 運路 wan² lòˎ. Yun lú, 彎弓路 ˏwán ˏkung lòˎ. Hwán kung lú, 周遠之路 ˏchau 'ün ˏchí lòˎ. Chau yuen chí lú; a circuitous expression, 委曲嘅話 'wai hukˎ ké' wá², 轉彎話 'chün ˏwán wá². Chuen hwán hwá, 圓轉嘅話 ˏün 'chün ké' wá².

Circuitously, in a circuit, 環繞的 ˏwán 'iú tikˎ. Hwán yáu tih, 旋轉的 ˏsün 'chün tikˎ. Siuen chuen tih, 委曲的 'wai hukˎ tikˎ. Wei k'iuh tih.

Circuity, a going round, 環繞者 ˏwán 'iú 'ché. Hwán yáu ché, 旋轉者 ˏsün 'chün 'ché. Siuen chuen ché; a course not direct, 圓轉者 ˏün 'chün 'ché. Yuen chuen ché.

Circular, in the form of a circle, 圓 ˏün. Yuen, 圜 ˏwán. Hwán, 圓環 ˏün ˏwán. Yuen hwán, 圓圈的 ˏün ˏhün tikˎ. Yuen k'iuen tih, 環嘅 ˏwán ké'; successive in order, ˏt'am ˏt'am 'chün, 週而復始 ˏchau ˏí fukˎ 'ch'í, 輪流轉 ˏlun ˏlau 'chün. Lun liú chuen; circumforaneous, 翻覆 ˏfán fukˎ. Fán fuh, 反覆 'fán fukˎ. Fán fuh; circular motion, 迭運 tít² wan². Tieh yun; a circular mind, 狹心的 háp² ˏsam tikˎ. Hiáh sin tih 狹窄的 háp² chákˎ tikˎ. Hiáh tseh tih; a circular letter, 通傳嘅書 ˏt'ung ˏch'ün ké' ˏshü. T'ung ch'uen tih shú, 流傳的書 ˏlau ˏch'ün tikˎ ˏshü. Liú ch'uen tih shú, 徧告之書 p'ín' kò' ˏchí ˏshü. P'ien káu chí shú; circular sailing, 彎駛 ˏwán 'shai. Hwán shí; a circular saw, 圓鋸 ˏün kü'. Yuen kü.

Circular, a circular letter, 流傳的書 ˏlau ˏch'ün tikˎ ˏshü. Liú ch'uen tih shú, 徧告之書 p'ín' kò' ˏchí ˏshü. P'ien káu chí shú, 週知之書 ˏchau ˏchí ˏchí ˏshü. Chau chí chí shú, 週傳紙 ˏchau ˏch'ün 'chí, 通傳紙 ˏt'ung ˏch'ün 'chí. T'ung ch'uen chí; to issue a circular, 出週傳紙 ch'utˎ ˏchau ˏch'ün 'chí. Ch'uh chau ch'uen chí; a general announcement, 告白 kò' pákˎ. Káu peh.

Circularily, state of being circular, 圓 ˏün. Yuen.

Circularity, in a circular manner, 圓轉的 ˏün 'chün tikˎ. Yuen chuen tih; in the form of a circle, 圜的 ˏwán tikˎ. Hwán tih, 圓圈的 ˏün ˏhün tikˎ. Yuen k'iuen tih, 圈嘅樣 ˏhün 'kòm yéung². K'iuen kán yáng; in the form of going and returning, 環繞的 ˏwán 'iú tikˎ. Hwán yáu tih, 迭運的 tít² wan² tikˎ. Tieh yun tih.

Circulate, to move in a circle, 旋轉 ˏsün 'chün. Siuen chuen, 環繞 ˏwán 'iú. Hwán yáu, 循圜 ˏts'un ˏwán. Siun hwán, 周旋 ˏchau ˏsün. Chau siuen, 週行 ˏchau ˏhang. Chau hang; to pass from place to place, from person to person, 輪流 ˏlun ˏlau. Lun liú; to circulate, as a wheel, 轉 'chün. Chuen, 輪轉 ˏlun 'chün. Lun chuen, 旋轉 ˏsün 'chün. Siuen chuen; ditto, as the blood, 運行 wan² ˏhang. Yun hang, 週 ˏchau. Chau, 通運 ˏt'ung wan². T'ung yun, 週圍運動 ˏchau ˏwai wan² tung². Chau wei yun tung 運轉 wan² 'chün. Yun chuen; ditto, as a report, 流傳 ˏlau ˏch'ün. Liú chuen, 流行 ˏlau ˏhang. Liú hang; to circulate incessantly, 循環不已 ˏts'un ˏwán pat, 'í. Siun hwán puh í, 旋轉不歇 ˏsün 'chün patˎ hítˎ. Siuen chuen puh hieh, 運行不息 wan² ˏhang patˎ sikˎ. Yun hang puh sih, 週流不息 ˏchau ˏlau patˎ sikˎ. Chau liú puh sih; to circulate to every part, 通運 ˏt'ung wan².

Circulate, to cause to pass from place to place, from person to person, 週圍通傳 ˏchau ˏwai ˏt'ung ˏch'ün. Chau wei t'ung ch'uen, 周圍傳看 ˏchau ˏwai ˏch'ün hon'. Chau wei ch'uen k'án; to distribute, 周圍派 ˏchau ˏwai p'ái'. Chau wei p'ái.

Circulated, caused to pass round, 通傳過 ˏt'ung ˏch'ün kwo'. T'ung ch'uen kwo, 周圍通傳 ˏchau ˏwai ˏt'ung ˏch'ün. Chau wei t'ung ch'uen, 周圍派過 ˏchau ˏwai p'ái' kwo'. Chau wei p'ái kwo.

Circulating, moving or passing round, 旋轉 ˏsün 'chün. Siuen chuen, 運行 wan² ˏhang. Yun hang, 環繞 ˏwán 'iú. Hwán yáu; the circulating medium, currency, 通寶 ˏt'ung 'pò. T'ung páu.

Circulation, the act of moving in a circle, 旋轉 ˏsün 'chün. Siuen chuen, 運行 wan² ˏhang. Yun hang, 迭運 tít² wan². Tieh yun, 週流之行 ˏchau ˏlau ˏchí ˏhang. Chau liú chí hang; the circulation of the blood, 血之運行 hütˎ ˏchí wan² ˏhang. Hiueh chí yun hang, 血之通運 hütˎ ˏchí ˏt'ung wan². Hiueh chí t'ung yun; the circulation of one's capital, 本錢之轉動 'pún ˏts'ín ˏchí 'chün tung². Pun ts'ien chí chuen tung; the circulation of a report, 聲氣之流傳 ˏshing hí' ˏchí ˏlau ˏch'ün. Shing k'í chí liú ch'uen; the circulation of a letter, 書之通傳 ˏshü ˏchí ˏt'ung ˏch'ün. Shú chí t'ung ch'uen; to put into circulation, as money, notes, &c., 新出 ˏsan ch'utˎ. Sin ch'uh; to take out of circulation, 收回 ˏshau ˏúi. Shau hwui, 繳回 'kiú ˏúi. Kiáu hwui; the circulation of chemists, 輪轉烝 ˏlun 'chün ˏching. Lun chuen ching.

Circulatory, circular, 圓的 ˏün tikˎ. Yuen tih; circulating, 旋轉 ˏsün 'chün. Siuen chuen.

Circulatory 輪轉蒸器 ˏlun 'chün ˏching hí'. Lun chuen ching k'í.

Circumambiency, the act of surrounding, 環繞者 ˏwán 'iú 'ché. Hwán yáu ché.

Circumambient, surrounding, 環繞 ˏwán 'iú. Hwán yáu, 周圍 ˏchau ˏwai. Chau wei.

Circumambulate, to walk round about, 周行 ˏchau ˏhang. Chau hang.

Circumambulation 周行者 ˌchau ˌhang ʿché. Chau hang ché.

Circumcise, to cut off the prepuce or foreskin, 斷勢皮 tün² shai' ˌp'í. Twán shí p'í, 周割 ˌchau kot˧. Chau koh, 割下陰皮 kot˧ há² ˌyam ˌp'í. Koh hiá yin p'í; to purify the heart, 清心 ˌts'ing ˌsam. Ts'ing sin, 洗心 ʿsai ˌsam. Sí sin.

Circumcised 斷過勢皮 tün² kwo' shai' ˌp'í. Twán kwo shí p'í, 周割過 ˌchau kot˧ kwo'. Chau koh kwo; to be circumcised, 受周割 shau² ˌchau kot˧. Shau chau koh.

Circumciser, 周割者 ˌchau kot˧ ʿché. Chau koh ché, 斷勢皮者 tün² shai' ˌp'í ʿché. Twán shí p'í ché.

Circumcising 周割 ˌchau kot˧. Chau koh.

Circumcision 周割者 ˌchau kot˧ ʿché. Chau koh ché, 周割之禮 ˌchau kot˧ ˌchí ʿlai. Chau koh chí lí, 斷勢皮之禮 tün² shai' ˌp'í ˌchí ʿlai. Twán shí p'í chí lí; circumcision of the heart, 心之周割 ˌsam ˌchí ˌchau kot˧. Sin chí chau koh, 清心者 ˌts'ing ˌsam ʿché. Ts'ing sin ché, 洗心者 ʿsai ˌsam ʿché. Sí sin ché; the circumcision, the Jews, 受周割者 shau² ˌchau kot˧ ʿché. Shau chau koh ché.

Circumclusion 環繞者 ˌwán ʿiú ʿché. Hwán yáu ché.

Circumduct, to nullify, 革除 kák˧ ˌch'ü. Keh ch'ú.

Circumference, the line that goes round or encompasses a figure, 周圍 ˌchau ˌwai. Chau wei, 圍界 ˌwán kái'. Hwán kiái, 周線 ˌchau sín'. Chau sien, 環圍 ˌwán ˌwai. Hwán wei, 圈線 ˌhün sín'. K'iuen sien; the circumference of the earth, 地球周圍 tí² ˌk'au ˌchau ˌwai. Tí k'iú chau wei; the circumference of a circle, 圈線 ˌhün sín'. K'iuen sien, 阞 lak˧. Leh; the circumference of a wheel, 輞 ʿchín. Chen, 輞 ʿmong. Wáng, 轔 ˌlím. Lien; what is its circumference? 周圍若干 ˌchau ˌwai yéuk˧ ˌkon. Chau wei joh kán, 周圍幾大 ˌchau ˌwai ʿkí tái². Chau wei kí tá.

Circumferential, pertaining to the circumference, 周圍 ˌchau ˌwai. Chau wei.

Circumferentor, an instrument used by surveyors for taking angles with the magnetic needle, 量角針 ˌléung kok˧ ˌcham. Liáng koh chin.

Circumflect, to place the circumflex on a word, 號以人字形 hò² ʿí ˌyan tsz² ˌying. Háu í jin tsz hing, 號以長音號 hò² ʿí ˌch'éung ˌyam hò². Háu í ch'áng yin háu.

Circumflex 長音號 ˌch'éung ˌyam hò². Ch'áng yin háu, 人字形號 ˌyan tsz² ˌying hò². Jin tsz hing háu, (~ ∧).

Circumfluence, a flowing round on all sides, 周流 ˌchau ˌlau. Chau liú; an inclosure of waters, 周圍水 ˌchau ˌwai ʿshui. Chau wei shwui, 被水圍住 pí² ʿshui ˌwai chü². Pí shwui wei chú.

Circumfluent, flowing round, 周流 ˌchau ˌlau. Chau liú, 環流 ˌwán ˌlau. Hwán liú; surrounding as a fluid, 圍住 ˌwai chü². Wei chú, 以水環住 ʿí ʿshui ˌwán chü². Í shwui hwán chú.

Circumfluous, flowing round, 環流 ˌwán ˌlau. Hwán liú.

Circumforanean, } going about, 周遊 ˌchau ˌyau.
Circumforaneous, } Chau yú, 周流嘅 ˌchau ˌlau ké'.

Circumfuse, to pour round, as a fluid, 俾水圍住 ʿpí ʿshui ˌwai chü². Pí shwui wei chú, 周圍倒水 ˌchau ˌwai ʿtò ʿshui. Chau wei táu shwui; to surround, 圍住 ˌwai chü². Wei chú; to spread round, as a report, 流傳 ˌlau ˌch'ün. Liú ch'uen.

Circumfusion, the act of pouring round, 環倒者 ˌwán ʿtò ʿché. Hwán táu ché; the act of spreading round, 流傳者 ˌlau ˌch'ün ʿché. Liú ch'uen ché, 周圍傳 ˌchau ˌwai ˌch'ün. Chau wei ch'uen.

Circumgyration, the act of turning or whirling round, ˌt'am ˌt'am ʿchün ʿché, 旋轉 ˌsün ʿchün. Siuen chuen, 環轉 ˌwán ʿchün. Hwán chuen.

Circumjacent, bordering on every side, 周圍相接 ˌchau ˌwai ˌséung tsíp˧. Chau wei siáng tsieh, 周圍附近 ˌchau ˌwai fú² kan². Chau wei fú kin.

Circumligation, the act of binding round, 纏 ˌch'ín. Ch'en, 纏繞 ˌch'ín ʿiú. Ch'en yáu; the bond with which anything is encompassed, 纏物 ˌch'ín mat˨. Ch'en wuh.

Circumlocution, a periphrase, 沉贅之辭 ˌch'am chui² ˌchí ˌts'z. Ch'in chui chí ts'z, 解辭 ʿkái ˌts'z. Kiái tsz, 解意話 ʿkái í' wá². Kiái í hwá, 委婉之辭 ʿwai ʿün ˌchí ˌts'z. Wei yuen chí ts'z, 運巡嘅話 wan² kang' ké' wá².

Circumlocutory, periphrastic, 運巡嘅講 wan² kang' ˌlai ʿkong, 委婉嘅 ʿwai ʿün ké', 委曲的 ʿwai huk˧ tik˧. Wei k'iuh tih, 婉轉的 ʿün ʿchün tik˧. Yuen chuen tih, 解意嘅 ʿkái í' ké', 沉贅的 ˌch'am chui² tik˧. Ch'in chui tih.

Circummured, walled round, 以墻圍嘅 ʿí ˌts'éung ˌwai ké'.

Circumnavigable 可周駛 ʿho ˌchau ʿshai. K'o chau shí, 周駛的 ˌchau ʿshai tik˧. Chau shí tih.

Circumnavigate 環駛 ˌwán ʿshai. Hwán shí.

Circumnavigation 環駛者 ˌwán ʿshai ʿché. Hwán shí ché, 週駛者 ˌchau ʿshai ʿché. Chau shí ché.

Circumnavigator 環駛者 ˌwán ʿshai ʿché. Hwán shí ché.

Circumpolar, about the pole, 周極的 ˌchau kik˨ tik˧. Chau kih tih.

Circumposition, the act of placing in a circle, 環置 ˌwán chí'. Hwán chí; the state of being placed in a circle, 環置者 ˌwán chí' ʿché. Hwán chí ché.

Circumrotary, whirling or turning round, 轉 ʿchün. Chuen, 旋轉 ˌsün ʿchün. Siuen chuen, ˌt'am ˌt'am ʿchün.

Circumrotation 轉 ʿchün. Chuen, 旋轉者 ˌsün ʿchün ʿché. Siuen chuen ché, ˌt'am ˌt'am ʿchün.

Circumscribable, 可限住 ʿho hán² chü². K'o hien

chú, 可界限 ʿho kái' hán². K'o kiái hien.

Circumscribe, to inclose within a certain limit, 限住 hán² chü². Hien chú, 限制 hán² chai'. Hien chí, 度限 tò² hán². Tú hien, 度量 tò² léung². Tú liáng, 限量 hán² léung². Hien liáng, 繩度 ˌshing tò². Shing tú, 監制 ˌkám chai'. Kien chí, 制够咁多 chai' kau' kòm' ˌto. Chí kiú kán to; to circumscribe a word, 詳字 ˌts'éung tsz². Ts'iáng tsz; to circumcribe one's choice, 限擇 hán² chákˌ. Hien tseh, 限住嚟揀 hán² chü² ˌlai ʿkán; to circumscribe one's power, 限其權 hán² ˌk'í ˌk'ün. Hien k'í k'iuen.

Circumscribed, limited, 限住過 hán² chü² kwo'. Hien chú kwo, 度限過 tò² hán² kwo'. Tú hien kwo, 限量過 han² léung² kwo'. Hien liáng kwo; his power is much circumscribed, 其權有限 ˌk'í ˌk'ün ʿyau hán². K'í k'iuen yú hien.

Circumscribing 限住 hán² chü². Hien chú, 度限 tò² hán². Tú hien.

Circumscriptible 可限 ʿho hán². K'o hien, 可度限 ʿho tò² hán². K'o tú hien.

Circumscription, the line that limits, 界限 kái' hán². Kiái hien, 界線 kái' sín'. Kiái sien, 限線 hán² sín'. Hien sien; bound, 限 hán². Hien, 限度 hán² tò². Hien tú; a circular inscription, 周書 ˌchau ˌshü. Chau shú, 環書 ˌwán ˌshü. Hwán shú, 圈書 ˌhün ˌshü. K'iuen shú.

Circumscriptive, defining the external form, 畫外形的 wákˌ ngoi² ˌying tikˌ. Hwáh wái hing tih, 寫外樣嘅 ʿsé ngoi² yéung² ké', 外形 ngoi² ˌying. Wái hing, 外模 ngoi² ˌmò. Wái mú.

Circumscriptively, in a limited manner, 有限 ʿyau hán². Yú hien.

Circumspect, cautious, 謹慎 ʿkan shan². Kin shin, 慎重 shan² chung². Shin chung. 小心 ʿsiú ˌsam. Siáu sin, 細心 sai' ˌsam. Sí sin, 留心 ˌlau ˌsam. Liú sin, 留意 ˌlau í'. Liú í, 子細 ʿtsz sai'. Tsz sí, 戒慎 kái' shan². Kiái shin, 戒謹 kái' ʿkan. Kiái kin, 用心 yung² ˌsam. Yung sin; watchful on all sides, 儆醒 ʿking ʿseng. King sing, 醒心嘅 ʿseng ˌsam ké', 兩頭望 ʿléung ˌt'au mong². Liáng. t'au wáng, 瞻前顧後 ˌchím ˌts'ín kú' hau². Chen ts'ien kú hau, 左顧右盼 ʿtso kú' yau² p'án'. Tso kú yú p'án, 周圍視 ˌchau ˌwai shí². Chau wei shí; he is very circumspect, 佢係好謹慎 ʿk'ü hai² ʿhò ʿkan shan². K'ü hí háu kin shin.

Circumspection, caution, 謹慎 ʿkan shan². Kin shin, 小心 ʿsiú ˌsam. Siáu sin, 細心 sai' ˌsam. Sí sin, 慎重 shan² chung². Shin chung, 留心 ˌlau ˌsam. Liú sin; watchfulness, 儆醒 ʿking ʿseng. King sing; wariness, 兩頭望者 ʿléung ˌt'au mong² ʿché. Liáng t'au wáng ché.

Circumspective, cautious, 謹慎 ʿkan shan². Kin shin, 小心 ʿsiú ˌsam. Siáu sin, 慎重 shan² chung². Shin chung; looking round every way, 兩頭望 ʿléung ˌt'au mong². Liáng t'au wáng, 四面關顧 sz' mín² ˌkwán kú'. Sz mien kwán kú, 周視 ˌchau shí². Chau shí.

Circumspectively, cautiously, 慎然 shan² ˌín. Shin jen, 謹然 ʿkan ˌín. Kin jen, 細心 sai' ˌsam.

Circumspectly, cautiously, 慎然 shan² ˌín. Shin jen, 小心 ʿsiú ˌsam. Siáu sin, 留心 ˌlau ˌsam. Liú sin.

Circumspectness, see circumspection.

Circumstance, 事情 sz² ˌts'ing. Sz ts'ing, 光景 ˌkwong ʿking. Kwáng king, 形勢 ˌying shai'. Hing shí, 情形 ˌts'ing ˌying. Ts'ing hing, 田地 ˌt'ín tí². T'ien tí, 境遇 ʿking ü². King yú, 境地 ʿking tí². King tí, 情理 ˌts'ing ʿlí. Ts'ing lí, 情由 ˌts'ing ˌyau. Ts'ing yú, 情景 ˌts'ing ʿking. Ts'ing king, 時勢 ˌshí shai'. Shí shí, 形勢 ˌying shai'. Hing shí; the circumstance of a case in court, 案情 on' ˌts'ing. Ngán ts'ing, 案由 on' ˌyau. Ngán yú, 核 hatˌ. Heh; to act according to circumstances, 見景生情 kín' ʿking ˌshang ˌts'ing. Kien king sang ts'ing, 見勢而行 kín' shai' ˌí ˌhang. Kien shí rh hang, 因時制宜 ˌyan ˌshí chai' ˌí. Yin shí chí í, 相時而行 séung' ˌshí ˌí ˌhang. Siáng shí rh hang, 因時調劑 ˌyan ˌshí ˌt'iú ˌtsai. Yin shí t'iáu tsí, 隨機應變 ˌts'ui ˌkí ying' pín'. Sui kí ying pien, 從權 ˌts'ung ˌk'ün. Ts'ung k'iuen; pleasant circumstances, 佳景 ˌkái ʿking. Kiá king, 好光景 ʿhò ˌkwong ʿking. Háu kwáng king, 好佳境 ʿhò ˌkái ʿking. Háu kiá king; prospect to pleasant circumstances in old age, 好晚景 ʿhò ʿmán ʿking. Háu wán king, 好晚運 ʿhò ʿmán wan². Háu wán yun; to be in good circumstances, 豐厚 ˌfung hau². Fung hau, 豐富 ˌfung fú'. Fung fú; to be in straitened circumstances, 零落 ˌling lokˌ. Ling loh, 落貧 lokˌ ˌp'an. Loh p'in, 貧窮 ˌp'an ˌk'ung. P'in k'iung, 落薄 lokˌ pokˌ. Loh poh; unhappy circumstances, 凶事 ˌhung sz². Hiung sz, 禍事 wo² sz². Ho sz; circumstances from which, 原由 ˌün ˌyau. Yuen yú, 緣由 ˌün ˌyau. Yuen yú, 來歷 ˌloi likˌ. Lái lih, 因由 ˌyan ˌyau. Yin yú, 情由 ˌts'ing ˌyau. Ts'ing yú; forced by circumstances, 爲勢所迫 ˌwai shai' ʿsho pikˌ. Wei shí so pih; under the circumstances, 姑且從權 ˌkú ʿch'é ˌts'ung ˌk'ün. Kú ts'ié ts'ung k'iuen, 權且 ˌk'ün ʿch'é. K'iuen ts'ié; what could I do under these circumstances? 情形如此我能何行乎 ˌts'ing ˌying ˌü ʿts'z ʿngo ˌnang ˌho ˌhang ˌú. Ts'ing hing jú ts'z wo nang ho hang hú; in easy circumstances, 容膝 ˌyung satˌ. Yung sih; first and last, circumstances, 原委 ˌün ʿwai. Yuen wei.

Circumstanced, placed in a particular manner, with regard to attending facts or incidents, 光景如此 ˌkwong ʿking ˌü ʿts'z. Kwáng king jú ts'z, 形勢係嘅 ˌying shai' hai² ʿkòm. Hing shí hí kán; circumstanced as we were, we could not escape, 情形若此,不能逃避 ˌts'ing ˌying yéukˌ ʿts'z, patˌ ˌnang ˌt'ò pí². Ts'ing hing joh ts'z, puh nang t'áu pí.

Circumstantial, relating to, 關 ˌkwán. Kwán, 關涉 ˌkwán shípˌ. Kwán sheh, 由情出的 ˌyau ˌts'ing

ch'ut, tik,. Yú ts'ing ch'uh tih; casual, 偶然 'ngau ,ín. Ngau jen; minute, 詳細 ,ts'éung sai'. Ts'iáng sí, 詳晰 ,ts'éung sik,. Ts'iáng sih; circumstantial evidence, 情供 ,ts'ing ,kung. Ts'ing kung.

Circumstantials, things incidental to the main subject, 偶然之事 'ngau ,ín ,chí sz². Ngau jen chí sz, 由情所發之事 ,yau ,ts'ing 'sho fát, ,chí sz². Yú ts'ing so fáh chí sz.

Circumstantiality, the appendage of circumstances, 關屬之事 ,kwán shuk, ,chí sz². Kwán shuh chí sz; the state of anything as modified by circumstances, 情勢 ,ts'ing shai'. Ts'ing shí; minuteness, 詳細 ,ts'éung sai'. Ts'iáng sí.

Circumstantially, in every circumstance or particular, 詳細 ,ts'éung sai'. Ts'iáng sí; accidentally, 偶然 'ngau ,ín. Ngau jen, 乍然 chá' ,ín. Chá jen.

Circumstantiate, to place in particular circumstances, 俾人境地 'pí ,yan 'king tí². Pí jin king tí, 俾境地過人 'pí 'king tí² kwo' ,yan. Pí king tí kwo jin.

Circumundulate, to flow round, as waves, 周流 ,chau ,lau. Chau liú.

Circumvallate, to surround with a rampart, 以墻圍住 'í ,ts'éung ,wai chü². Í ts'iáng wei chú.

Circumvallation, a surrounding with a wall, 以墻圍住者 'í ,ts'éung ,wai chü² 'ché. Í ts'iáng wei chú ché; the wall which surrounds a camp or fort, 圍墻 ,wai ,ts'éung. Wei ts'iáng.

Circumvent, to gain advantage over another or to accomplish a purpose by arts, strategem or deception, 阨人 ngak, ,yan, 熒惑 ,ying wák,. Ying hwoh, 以詭計阨人 'í 'kwai kai' ngak, ,yan, 騙人 p'ín' ,yan. P'ien jin, 詭騙人 'kwai p'ín' ,yan. Kwei p'ien jin.

Circumvented 阨過 ngak, kwo', 熒惑過 ,ying wák, kwo'. Ying hwoh kwo.

Circumventing 欺騙 ,hí p'ín'. K'í p'ien, 阨 ngak,.

Circumvention 阨人者 ngak, ,yan 'ché, 詭騙者 'kwai p'ín' 'ché. Kwei p'ien ché, 欺騙者 ,hí p'ín' 'ché. K'í p'ien ché.

Circumventive 阨嘅 ngak, ké'; deluding, 詭騙 'kwai p'ín'. Kwei p'ien.

Circumvolution, the act of rolling round. 旋轉 ,sün 'chün. Siuen chuen, 擺轉 luk, 'chün.

Circumvolve, to roll round, 轉 'chün. Chuen, 旋轉 ,sün 'chün. Siuen chuen; to put into circular motion, 使轉 'sz 'chün. Shí chuen, 使佢轉 'sz 'k'ü 'chün. Shí k'ü chuen.

Circumvolve, to revolve, 轉 'chün. Chuen, 旋轉 ,sün 'chün. Siuen chuen.

Circumvolved, rolled round, 轉過 'chün kwo'. Chuen kwo; moved in a circular manner, 旋轉過 ,sün 'chün kwo'. Siuen chuen kwo.

Circumvolving, revolving, 轉 'chün. Chuen, 旋轉 ,sün 'chün. Siuen chuen.

Circus, a place for sports, 戲場 hí' ,ch'éung. Hí ch'áng; a circular inclosure for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship, 馬戲場 'má hí' ,ch'éung. Má hí ch'áng, 梯桓 pai' ú². Pí hú; to go to the circus, 睇馬戲 't'ai 'má hí'. T'í má hí'. T'í má hí.

Cirriferous 寄生嘅 kí' ,shang ké'.

Cirrigerous, having curled locks, 捲髮的 'kün fát, tik,. Kiuen fáh tih, 有捲髮 'yau 'kün fát,. Yú kiuen fáh.

Cirro-cumulus, a cloud of a fleecy appearance, 絮雲 'sü ,wan. Sü yun, 羊毛嗰色嘅雲 ,yéung ,mò 'kòm shik, ké' ,wan.

Cirrous, terminating in a curl or tendril, 攣尾嘅 ,lün 'mí ké'.

Cist, a chest or case, 箱 ,séung. Siáng, 盒 hòp,. Hoh, 殼 hok,. Koh; a cyst, 囊 ,nong. Náng; see Cyst.

Cisted, see Cysted.

Cistern 水井 'shui 'tseng. Shwui tsing; reservoir, 水池 'shui ,ch'í. Shwui ch'í, 水氹 'shui tam²; a fountain, 泉 ,ts'ün. Ts'iuen.

Cistus, the rock-rose, 野薔薇 'yé ,ts'éung ,mí. Yé ts'iáng wí.

Citadel, a fortress or castle in or near a city, 固城 kú' ,shing. Kú ching, 衛城 wai² ,shing. Wei ching; a place of arms, 軍器局 ,kwan hí' kuk,. Kiun k'í kiuh.

Citation, a summons, 傳審票 ,ch'ün 'sham p'iú'. Ch'uen shin p'iáu, 傳訊票 ,ch'ün sun' p'iú'. Ch'uen sin p'iáu; a quotation from the classics, 引經 'yan ,king. Yin king, 據典 kü² 'tín. Kü tien, 援經 ,ún ,king. Yuen king; a citation of a person's words or writings, 述人之言 shut, ,yan ,chí ,ín. Shuh jin chí yen.

Citatory, citing, 札諭的 chát, ü² tik,. Cháh yú tih; calling, 招 ,chiú. Cháu, 召 chiú². Cháu; a citatory letter, 札諭 chát, ü². Cháh yú.

Cite, to summon, 傳審票 ,ch'ün 'sham p'iú'. Ch'uen shin p'iáu, 札飭 chát, shik,. Cháh chih, 傳到案 ,ch'ün tò' on'. Ch'uen táu ngán, 傳到堂 ,ch'ün tò' ,t'ong. Ch'uen táu t'áng, 召入衙門 chiú² yap, ,ngá ,mún. Cháu jih yá mun; to quote, 引 'yan. Yin, 援 ,ún. Yuen, 據 kü². Kü, 援引 ,ún 'yan. Yuen yin, 援據 ,ún kü². Yuen kü, 述 shut,. Shuh; to cite from the classics, 引經 'yan ,king. Yin king; to name in support of, 引據 'yan kü². Yin kü; to cite spirits, 招鬼 ,chiú 'kwai. Cháu kwei, 寫符招鬼 'sé ,fú ,chiú 'kwai. Sié fú cháu kwei.

Cited 傳過審票 ,ch'ün kwo' 'sham p'iú'. Ch'uen kwo shin p'iáu, 札飭過 chát, shik, kwo'. Cháh chih kwo.

Citer, one who summons into court, 傳審票者 ,ch'ün 'sham p'iú' 'ché. Ch'uen shin p'iáu ché; one who quotes a passage from the classics, 引經者 'yan ,king 'ché. Yin king ché; ditto the words of another, 述人言者 shut, ,yan ,ín 'ché. Shuh jin yen ché.

Cithern 箏 ,chang. Tsang.

Citied 城的 ,shing tik,. Ching tih.

Citing, quoting, 引 ʿyan. Yin; summoning, 傳審票 ˏch'ün ʿsham p'iú'. Ch'uen shin p'iáu, 札飭 chát, shik,. Cháh chih.

Citizen, a native of a city, 邑人 yap, ˏyan. Yih jin; an inhabitant who enjoys the freedom and privileges of the city in which he resides, 赤子 ch'ik, ʿtsz. Ch'ih tsz, 入籍客 yap, tsik, hák,. Jih tsih k'eh, 自由之人 tsz² ˏyau ˏchí ˏyan. Tsz yú chí jin; a man of trade, 商人 ˏshéung ˏyan. Sháng jin; an inhabitant, 居民 ˏkü ˏman. Kü min; a native, 土人 ʿt'ò ˏyan. T'ú jin, 本處人 ʿpún ch'ü' ˏyan. Pun ch'ú jin; a fellow citizen, 同邑者 ˏt'ung yap, ʿché. T'ung yih ché.

Citizen-soldier, the local militia, 民勇 ˏman ʿyung. Min yung, 義勇 í² ʿyung. Í yung, 民壯 ˏman chong'. Min chwáng.

Citizenship 爲赤子 ˏwai ch'ik, ʿtsz. Wei ch'ih tsz, 爲土人 ˏwai ʿt'ò ˏyan. Wei t'ú jin, 爲邑人 ˏwai yap, ˏyan. Wei yih jin, 入籍者 yap, tsik, ʿché. Jih tsih ché.

Citrate, a salt formed by a union of the citric acid with a base, 檸檬鹽 ˏning ˏmung* ˏím. Ning mung yen, 檸檬酸 ˏning ˏmung ˏsün. Ning mung swán. * [In books read ˏmung.]

Citrene, a crystalline compound of hydrogen and carbon obtained from the essential oil of lemons, 檸檬油質 ˏning ˏmung ˏyau chat,. Ning mung yú chih, 檸檬油晶 ˏning ˏmung ˏyau ˏtsing. Ning muug yú tsing.

Citric 檸檬的 ˏning ˏmung tik,. Ning mung tih, 檸檬嘅 ˏning ˏmung ké'.

Citric acid, an acid obtained from lemon juice and some other substances, 檸檬醋 ˏning ˏmung ts'ò'. Ning mung ts'ú; crystallized ditto, 檸檬醋冰 ˏning ˏmung ts'ò' ˏping. Ning mung ts'ú ping.

Citrination, a turning to a yellow-green color, 變檬綠者 pín' ˏmung luk, ʿché. Pien mung luh ché.

Citrine, like a citron or lemon, 檸檬的 ˏning ˏmung tik,. Ning mung tih; of a lemon color, 檬色嘅 ˏmung shik, ké'.

Citrine, a yellow, pellucid variety of quartz crystal, 檬色晶 ˏmung shik, ˏtsing. Mung sih tsing.

Citron, citrus, or Buddha's finger citron, 佛手 fat, ʿshau. Fuh shau, 香橼 ˏhéung ˏün. Hiáng ch'uen; dried citron, 糖橼片 ˏt'ong ˏün p'ín'. T'áng ch'uen p'ien; preserved, 蜜餞香橼 mat, tsín' ˏhéung ˏün. Mih tsien hiáng ch'uen.

Citron-tree, Buddha's finger citron, 香橼樹 ˏhéung ˏün shü². Hiáng ch'uen shú; the lemon tree, 檸檬樹 ˏning ˏmung shü². Ning mung shú.

Citron water 檸檬酒 ˏning ˏmung ʿtsau. Ning mung tsiú.

City †, a large town, 城 ˏshing. Ching, 邑 yap,. Yih, 城邑 ˏshing yap,. Ching yih; the Imperial city, 皇城 ˏwong ˏshing. Hwáng ching; a capital city, 京城 ˏking ˏshing. King ching, 京都‡ ˏking ˏtò. King tú; a provincial city, 省城 ʿsháng ˏshing. Sang ching; a prefectural city, 府城 ʿfú ˏshing. Fú ching; a district city, 縣城 ün² ˏshing. Hien ching; a country city, or town; 鄙 ʿp'í. P'í; within the city, 城裡 ˏshing ʿlü. Ching lí; without the city, 城外 ˏshing ngoi². Ching wái; city and suburbs, 城郭 ˏshing kwok,. Ching kwoh; the ditch around a city, 城池 ˏshing ˏch'í. Ching ch'í, 城壕 ˏshing ˏhò. Ching háu; city wall, 城墻 ˏshing ˏts'éung. Ching ts'iáng, 城垣 ˏshing ˏún. Ching hiuen; an unwalled city, 鎮 chan'. Chin; to enter the city, 入城 yap, ˏshing. Jih ching; the freedom of a city, 爲赤子 ˏwai ch'ik, ʿtsz. Wei ch'ih tsz, 入籍者 yap, tsik, ʿché. Jih tsih ché.

City-court, the municipal court of a city, 城之文官 ˏshing ˏchí ˏman ˏkún. Ching chí wan kwán, 城之公局 ˏshing ˏchí ˏkung kuk,. Ching chí kung hiuh.

Cives, chives, a species of leek, 韭菜 ʿkau ts'oi'. Kiú ts'ái.

Civet-cat 靈貓 ˏling ˏmáu. Ling máu, 麝貓 shé² ˏmáu. Shié máu.

Civic 城民的 ˏshing ˏman tik,. Ching min tih, 文官之事 ˏman ˏkún ˏchí sz²; a civic crown, 民冕 ˏman ʿmín. Wan mien, 花冕 ˏfá ʿmín. Hwá mien.

Civil, relating to the community, 民 ˏman. Min, 民的 ˏman tik,. Min tih, 民嘅 ˏman ké'; courteous, 有禮數 ʿyau ʿlai shò'. Yú lí sú, 有禮嘅 ʿyau ʿlai ké², 有禮法 ʿyau ʿlai fát,. Yú lí fáh, 禮貌嘅 ʿlai mau² ké', 有儀文 ʿyau ˏí ˏman. Yú í wan; well bred, 好禮儀的 ʿhò ʿlai ˏí tik,. Háu lí í tih, 好儀著 ʿhò ˏí chü'. Háu í chú; civil death, 淪落嘅 ˏlun lok, ké', 被貶的 pí² ʿpín tik,. Pí pien tih; civil law, 吏律 lí² lut,. Lí liuh, 則例 tsak, lai². Tseh lí, 古例 ʿkú lai². Kú lí, 民例 ˏman lai². Min lí, 規例 ˏkw'ai lai². Kw'ei lí; civil list, 文政項 ˏman ching' hong². Wan ching háng; ditto, the officer of civil government, 文官 ˏman ˏkún. Wan kwán, 文員 ˏman ˏün. Wan yuen, 武員 ʿmò ˏün. Wú yuen, 武弁 ʿmò pín². Wú pien; civil and military officers, 文武官員 ˏman ʿmò ˏkún ˏün. Wan wú kwán yuen; civil state, 民 ˏman. Min, 庶民 shü' ˏman. Shú min; civil war, 擾亂 ʿiú lün². Yáu lwán, 騷擾 ˏsò ʿiú. Sáu yáu, 國亂 kwok, lün². Kwoh lwán; a country distracted by civil war, 干戈四起 ˏkon ˏkwo sz' ʿhí. Kán ko sz k'í, 國大亂 kwok, tái² lün². Kwoh tá lwán; civil year, 曆年 lik, ˏnín. Lih nien; civil hospital, 文醫官 ˏman í ˏkún. Wan í kwán; civil service, 文職 ˏman chik,. Wan chih; a civil appointment, 文缺 ˏman küt,. Wan kiueh; the Board of Civil Office, 吏部 lí² pò². Lí hú.

† 城 properly means a walled or fortified town. We cannot say; Victoria (Hongkong) 城; but must, if H. Majesty's proclamation be properly translated, render city by 邑.

‡ Vide Capital.

Civil engineer 民大計 ˏman tái² kai'. Min tá kí, 地官 tí² ˏkún. Tí kwán.

Civilian, one who is skilled in Roman or civil law, 羅馬律法師 Lomá lut₂ fát₅ ˏsz. Lomá liuh fáh sz; a professor or doctor of civil law, 吏律師 lí² lut₂ ˏsz. Lí liuh sz, 吏律學士 lí² lut₂ hok₂ sz². Lí liuh hioh sz; one who is versed in law and government, 通政者 ˏt'ung ching' 'ché. T'ung ching ché, 通政國士 ˏt'ung ching' kwok₅ sz². T'ung ching kwoh sz, 法度之員 fát₅ tò² ˏchí ˏün. Fáh tú chí yuen; one engaged in civil service, 文官 ˏman ˏkún. Wan kwán; a student of the civil law, 學吏律者 hok₂ lí² lut₂ 'ché. Hioh lí liuh ché; one engaged in civil pursuits, 民人 ˏman ˏyan. Min jin, 百姓嘅 pák₅ sing' ké'.

Civility, good breeding, 禮貌 'lai mau². Lí mau, 禮體 'lai 't'ai. Lí t'í; to treat one with civility, 待人以禮 toi² ˏyan 'í 'lai. Tái jin í lí, 禮貌待人 'lai mau² toi² ˏyan. Lí mau tái jin, 以禮欵待 'í 'lai 'fún toi². Í lí kw'án tái, 待以禮數 toi² 'í 'lai shò'. Tái í lí sú; that which goes and never comes (where there is no reciprocity) is not civility, 往而不來非禮也 'wong ˏí pat₅ ˏloi ˏfí 'lai 'yá. Wáng rh puh lái fí lí yé; civility is that which meets reciprocation, 禮尚往來 'lai shéung² 'wong ˏloi. Lí sháng wáng lái; to exchange civilities, 以禮交接 'í 'lai ˏkáu tsíp₅. Í lí kiáu tsieh; rules of civility, 禮儀 'lai ˏí. Lí í, 儀著 ˏí chü'. Í chú, 儀文 ˏí ˏman. Í wan, 禮法 'lai fát₅. Lí fáh.

Civilization *, the act of civilizing, 教化者 káu' fá' 'ché. Kiáu hwá ché, 開化者 ˏhoi fá' 'ché. K'ái hwá ché; the state of being civilized, 禮文者 'lai ˏman 'ché. Lí wan ché, 通物理者 ˏt'ung mat₂ 'lí 'ché. T'ung wuh lí ché, 管物者 'kún mat₂ 'ché. Kwán wuh ché.

Civilize, to reclaim from a savage state, 教化 káu' fá'. Kiáu hwá, 教以禮儀 káu' 'í 'lai ˏí. Kiáu í lí í, 化以禮儀 fá' 'í 'lai ˏí. Hwá í lí í; civilize him, 教化佢 káu' fá' 'k'ü. Kiáu hwá k'ü, 化之 fá' ˏchí. Hwá chí.

Civilized, reclaimed from savage life and manners, 教化過 káu' fá' kwo'. Kiáu hwá kwo, 熟 shuk₅. Shuh; instructed in arts, learning &c., 曉禮儀 'hiú 'lai ˏí. Hiáu lí í, 禮嘅 'lai ké', 通物理嘅 ˏt'ung mat₂ 'lí ké', 識禮的 shik₅ 'lai tik₅. Shih lí tih, 通管物的 ˏt'ung 'kún mat₂ tik₅. T'ung kwán wuh tih; civilized manners, 合禮嘅行爲 hòp₂ 'lai ké' ˏhang ˏwai, 文雅的 ˏman 'ngá tik₅. Wan yá tih, 行爲合禮 ˏhang ˏwai hòp₂ 'lai. Hang wei hoh lí.

Civilizer, one who civilizes, 教化者 káu' fá' 'ché. Kiáu hwá ché, 開化者 ˏhoi fá' 'ché. K'ái hwá ché, 啟化者 'k'ái fá' 'ché. K'í hwá ché, 教禮儀者 káu' 'lai ˏí 'ché. Kiáu lí í chí, 化人者 fá' ˏyan 'ché. Hwá jin ché.

* The term 熟, ripe, is applied by the Chinese to the partially civilized aborigines; and is only by way of irony applied to other nations.

Civilizing 教化 káu' fá'. Kiáu hwá, 教以禮儀 káu' 'í 'lai ˏí. Kiáu í lí í.

Civilly 依民嘅 ˏí ˏman ké', 依民的 ˏí ˏman tik₅. Í min tih; not naturally, but in law, 照法 chiú' fát₅. Cháu fáh; politely, 以禮儀 'í 'lai ˏí. Í lí í, 照禮貌 chiú' 'lai mau². Cháu lí mau; to treat one civilly, 待以禮儀 toi² 'í 'lai ˏí. Tái í lí í, 禮貌待人 'lai mau² toi² ˏyan. Lí mau tái jin.

Civism, state of citizenship, 爲赤子 ˏwai ch'ik₅ 'tsz. Wei ch'ih tsz. 爲本地人 ˏwai 'pún tí² ˏyan. Wei pun tí jin.

Clabber, } milk turned,
Bonny-clabber, } 發酸嘅乳 fát₅ ˏsün ké' 'ü. Fáh swán tih jü, 酸乳 ˏsün 'ü. Swán jü.

Clack, a sharp, abrupt sound, such as is made by striking an object, 拍拍聲 p'ák₅ p'ák₅ ˏshing. Peh peh shing, tap₂ tap₂ ˏshing; continual talk, 哈哈聲 ˏhòm ˏhòm ˏshing, 喧嘩 ˏhün ˏwá. Hiuen hwá, 嘡嘡 ˏt'oi ˏt'oi. T'ái t'ái, 呢喃 ˏní ˏnám. Ní nán.

Clack, to make a sudden, sharp noise, as by striking or cracking, tap₂ tap₂, 做拍拍聲 tsò² p'ák₅ p'ák₅ ˏshing. Tso peh peh shing.

Clack-dish, see Clapdish.

Clacker, one who clacks, tap₂ tap₂ 'ché, 做拍拍聲者 tsò² p'ák₅ p'ák₅ ˏshing 'ché. Tso peh peh shing ché; that which clacks, 做拍拍聲嘅野 tsò² p'ák₅ p'ák₅ ˏshing ké' 'yé.

Clacking 拍拍 p'ák₅ p'ák₅. Peh peh, tap₂ tap₂, 不歇哈哈 pat₅ hít₅ ˏhòm ˏhòm.

Clad, clothed, 穿過 ˏch'ün kwo'. Ch'uen kwo, 著過 chéuk₅ kwo'. Choh kwo; covered as with a garment, 披掛過 ˏp'í kwá' kwo'. P'í kwá kwo, 全身披掛 ˏts'ün ˏshan ˏp'í kwá'. Ts'iuen shin p'í kwá.

Claim, to demand as due, 執法而問 chap₅ fát₅ ˏí man². Chih fáh rh wan, 問攞 man² 'lo. Wan lo, 討 't'ò. T'áu, 討索 't'ò sok₅. T'áu soh, 索取 sok₅ 'ts'ü. Soh ts'ü, 討取 't'ò 'ts'ü. T'áu ts'ü; to claim one's promise, 問人踐言 man² ˏyan tsín² ˏín. Wan jin tsien yen, 問依口酬還 man² ˏí 'hau ˏch'au ˏwán. Wan í k'au ch'au hwán; to claim one's money, 討回錢銀 't'ò ˏúi ˏts'ín ˏngan. T'áu hwui ts'ien yin; to claim as a right, 執法而問 chap₅ fát₅ ˏí man². Chih fáh rh wan; to claim one's property, 討業 't'ò íp₂. T'áu nieh; to claim redress, 求要伸寃 ˏk'au iú' ˏshan ˏün. K'iú yáu shin yuen, 直討伸寃 chik₂ 't'ò ˏshan ˏün. Chih t'áu shin yuen.

Claim, a demand of a right, 執法而問者 chap₅ fát₅ ˏí man² 'ché. Chih fáh rh wan ché, 問攞者 man² 'lo 'ché. Wan lo ché, 要求者 ˏiú ˏk'au 'ché. Yáu k'iú ché, 問要者 man² iú' 'ché. Wan yáu ché, 討索者 't'ò sok₅ 'ché. T'áu soh ché, 索取者 sok₅ 'ts'ü 'ché. Soh ts'ü ché; a claim on one's charity, 有求助之道 'yau ˏk'au cho² ˏchí tò². Yú k'iú tsú chí táu; a claim on one's favor, 有求恩之義 'yau ˏk'au ˏyan ˏchí í². Yú k'iú yin chí í; a title to any debt, 能討欠者 ˏnang

ʿt'ò ˏngan ʿché. Nang t'áu yin ché.

Claimable, that may be demanded as due, 可討的 ʿho ʿt'ò tikˎ. K'o t'áu tih, 可討索 ʿho ʿt'ò sokˎ. K'o t'áu soh, 可討問 ʿho ʿt'ò man². K'o t'áu wan.

Claimant, claimer, 討者 ʿt'ò ʿché. T'áu ché, 討取者 ʿt'ò ʿts'ü ʿché. T'áu ts'ü ché, 討索者 ʿt'ò sokˎ ʿché. T'áu soh ché, 執法而問者 chap, fátˎ ˏí man² ʿché. Chih fáh rh wan ché, 追討者 ˏchui ʿt'ò ʿché. Chui t'áu ché; any person who has a right to claim or demand, 有討之義者 ʿyau ʿt'ò ˏchí í² ʿché. Yú t'áu chí í ché, 可討歸於已者 ʿho ʿt'ò ˏkwai ˏü ʿkí ʿché. K'o t'áu kwei yú kí ché.

Claimed, demanded as due, 執法而問過 chap, fátˎ ˏí man² kwo'. Chih fáh rh wan kwo, 討索過 ʿt'ò sokˎ kwo'. T'áu soh kwo, 討取過 ʿt'ò ʿts'ü kwo'. T'áu ts'ü kwo; asserted, 定要 teng² iú'. Ting yáu, 必要 pítˎ iú'. Pieh yáu, 硬要 ngáng² iú'. Ngang yáu, 死要 ʿsz iú'. Sz yáu; he claimed the honor, 他歸榮於已 ˏt'á ˏkwai ˏwing ˏü ʿkí. T'á kwei yung yú kí.

Claimer, see Claiment.

Claiming, demanding as due, 執法而問 chap, fátˎ ˏí man². Chih fáh rh wan, 討索 ʿt'ò sokˎ. T'áu soh, 討取 ʿt'ò ʿts'ü. T'áu ts'ü; asserting, 定要 teng² iú'. Ting yáu, 定愛 teng² oi'. Ting ngái.

Claimless, having no claim, 無可討的 ˏmò ʿho ʿt'ò tikˎ. Wú k'o t'áu tih.

Clairvoyance *, a power attributed to persons in a mesmeric state of discerning objects not present to the senses, 明觀者 ˏming ˏkún ʿché. Ming kwán ché, 遠觀者 ʿün ˏkún ʿché. Yuen kwán ché.

Clam 沙白 ˏshá pákˎ. Shá peh.

Clam, in bell ringing, to unite sounds in the peal, 合鐘聲 hòpˎ ˏchung ˏshing. Hoh chung shing.

Clam-shell, the shell of a clam, 沙白壳 ˏshá pákˎ hokˎ. Shá peh koh.

Clamant, crying, 大哭 tái² hukˎ. Tá k'uh; beseeching, 懇求 ʿhan ˏk'au. K'an k'iú.

Clamber, to, 爬 ˏp'á. P'á, 緣 ˏün. Yuen, 攀上 ˏp'án ʿshéung. P'án sháng.

Clambering 爬 ˏp'á. P'á.

Clamminess, the state of being viscous, 糝者 ˏch'í ʿché. Ch'í ché, 糝黏者 ˏch'í ˏchím ʿché. Ch'í nien ché, 糝泥者 ˏch'í ní² ʿché. Ch'í ní ché.

Clammy, adhesive, viscous, 糝的 ˏch'í tikˎ. Ch'í tih, 泥嘅 ní² ké', 膠嘅 ˏkáu ké', 糝泥的 ˏch'í ní² tikˎ. Ch'í ní tih, 糝黏嘅 ˏch'í ˏním ké', 濊麪的 ˏch'í ú² tikˎ. Ch'í hú tih, 敖的 ʿü tikˎ. Yú tih; a clammy mouth, 膠口 ˏkáu ʿhau. Kiáu k'au.

Clamor, a great cry, 大喊 tái² hám'. Tá hien; loud and continued noise, 吧嘲 ˏpá pai', 吵鬧 ʿch'áu náu². Ch'áu náu, 喧嘩 ˏhün ˏwá. Hiuen hwá, 嘈鬧 ˏts'ò náu². Ts'áu náu, 嚷鬧 yéung² náu².

Jáng náu, 吵嚷 ʿch'áu yéung². Ch'áu jáng, 熱鬧 ítˎ náu². Jeh náu, 喧嘈 ˏhün ˏts'ò. Hiuen ts'áu, 嗷嗷 ˏngò ˏngò. Ngau ngau, 唧嘈 ˏlò ˏts'ò. Láu ts'áu.

Clamor, a great cry, 大喊 tái² hám'. Tá hien; continued vociferation, 號呼 ˏhò ˏfú. Háu k'ú, 靴吧嘈 ˏhù ˏpá ˏts'ò, 大響 tái² ʿhéung. Tá hiáng, 大聲響 tái² ˏshing ʿhéung. Tá shing hiáng, 吧嘲 ˏpá pai'. Pá pí, 吵鬧 ʿch'áu náu². Ch'áu náu, 嚷鬧 yéung² náu². Jáng náu, 吵嚷 ʿch'áu yéung². Ch'áu jáng, 喧嘩 ˏhün ˏwá. Hiuen hwá, 嘈鬧 ˏts'ò náu². Ts'áu náu, 唧嘈 ˏlò ˏts'ò. Láu ts'áu, 鼓噪 ʿkú ts'ò'. Kú ts'áu, 喧嘈 ˏhün ˏts'ò. Hiuen ts'áu, 混鬧 wan² náu². Hwan náu, 嗷嗷 ˏngò ˏngò. Ngáu ngáu, 吸呷 k'apˎ kápˎ. Kih kiáh, 喤呷 ˏwong kápˎ. Hwáng kiáh, 囂囂 ˏfún ˏhiú. Hwán hiáu, 嚶嗆 ˏts'ám fái'. Ts'án kwái, 嘭噪 pò² ts'ò'. Páu ts'áu, 訩 ˏhung. Hiung, 凶凶 ˏhung ˏhung. Hiung hiung, 響 ʿhéung. Hiáng; loud and continued complaint, 哀求聲 ˏoi ˏk'au ˏshing. Ngái k'iú shing, 嗷嗷聲 ˏngò ˏngò ˏshing. Ngau ngau shing; the clamor of many people, 衆口嗷嗷 chung' ʿhau ˏngò ˏngò. Chung k'au ngau ngau, 嘈啐 ˏts'ò tsütˎ. Ts'áu tsuh; they raised a great clamor, 鼓噪而起 ʿkú ts'ò' ˏí ʿhí. Kú ts'áu rh k'í; do not raise such a clamor, 咪咁吧嘲 ʿmai kòm' ˏpá pai'; to prohibit noise and clamor, 禁止喧嘩 kam' ʿchí ˏhün ˏwá. Kin chí hiuen hwá.

Clamor, to stun with noise, 嘈到唔聽見 ˏts'ò tò' ˏm ˏt'eng kín'. Ts'áu táu wú t'ing kien, 太嘈吵 t'ái' ˏt'sò ʿch'áu. T'ái ts'áu ch'áu, 嘈人耳 ˏts'ò ˏyan ʿí. Ts'áu jin rh; to clamor bells, 密撥鐘 matˎ ˏngò ˏchung. Mih ngáu chung.

Clamor, to utter loud voices repeatedly, 大喊 tái² hám'. Tá hien, 吵鬧 ʿch'áu náu². Ch'áu náu, 嘈鬧 ˏts'ò náu². Ts'áu náu, 喧鬧 ˏhün náu². Hiuen náu, 嘈吵 ˏts'ò ʿch'áu. Ts'áu ch'áu, 諠嘈 ˏhün ˏts'ò. Hiuen ts'áu, 熱鬧 ítˎ náu². Jeh náu, 嗌鬧 ái' náu²; to make importunate demands, 哀求 ˏoi ˏk'au. Ngái k'iú, 苦求 ʿfú ˏk'au. K'ú k'iú, 苦苦哀求 ʿfú ʿfú ˏoi ˏk'au. K'ú k'ú ngái k'iú, 哀懇 ˏoi ʿhan. Ngái k'an.

Clamorer 大喊者 tái² hám' ʿché. Tá hien ché, 吵鬧者 ʿch'áu náu² ʿché. Ch'áu náu ché, 嘈鬧者 ˏts'ò náu² ʿché. Ts'áu náu ché, 苦求者 ʿfú ˏk'au ʿché. K'ú k'iú ché, 哀求者 ˏoi ˏk'au ʿché. Ngái k'iú ché.

Clamoring 吵鬧 ʿch'áu náu². Ch'áu náu, 喧嘩 ˏhün ˏwá. Hiuen hwá, 嘈鬧 ˏts'ò náu². Ts'áu náu, 哀求 ˏoi ˏk'au. Ngái k'iú, 苦求 ʿfú ˏk'au. K'ú k'iú.

Clamorous, noisy, 吧嘲 ˏpá pai', 吵鬧 ʿch'áu náu². Ch'áu náu, 嘈鬧的 ˏts'ò náu² tikˎ. Ts'áu náu tih, 喧嘩嘅 ˏhün ˏwá ké', 喧鬧 ˏhün náu². Hiuen náu, 唧嘈 ˏlò ˏts'ò, 諠譁的 ˏhün ˏwá tikˎ. Hiuen hwá tih, 囉皂的 ˏlo tsò² tikˎ, 嘮呶的 ˏlò ˏnáu tikˎ. Láu náu tih, 喧呶的 ˏhün ˏnáu tikˎ. Hiuen náu tih, 讙譁的 ˏfún ˏwá tikˎ. Hwán

* 人雖瞑目可見可知遠近之事.

hwá tih, 嘈雜嘅 ˏts'ò ˏning ké', 鼓譟 'kú ts'ò'. Kú ts'áu; a clamorous crowd, 衆口嗷嗷 chung' 'hau ˏngò ˏngò. Chung k'au ngau ngau; do not be so clamorous, 有咁吧嘲 'mò kòm' ˏpá pai', 咪咁嘈 'mai kòm' ˏts'ò, 咪咁嘈吵 'mai kòm' ˏts'ò 'ch'áu, 不可喧嘩 pat, 'ho ˏhün ˏwá. Puh k'o hiuen hwá; not clamorous, 唔嘩唔嘈 ˏm ˏwá ˏm ˏts'ò; neither clamorous nor arrogant, 不吳不敖 pat, wá² pat, ngò². Puh hwá puh ngau.

Clamorously, with loud noise or words, 嘩然 ˏwá ˏín. Hwá jen, 嘈鬧 ˏts'ò náu². Ts'áu náu.

Clamorousness, 吧嘲者 ˏpá pai' 'ché, 喧嘩者 ˏhün ˏwá 'ché. Hiuen hwá ché, 爲吵鬧 ˏwai 'ch'áu náu². Wei ch'áu náu, 苦哀求者 'fú ˏoi ˏk'au 'ché. K'ú ngái k'iú ché.

Clamp, as used by menders of pottery, 馬釘 'má ˏteng. Má ting; ditto, as used to unite stones, 鐵馬 t'ít, 'má. T'ieh má; the clamps of a cannon, 炮耳制 p'áu' 'í chai'. P'áu rh chí.

Clamp, to fasten with clamps, 馬住 'má chü². Má chú.

Clamped, united with a clamp, 馬住過 'má chü² kwo'. Má chú kwo.

Clamping 馬住 'má chü². Má chú.

Clan, a tribe *, 族 tsuk. Tsuh, 族類 tsuk lui². Tsuh lui; in China, a family of the same surname, 族 tsuk. Tsuh, 氏 shí². Shí, 姓 sing'. Sing, 支 ˏchí. Chí, 派 p'ái'. P'ái; of the same clan, 同姓 ˏt'ung sing'. T'ung sing, 同族 ˏt'ung tsuk. T'ung tsuh, 同支 ˏt'ung ˏchí. T'ung chí, 同派 ˏt'ung p'ái'. T'ung p'ái, 同支派 ˏt'ung ˏchí p'ái'. T'ung chí p'ái, 宗族 ˏtsung tsuk. Tsung tsuh, 同宗 ˏt'ung ˏtsung. T'ung tsung; the progenitor of a clan, 始祖 'ch'í 'tsò. Ch'í tsú; the senior of a clan, 族長 tsuk 'chéung. Tsuh cháng, 族老 tsuk 'lò. Tsuh láu; to turn out of a clan, 出族 ch'ut, tsuk. Ch'uh tsuh; a clan's genealogy, 族譜 tsuk 'p'ò. Tsuh p'ú; a sect, 黨 'tong. Táng, 會 úi². Hwui, 黨羽 'tong 'ü. Táng yú, 羣黨 ˏkw'an 'tong. K'iun táng; of the same clan or sect, 同黨 ˏt'ung 'tong. T'ung táng, 黨類 'tong lui². Táng lui; 朋黨 ˏp'ang 'tong. P'ang táng.

Clancular, see Clandestine.

Clandestine, secret, underhand, 竊 sít. Tsieh, 潛 ˏts'ím. Ts'ien, 暗的 òm' tik. Ngán tih, 隱 'yan. Yin, 隱藏 'yan ˏts'ong. Yin tsáng, 暗藏 òm' ˏts'ong. Ngán tsáng, 匿藏 nik ˏts'ong. Nih tsáng, 偷偷的 ˏt'au ˏt'au tik. T'au t'au tih; private, 私 ˏsz. Sz, 奸 ˏkán. Kien; to take in a clandestine manner, 竊取 sít 'ts'ü. Tsieh ts'ü, 偷取 ˏt'au 'ts'ü. T'au ts'ü, 私取 ˏsz 'ts'ü. Sz ts'ü; clandestine marriage, 私奔 ˏsz ˏpan. Sz pan, 私吓逃走 ˏsz 'há ˏt'ò 'tsau; clandestine intercourse, 私通 ˏsz ˏt'ung. Sz t'ung, 淫奔 ˏyam ˏpan. Yin pan; clandestine engagement, 私約 ˏsz yéuk. Sz yoh; clandestine intercourse or connections, 私吓往來 ˏsz 'há 'wong ˏloi, 暗相往來 òm' ˏséung 'wong ˏloi. Ngán siáng wáng lái; clandestine practices, 情弊 ˏts'ing pai². Ts'ing pí, 隱瞞之事 'yan ˏmún ˏchí sz². Yin mwán chí sz; clandestine connection with the civil service †, 隱蔽差役 'yan pai' ˏch'ái yik. Yin pí ch'ái yih.

Clandestinely, secretly, 竊 sít. Tsieh, 偷偷 ˏt'au ˏt'au. T'au t'au, 暗 òm'. Ngán, 隱然 'yan ˏín. Yin jen; to take away clandestinely, 竊取 sít 'ts'ü. Tsieh ts'ü; to injure clandestinely, 竊害 sít hoi². Tsieh hái, 潛害 ˏts'ím hoi². Ts'ien hái, 暗害 òm' hoi². Ngán hái.

Clang, to make a sharp, shrill sound, as by striking metallic substances, 鏘 ˏkwang. Hung, 鏘鈴 ˏkwang ˏlang, 作鏗聲 tsok ˏhang ˏshing. Tsoh kang shing.

Clang, a sharp, shrill sound, 鏘鏘 ˏkwang ˏkwang. Hung hung, 鏘鏘聲 ˏkwang ˏkwang ˏshing. Hung hung shing, 鐃聲 ˏnáu ˏshing. Náu shing; the clang of the harpsicord was still heard &c., 鼓瑟希鏗爾 'kú shat ˏhí ˏhang 'í. Kú shih hí kang rh; the clang of the bell, 金鐘之鏗 ˏkam ˏchung ˏchí ˏhang. Kin chung chí kang; the great clang (cymbal), 大吵 tái² 'ch'áu. Tá ch'áu; the small ditto, 小吵 'siú 'ch'áu. Siáu ch'áu.

Clangor, a sharp sound made by striking together metallic substances, 鏘鈴聲 ˏkwang ˏlang ˏshing, 好響聲 'hò 'héung ˏshing. Háu hiáng shing.

Clangorous, sharp or harsh in sound, 大響的 tái² 'héung tik. Tá hiáng tih, 好響的 'hò 'héung tik. Háu hiáng tih, 大吵聲嘅 tái² 'ch'áu ˏshing ké'.

Clank 大響 tái² 'héung. Tá hiáng, 鏘鏘聲 ˏkwang ˏkwang ˏshing. Hung hung shing.

Clank, to make a sharp, shrill sound, 作響聲 tsok 'héung ˏshing. Tsoh hiáng shing.

Clannish, closely united, 比 pí². Pí, 阿比 ˏo pí². O pí, 偏比 ˏp'ín pí². P'ien pí, 偏黨的 ˏp'ín 'tong tik. P'ien táng tih; the superior man is liberal and not clannish, 君子周而不比 ˏkwan 'tsz ˏchau ˏí pat, pí². Kiun tsz chau rh puh pí.

Clannishly 偏比然 ˏp'ín pí² ˏín. P'ien pí jen.

Clannishness 阿比者 ˏo pí² 'ché. O pí ché, 偏比者 ˏp'ín pí² 'ché. P'ien pí ché.

Clansnip 爲同族者 ˏwai ˏt'ung tsuk 'ché. Wei t'ung tsuh ché, 爲同氏者 ˏwai ˏt'ung shí² 'ché. Wei t'ung shí ché.

Clap, to, (pret. and pp. clapped and clapt), as the hands, &c., 拍 p'ák. Peh, 鼓 'kú. Kú, 樸 p'ok. P'oh; to clap the hands, 拍手 p'ák 'shau. Peh shau, 鼓掌 'kú 'chéung. Kú cháng, 抵掌 'tai 'chéung. Tí cháng, 拍掌 p'ák 'chéung. Peh cháng, 扑手 p'ok 'shau. P'oh shau, 樸手 p'ok 'shau. P'oh shau, 鼓弁 'kú pín'. Kú pien, 擗 'fú. Fú, 揖 t'ik. T'ih; to clap the door, 拍門 p'ák ˏmún. Peh mun; to clap spurs to a horse, 勒馬 lak 'má. Leh má; to clap the wings, 樸

* Applied to foreigners 族 stands for a tribe of different surnames.

† Staunton.

翼 p'ok, yik₂. P'oh yih, 拍翼 p'ák, yik₂. Peh yih, 䍦 wai². Wei, 翻 ₍hám. Hien, 奮翼 'fan yik₂. Fan yih, 揮䍦 ₍fai wai². Hwui hwui, 振翼 chan' yik₂. Chin yih; clap on wings to him and he will fly (said of a talented man), 插翼噲飛 ch'áp, yik₂ 'úi ₍fí, 插翼而飛 ch'áp, yik₂ ₍í ₍fí. Ch'áh yih rh fí; to clap into prison, or to clap a writ on one's back, 下獄 'há yuk₂. Hiá juh; to applaud, 拍手喝彩 p'ák, 'shau hot, 'ts'oi. Peh shau hoh ts'ái; to infect with venereal poison, 傳花柳毒 ₍ch'ün ₍fá 'lau tuk₂. Ch'uen hwá lau tuh, 惹痟疔毒 'yé ₍kòm ₍teng tuk₂. Jé kán ting tuh; to clap a trick, 戲弄人 hí' lung² ₍yan. Hí lung jin; to clap on, to clap all sails, 落嘡俚 lok₂ sái' 'lí; to clap up, to complete hastily, 急拍成事 kap, p'ák, ₍shing sz². Kih peh ching sz; clap it up, 急的拍成 kap, ₍tí p'ák, ₍shing. Kih tih peh ching.

Clap, to move or drive together suddenly with noise, 相撞 ₍séung chong². Siáng chwáng, 相搥 ₍séung pung'. Siáng ping, 相揿 ₍séung 'hòm; to clap to, 發奮 fát, 'fan. Fáh fan; to clap the hands in applause, 拍手 p'ák, 'shau. Peh shau, 喝彩 hot, 'ts'oi. Ho ts'ái.

Clap, a driving together, 相揿 ₍séung 'hòm, 相搥 séung' pung'. Siáng ping, 相撞 ₍séung chong². Siáng chwáng; to pay one's debt at a clap, 一吓還清 yat, 'há ₍wán ₍ts'ing. Yih hiá hwán ts'ing, 忽然清欵 fat, ₍ín ₍ts'ing 'fún. Hwuh jen ts'ing kw'án; a clap of thunder, 霹靂 p'ik, lik₂. P'ih lih, 礔磿 p'ik, lik₂. P'ih lih, 雷劈 ₍lúi p'ek, 雷轟 ₍lúi ₍kwang. Lui hung, 迅雷 sun' ₍lúi. Sin lui; a venereal infection, 花柳傳毒 ₍fá 'lau ₍ch'ün tuk₂. Hwá lau ch'uen tuh, 淫毒 ₍yam tuk₂. Yin tuh; the clap, 白濁 pák₂ chuk₂. Peh chuh.

Clap-board. a thin, narrow board for covering houses, 薄板 pok₂ 'pán. Poh pán, 屋背板 uk, púi' 'pán. Uh pei pán; a stave for casks, 桶板 't'ung 'pán. T'ung pán.

Clap-dish 乞食砵 hat, shik₂ pút₂. K'ih shih poh, 砵 pút₂. Poh.

Clap-doctor 白濁醫生 pák₂ chuk₂ ₍í ₍shang. Peh chuh í sang, 痟疔醫生 ₍kòm ₍teng ₍í ₍shang. Kán ting í sang.

Clap-net 雀網 tséuk, 'mong. Tsioh wáng.

Clap-trap, a trap for clapping in theatres, 拍板 p'ák, 'pán. Peh pán; a trick or device to gain applause, 糴彩計 'lo 'ts'oi kai'.

Clapped 相撞過 ₍séung chong² kwo'. Siáng chwáng kwo, 相揿過 ₍séung 'hòm kwo'; infected with venereal disease, 生痟 ₍shang ₍kòm. Sang kán.

Clapper, a person who claps, 拍者 p'ák, 'ché. Peh ché; the clapper of a bell, 鐘舌 ₍chung shít₂. Chung sheh, 鐘鐸 ₍chung tok₂. Chung toh; the clappers of a drum, 鼓耳 'kú 'í. Kú rh; a clapper-drum, 摝鼓 luk, 'kú. Luh kú; a bell with a wooden clapper, 木鐸 muk₂ tok₂. Muh toh; stop your clapper, 咪咁嘈 'mai kòm' ₍ts'ò, 咪个喊聲 'mai ko' wák, wák, ₍shing.

Clapper-claw, to fight and scratch, 毆掠 'au 'wá; to scold, 罵 má². Má.

Clapping, with the hands, 拍手 p'ák, 'shau. Peh shau; driving on, in, over, or under, 相撞 ₍séung chong². Siáng chwáng.

Claret 紅酒 ₍hung 'tsau. Hung tsiú.

Clarification, the act of clearing, 吊清者 tiú' ₍ts'ing 'ché. Tiáu ts'ing ché; ditto by straining, 濾者 lü² 'ché. Lü ché, 涗者 shui' 'ché. Shwui ché, 泝者 'tsz 'ché. Tsz ché.

Clarified, purified, 吊清過 tiú' ₍ts'ing kwo'. Tiáu ts'ing kwo; ditto by straining, 濾過 lü² kwo'. Lü kwo, 涗過 shui' kwo'. Shwui kwo, 泝過 'tsz kwo'. Tsz kwo.

Clarifier 吊清者 tiú' ₍ts'ing 'ché. Tiáu ts'ing ché; a vessel in which liquor is clarified, 吊清酒器 tiú' ₍ts'ing 'tsau hí'. Tiáu ts'ing tsiú k'í.

Clarify, to clear up, 漸澄 tsím² ₍ch'ing. Tsien ch'ing.

Clarify, to make clear or defecate, 吊清 tiú' ₍ts'ing. Tiáu ts'ing; ditto by straining, 濾清 lü² ₍ts'ing. Lü ts'ing, 涗 shui'. Shwui; to clarify wine, 吊清酒 tiú' ₍ts'ing 'tsau. Tiáu ts'ing tsiú; to clarify sugar, 吊清糖 tiú' ₍ts'ing ₍t'ong. Tiáu ts'ing t'áng.

Clarifying 吊清 tiú' ₍ts'ing. Tiáu ts'ing; growing clear, 漸澄 tsím² ₍ch'ing. Tsien ch'ing; clarifying medicine, 吊清藥 tiú' ₍ts'ing yéuk₂. Tiáu ts'ing yoh.

Clarion 札角 chát, kok₂. Cháh koh, 號筒 hò² ₍t'ung. Háu t'ung, 號頭 hò² ₍t'au. Háu t'au.

Clarionet, } 竪笛 shü² tek₂. Shú tih, 大笛 tai²
Clarinet, } tek₂. Tá tih, 掂笛 tím² tek₂, tí² tá²; the copper clarionet, 鑼吶 'so nát₂.

Clarisonous, having a clear sound, 清響的 ₍ts'ing 'héung tik₂. Ts'ing hiáng tih.

Clart, to daub, 抹 mút₂. Moh, 塗 ₍t'ò. T'ú.

Clarty, slippery, 滑 wát₂. Hwáh.

Clary 蕾菁 ₍ning hat₂. Ning hih, 荏 'yam. Jin, 隱葱蒡 * 'yan 'yan ₍p'ong. Yin jin p'áng.

Clary-water, a composition of brandy, sugar, clary-flower, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris dissolved in it, 隱葱蒡水 'yan 'yan ₍p'ong 'shui. Yin jin p'áng shwui, 加拉耳水 Kálái 'shui. Kiálárh shwui.

Clash, to strike against with force, 揿着 'hòm chéuk₂, 撞着 chong² chéuk₂. Chwáng choh, 搥着 pung' chéuk₂. Ping choh; to meet in opposition, 相敵 ₍séung tik₂. Siáng tih; to clash in opinion, 意不相合 í' pat, ₍séung hòp₂. Í puh siáng hoh, 意思不相投 í' sz' pat, ₍séung ₍t'au. Í sz puh siáng t'au; to interfere, 阻碍 'cho ngoi². Tsú ngái; to clash, as people's interest, 相頂 ₍séung 'teng. Siáng ting, 相鬬 ₍séung tau'. Siáng tau; their interests clash, 佢嘅事相頂 'k'ü ké' sz² ₍séung 'teng.

Clash, to strike one thing against another with sound, 相搥 ₍séung pung'. Siáng ping, 相觸

* Medhurst.

,séung ch'uk,. Siáng ch'uh.

Clash, a meeting of bodies with violence, 相撞者 ,séung chong² 'ché. Siáng chwáng ché, 拼撞者 pung' chong² 'ché. Ping chwáng ché; the clash of arms, 劍戟之聲 kím' kik, ,chí ,shing. Kien kih chí shing; opposition, 相鬥者 ,séung tau' 'ché. Siáng tau ché; clash of opinion, 意不相投 í' pat, ,séung ,t'au. Í puh siáng t'au, 意相背者 í' ,séung púi' 'ché. Í siáng pei ché, 意相忤者 í' ,séung 'ng 'ché. Í siáng wú ché; clash of interests, 事之違逆 sz² ,chí ,wai ngak, (yik,). Sz chí wei nih, 事之相敵 sz² ,chí ,séung tik,. Sz chí siáng tih.

Clashing, striking against with violence, 相撞 ,séung chong². Siáng chwáng, 大聲相撞 tái² ,shing ,séung chong². Tá shing siáng chwáng; meeting in opposition, 相頂 ,séung 'teng. Siáng ting, 相忤 ,séung 'ng. Siáng wú.

Clashingly, with clashing, 撞然 chong² ,ín. Chwáng jen, 觸然 ch'uk, ,ín. Ch'uh jen.

Clasp, a hook for fastening, 扣 k'au'. K'au, 釦 k'au'. K'au, 鈎 ,kau. Kau, 敘 ,ch'á. Ch'á, 鐍 küt,. Kiueh, 大釦 tái² k'au'. Tá k'au; the clasp of a girdle, 帶扣 tái' k'au'. Tái k'au, 帶鈎 tái' ,kau. Tái kau, 鈎鰈 ,kau típ,. Kau tieh; a silver clasp, 銀扣 ,ngan k'au'. Yin k'au; a round clasp, 環子 ,wán 'tsz. Hwán tsz; the clasp of a leather girdle, 犀毗 ,sai ,p'í. Sí p'í; the tongue of a clasp, 扣鼻子 k'au' pí² 'tsz. K'au pí tsz; a close embrace, 箍者 ,fú 'ché. Fú ché, 攬者 'lám 'ché. Lán ché, 相攬者 ,séung 'lám 'ché. Siáng lán ché.

Clasp, to, 上扣 'shéung k'au'. Sháng k'au, 上鈎 'shéung ,kau. Sháng kau, 上釦 'shéung k'au'. Sháng k'au, 扣一扣 k'au' yat, k'au'. K'au yih k'au, 拳住 ,k'ün chü². K'iuen chú, 揸於手 ,chá ,ü 'shau. Chá yú shau, 揸落手 ,chá lok, 'shau. Chá loh shau; to clasp in one's arms, 攬住 'lám chü². Lán chú, 箍住 ,fú chü². Fú ckú, 懷抱 ,wái 'p'ò. Hwái p'áu, 腰攬 ,iú 'lám. Yáu lán; to inclose and press, 攬緊 'lám 'kan. Lán kin; to clasp to one's breast, 拳拳服膺 ,k'ün ,k'ün fuk, ,ying. K'iuen k'iuen fuh ying, 捧住當胸 'fung chü² ,tong ,hung. Fung chú táng hiung, 拳拳服臆 ,k'ün ,k'ün fuk, yik,. K'iuen k'iuen fuh yih; the clasp around the stem like the sheath of a leaf, 裹 'kwo. Ko; to clasp hands, 合掌 hòp, 'chéung. Hoh cháng; clasp of a bracelet, 鈽頭 ák, ,t'au. Ngeh t'au.

Clasped, fastened with a clasp, 扣過 k'au' kwo'. K'au kwo, 上過扣 'shéung kwo' k'au'. Sháng kwo k'au, 上過釦 'shéung kwo' k'au'; embraced, 攬住過 'lám chü² kwo'. Lán chú kwo, 箍住過 ,fú chü² kwo'. Fú chú kwo.

Clasper, the tendril of a vine or other plant, 孖爪 ,má 'cháu. Má cháu, 寄生草足仔 kí' ,shang 'ts'ò tsuk, 'tsai.

Clasping, twining round, 纏生 ,ch'ín ,shang. Ch'en sang; fastening with a clasp, 鈎住 ,kau chü². Kau chú, 鈎埋 ,kau ,mái. Kau mái; embracing, 纜住 lám² chü². Lán chú, 箍住 ,fú chü². Fú chú; surrounding the stem at the base, 裹住 'kwo chü². Ko chú.

Clasp-knife, a knife which folds into the handle, 摺刀 chíp, ,tò. Cheh táu.

Class 部 pò². Pú, 類 lui². Lui, 種 'chung. Chung, 等 'tang. Tang, 班 ,pán. Pán, 品 'pan. Pin, 樣 yéung². Yáng, 疇 ,ch'au. Ch'au, 儔 ,ch'au. Ch'au, 肖類 ts'iú' lui². Ts'iáu lui, 齒類 'ch'í lui². Ch'í lui, 流 ,lau. Liú, 輩 púi'. Pei, 將 lüt,. Liueh, 欵 'fún. Kw'án, 齊 ,ts'ai. Ts'í, 琗 tsuk,. Tsuh, 科 ,fo. K'o; a class or genus in natural history *, 部 pò². Pú, 類 lui². Lui, 種 'chung. Chung, 肖類 ts'iú' lui². Ts'iáu lui, 種類 'chung lui². Chung lui, 樣 yéung². Yáng; a class or company of men, as actors, pleasure parties &c., 一班人 yat, ,pán ,yan. Yih pán jin; the four classes of people, 四民 sz' ,man. Sz min; a sort or class of persons, 等級 'tang k'ap,. Tang kih; the higher classes of people, 上等人 shéung² 'tang ,yan, 上品人 shéung² 'pan ,yan. Sháng pin jin, 君子 ,kwan 'tsz. Kiun tsz, 正成人 ching' ,shing ,yan. Ching ching jin, 斯文 ,sz ,man. Sz wan; the lower classes, 下品 há² 'pan. Hiá pin, 低品 ,tai 'pan. Tí pin, 下等人 há² 'tang ,yan. Hiá tang jin, 小人 'siú ,yan. Siáu jin, 下流嘅 há² ,lau ké', 下賤嘅人 há² tsín² ké' ,yan; of the same class or genus, 同類 ,t'ung lui². T'ung lui; of the same class or species, 同種 ,t'ung 'chung. T'ung chung; a class in a college or school, 科 ,fo. Ko, 等 'tang. Tang, 班 ,pán. Pán; the class of graduates, 科 ,fo. Ko; a pupil of the first class, 第一班學生 tai² yat, ,pán hok, ,shang. Tí yih pán hioh sang; a class of affairs, 欵 'fún. Kw'án, 件 kín². Kien; this class of affairs, 呢欵事 ,ní 'fún sz². Ní kw'án sz; to be classed with him, 與他爲伍 'ü ,t'á ,wai 'ng. Yú t'á wei wú; ashamed to be classed with him, 羞與爲伍 ,sau 'ü ,wai 'ng. Siú yú wei wú; of that class of men, 這樣嘅人 ché' yéung² ké' ,yan; of the same class, 同等 ,t'ung 'tang. T'ung tang; a class or division of vessels, 一帮船 † yat, ,pong ,shün. Yih páng ch'uen.

Class, to arrange in a class or classes, 分類 ,fan lui². Fan lui, 分部 ,fan pò². Fan pú, 分班 ,fan ,pán. Fan pán, 分等 ,fan 'tang. Fan tang, 分科 ,fan ,fo. Fan ko; to arrange, 依等擺列 ,í 'tang 'pái lít,. Í tang pái lieh, 照等排列 chiú' 'tang ,p'ái lít,. Cháu tang p'ái lieh; to rank, 分品 ,fan 'pan. Fan pin.

Classed, arranged in a class or in sets, 分過類 ,fan

* The Chinese know very little of scientific classification. Hence the terms genus or family and species are never distinguished. It would be well, if in future the word 類 were applied for genus, and 種 for species.

† Ten vessels make a 帮. This word signifies only in so far a class, as the division of ships to which it refers are in general of one and the same description.

kwo' lui². Fan kwo lui, 分過等 ˏfan kwo' ʿtang. Fan kwo tang; arranged, 依等 ˏí ʿtang. Í tang, 擺列過 ʿpái lít₂ kwo'. Pái lieh kwo; classed with this, 類乎此 lui² ˏú ʿts'z. Lui hú ts'z, 類於此 lui² ˏü ʿts'z. Lui yú ts'z, 入此類 yap₂ ʿts'z lui². Jih ts'z lui.

Classic, a standard or canonical book, 經 ˏking. King, 經典 ˏking ʿtín. King tien, 典故 ʿtín kú'. Tien kú, 典章 ʿtín ˏchéung. Tien cháng; the ancient classics, 古典 ʿkú ʿtín. Kú tien; the Five Classics, 五經 ʿng ˏking. Wú king; the Tauists' Classic, 道德經 Tau² tak₂ ˏking. Tau teh king; the Trimetrical Classic, 三字經 ˏSám tsz² ˏking. Sán tsz king; to quote from the classics, 引經 ʿyan ˏking. Yin king, 據典 kü² ʿtín. Kü tien; from which classic do you quote this? 出何典故 ch'ut₂ ˏho ʿtín kú'. Ch'uh ho tien kú; to belong to the classics, 入經 yap₂ ˏking. Jih king, 入典 yap₂ ʿtín. Jih tien

Classic, } 經 ˏking. King, 經的 ˏking tik₂. King
Classical, } tih, 入經 yap₂ ˏking. Jih king; classical writing, 經文 ˏking ˏman. King wan, 典章 ʿtín ˏchéung. Tien cháng; a classical writer, 作經文者 tsok₂ ˏking ˏman ʿché. Tsoh king wan ché; classic expressions, 出經入典 ch'ut₂ ˏking yap₂ ʿtín. Ch'uh king jih tien, 經典之句 ˏking ʿtín ˏchí kü'. King tien chí kü, 經典之言 ˏking ʿtín ˏchí ˏín. King tien chí yen; to be classical, 頂好 ʿteng ʿhò. Ting háu, 上好 shéung² ʿhò. Sháng háu, 最佳 tsui' ˏkái. Tsui kiá.

Classicality, } the quality of being classical, 爲經
Classicalness, } 者 ˏwai ˏking ʿché. Wei king ché, 入經者 yap₂ ˏking ʿché. Jih king ché.

Classically 依類 ˏí lui². Í lui, 照等 chiú' ʿtang. Cháu tang; according to the manner of classical writers, 依經 ˏí ˏking. Í king; classically expressed, 眞係經句 ˏchan hai² ˏking kü'. Chin hí king kü.

Classification * 以類分稱 ʿí lui² ˏfan ˏch'ing. Í lui fan ch'ing, 分以類者 ˏfan ʿí lui² ʿché. Fan í lui ché, 分等者 ˏfan ʿtang ʿché. Fan tang ché; the classification of men into ranks, 分品者 ˏfan ʿpan ʿché. Fan pin ché; the classification of characters, 分字彙者 ˏfan tsz² lui² ʿché. Fan tsz lui ché; the classification of animate and inanimate nature, 分門別類 ˏfan ˏmún pít₂ lui². Fan mun pieh lui, 觸類旁通 ch'uk₂ lui² ˏp'ong ˏt'ung. Ch'uh lui p'áng t'ung; each thing has its classification, 各有部數 kok₂ ʿyau pò² shò'. Koh yú pú sú.

Classified, arranged in classes, 分過類 ˏfan kwo' lui². Fan kwo lui, 分過等 ˏfan kwo' ʿtang. Fan kwo tang, 分過品 ˏfan kwo' ʿpan. Fan kwo pin.

Classify *, to class as in the animate and inanimate kingdom of natural history, 分類 ˏfan lui². Fan lui, 分種 ˏfan ʿchung. Fan chung, 比類 ʿpí lui². Pí lui; to classify things, 照樣分物件 † chiú' yéung² ˏfan mat₂ kín². Cháu yáng fan wuh kien, 分別物類 ˏfan pít₂ mat₂ lui². Fan pieh wuh lui, 辨別物類 pín² pít₂ mat₂ lui². Pien pieh wuh lui; to classify men according to races, 依類分人 ˏí lui² ˏfan ˏyan. Í lui fan jin; ditto, according to rank or station in life, 依等分人 ˏí ʿtang ˏfan ˏyan. Í tang fan jin, 依等分人類 ˏí ʿtang ˏfan ˏyan lui². Í tang fan jin lui.

Classify, to class, as in the animate and inanimate kingdom of natural history, 分類 ˏfan lui². Fan lui, 分開類 ˏfan ˏhoi lui². Fan k'ái lui, 以類分之 ʿí lui² ˏfan ˏchí. Í lui fan chí, 分種 ˏfan ʿchung. Fan chung, 定類 teng² lui². Ting lui, 比類 ʿpí lui². Pí lui; to classify pupils, 分班 ˏfan ˏpán. Fan pán; to classify things, to put a classifier before each numeral preceding noun, as in Chinese, 照樣分百物 † chiú' yéung² ˏfan pák₂ mat₂. Cháu yáng fan peh wuh, 分別物類 ˏfan pít₂ mat₂ lui². Fan pieh wuh lui; to classify men according to races, 依類分人 ˏí lui² ˏfan ˏyan. Í lui fan jin; ditto according to rank, 分品 ˏfan ʿpan. Fan pin, 依品分人 ˏí ʿpan ˏfan ˏyan. Í pin fan jin, 依等分人類 ˏí ʿtang ˏfan ˏyan lui²; to classify men according to profession, 分行 ‡ ˏfan ˏhong. Fan háng, 依業分開 ˏí íp₂ ˏfan ˏhoi. Í nieh fan k'ái; to classify pupils, 分等 ˏfan ʿtang. Fan tang, 分班 ˏfan ˏpán. Fan pán; to classify graduates, 分科 ˏfan ˏfo. Fan ko, 分欵 ˏfan ʿfún. Fan kw'án; to classify and name, 分稱 ˏfan ˏch'ing. Fan ch'ing.

Classifying, forming a class or classes, 依類分開 ˏí lui² ˏfan ˏhoi. Í lui fan k'ái, 依類分別 ˏí lui² ˏfan pít₂. Í lui fan pieh; arranging in sorts, 照欵分開 chiú' ʿfún ˏfan ˏhoi. Cháu kw'án fan k'ái; arranging in ranks, 分品 ˏfan ʿpan. Fan pin, 依品分開 ˏí ʿpan ˏfan ˏhoi. Í pin fan k'ái, 依品分別 ˏí ʿpan ˏfan pít₂. Í pin fan pieh.

Classing, arranging in a class or classes, 分類 ˏfan lui², 分開類 ˏfan ˏhoi lui². Fan k'ái lui, 分班 ˏfan ˏpán. Fan pán.

Classis 類 lui². Lui, 等 ʿtang. Tang, 品 ʿpan. Pin, 欵 ʿfún. Kw'án, 樣 yéung². Yáng.

Clatter, to make rattling sounds, 做噼啪聲 tsò² p'ik₂ p'ák₂ ˏshing, 噼嚦啪嘞 p'lik₂ p'lak₂, 做嘀嘀嘀嘀聲 tsò² tik₂ tik₂ tak₂ tak₂ ˏshing, típ₂ típ₂ táp₂ táp₂; to talk fast and freely, 喋言 típ₂ ˏín. Tieh yen, 喋喋聲 típ₂ típ₂ ˏshing.

Clatter, to strike and make a rattling noise, 做摝摝聲 § tsò² luk₂ luk₂ ˏshing. Tso luh luh shing.

Clatter, a rapid succession of abrupt, sharp sounds, made by the collusion of metallic or other sonoraus bodies, 噼啪聲 p'ik₂ p'ák₂ ˏshing, 摝摝

* The classification of animate and inanimate nature according to shape &c. is altogether different from the natural classification into families, species &c., and whilst the former is pretty well known to every body, the latter is, so far as science is concerned, still a chaos.

† See page 1. under A.

‡ 行 is only applied to the working classes; 業 includes every profession and rank.

§ Luk luk is an impotent effort at imitating the rattling of foreign drums or the sound of R.

聲 luk, luk, ˏshing. Luh luh shing, 嘍嘍然 yuk, yuk, ˏín. Yuh yuh jen, típ, típ, táp, táp, ˏshing; the clatter of blacksmiths, 叩鍛 k'au' tún². K'au twán; tumultuous and confused noise, 衆亂聲 chung' lún² ˏshing. ˏChung lwán shing, 嘰吧聲 ˏhù ˏpá ˏshing.

Clatterer, a babbler, tán² hí' ˏyan, 沉贅嘅人 ˏch'am chui² ké' ˏyan, 咽來咽去嘅 lun' ˏloi lun' hü' ké'.

Clattering, 噼啪 p'ik, p'ák, p'lik p'lak ˏshing; talking fast with noise, 喋喋聲 típ, típ, ˏshing.

Claudicant, halting, 跛脚 kat, kéuk,.

Clause, a member of a period, 句 kü'. Kü; an article, or a distinct part of a contract, 約書欵 yéuk, ˏshü 'fún. Yoh shú kw'án, 約欵 yéuk, 'fún. Yoh kw'án, 一欵例 yat, 'fún lai². Yih kw'án lí, 一條例 yat, ˏt'iú lai². Yih t'iáu lí; the first clause, 首欵 'shau 'fún. Shau kw'án, 頭一欵 ˏt'au yat, 'fún. T'au yih kw'án; the last clause, 收尾欵 ˏshau 'mí 'fún. Shau wí kw'án; the words of the latter clause, 尾節嘅話 'mí tsít, ké' wá², 末節之言 mút, tsít, ˏchí ˏín. Moh tsieh chí yen.

Claustral, relating to a cloister, or religious house, 修道院的 ˏsau tau² ün² tik,. Siú táu yuen tih.

Clausular, consisting of, or having clauses, 有條 'yau ˏt'iú. Yú t'iáu, 有欵 'yau 'fún. Yú kw'án.

Clausure, an imperforated canal, 不通之管 pat, ˏt'ung ˏchí 'kún. Puh t'ung chí kwán, 塞嘅管 sak, ké' 'kún.

Clavate, } club-shaped, 竹笋墩樣 chuk, 'sun
Clavated, } 'kòm yéung². Chuh siun kán yáng, 生扭文 ˏshang 'nau ˏman. Sang niú wan.

Clavellated, an epithet applied to potash and pearl-ash, 靚沙 'kán ˏshá. Kien shá.

Claviary, in music, an index of keys, or a scale of lines and spaces, 樂音格 ngok, ˏyam kák,. Yoh yin keh.

Clavichord, a musical instrument like the spinet, 翼琴 yik, ˏk'am. Yih k'in.

Clavicle, the collar bone, 鎖柱骨 'so 'ch'ü kwat,. So ch'ú kuh.

Clavicorn 蟲類名 ˏch'ung lui² ˏmeng. Ch'ung lui ming.

Clavicular 鎖柱骨的 'so 'ch'ü kwat, tik,. So ch'ú kuh tih.

Claviger, one who keeps the keys of any place, 掌鑰者 'chéung yéuk, 'ché. Cháng yoh ché, 管匙者 'kún ˏshí 'ché. Kwán shí ché.

Claw 爪 'cháu. Cháu, 距 'k'ü. K'ü; a tiger's claw, 虎爪 'fú 'cháu. Hú cháu; the claw or shears of a crab, 蟹肛 'hái kong', 蟹螯 'hái ˏngò. Hiái ngau, 螯 ˏngò. Ngau, 鬱 ˏngò. Ngau, 蛉 ˏk'ím. K'ien; the hand, in contempt, 貓爪 ˏmáu 'cháu. Máu cháu.

Claw, to tear or pull with the claws, 爪 'cháu, Cháu, 抓 'cháu. Cháu, 爪爛 'cháu lán². Cháu lán, 抓爛 'cháu lán². Cháu lán; to gripe firmly with the claws, 爪實 'cháu shat,. Cháu shih; to scratch, 搔爛 'cháu lán². Cháu lán, 搔損 'cháu 'sün. Cháu sun, 爬爛 ˏp'á lán². P'á lán, 搔破 'cháu p'o'. Cháu p'o; to tickle, 扨 lak,. Leh; to claw off, 抓甩 'cháu lat,; to scold or rail at, 罵 má². Má; dew-claw, 距 'k'ü k'ü, 牛豕之後趾 ˏngau 'ch'í ˏchí hau² 'chí. Niú ch'í chí hau chí.

Claw-back, a sycophant, 諂媚之人 'ch'ím mí² ˏchí ˏyan. Chen mei chí jin.

Clawed, scratched, 抓過 'cháu kwo'. Cháu kwo, 爪過 'cháu kwo'. Cháu kwo, 搔過 'cháu kwo'. Cháu kwo, 爬過 ˏp'á kwo'. P'á kwo; furnished with claws, 爪嘅 'cháu ké', 有爪 'yau 'cháu. Yú cháu.

Clawing, pulling, tearing, &c., 抓 'cháu. Cháu, 搔 'cháu. Cháu, 爬 ˏp'á. P'á, 爪爛 'cháu lán². Cháu lán.

Clay 泥 ˏnai. Ní, 坭 ˏnai. Ní, 泥土 ˏnai 't'ò. Ní t'ú, 壤 ˏyéung. Jáng, 堊 ok,. Ngoh, 埴 chik,. Chih, 墐 'kan. Kin; potters' clay, 缸瓦坭 ˏkong 'ngá ˏnai. Káng yá ní, 陶土 ˏt'ò 't'ò. T'áu t'ú; clay for making bricks, 甎坭 ˏchün ˏnai. Chuen ní, 壑 hok,. Koh; to model in clay, 塑 sò'. Sú; a clay image, 塑像 sò' tséung². Sú siáng, 塑偶 sò' 'ngau. Sú ngau; the clay statue of a man, 塑坭相 sò' ˏnai séung'. Sú ní siáng; a carved wood or molded clay [stupidity], 坭彫木塑 ˏnai ˏtiú muk, sò'. Ní tiáu muh sú; black clay, 黑剛土 hak, ˏkong 't'ò. Heh káng t'ú, 壚 ˏlò. Lú; white clay, 白坭 pák, ˏnai. Peh ní, 白埴土 pák, chik, 't'ò. Peh chih t'ú, 墡 shín². Shen, 白墡土 pák, shín² 't'ò. Peh shen t'ú; red clay, 赤坭 ch'ik, ˏnai. Ch'ih ní; stiff clay, 硬土 ngáng² 't'ò. Ngang t'ú, 硬坭 ngáng² ˏnai. Ngang ní, 堅土 ˏkín 't'ò. Kien t'ú, 壓 híp,. Hieh; adhesive clay, 黏土 ˏním 't'ò. Nien t'ú, 戠 chik,. Chih; to be but clay, frail, 一吓坭 yat, pau² ˏnai, 江山易改 ˏkong ˏshán í² 'koi. Káng shán í kái.

Clay, to cover or manure with clay, 蓋以坭 k'oi' 'í ˏnai. K'ái í ní; to purify with clay, as sugar, 俾坭吊清 'pí ˏnai tiú' ˏts'ing. Pí ní tiáu ts'ing.

Clay-built, built with clay, 泥做嘅 ˏnai tsò² ké', 以泥築成 'í ˏnai chuk, ˏshing. Í ní chuh ching.

Clay-cold, cold as clay or earth, 泥咁凍 ˏnai kòm' tung'. Ní kán tung; lifeless, 死凍 'sz tung'. Sz tung.

Clay-ground 坭地 ˏnai tí². Ní tí.

Clay-land, } land consisting of clay, 泥田 ˏnai ˏt'ín.
Clay-soil, } Ní t'ien, 坭壤 ˏnai ˏyéung. Ní jáng.

Clay-marl, a whitish, smooth, chalky clay, 白灰土 pák, ˏfúi 't'ò. Peh hwui t'ú, 白灰坭 pák, ˏfúi ˏnai. Peh hwui ní.

Clay-pit 坭氹 ˏnai tam².

Clay-stone 坭石 ˏnai shek,. Ní shih.

Clayed, covered with clay, 以坭蓋過 'í ˏnai k'oi' kwo'. Í ní k'ái kwo; purified with clay, 以坭吊清過 'í ˏnai tiú' ˏts'ing kwo'. Í ní tiáu ts'ing kwo.

Clayey, consisting of clay, 坭嘅 ˏnai ké', 坭的 ˏnai tik,. Ní tih; abounding with clay, 坭地 ˏnai tí². Ní tí.

Claying, covering with clay, 蓋以坭 k'oi' 'í ˏnai. K'ái í ní; purifying with clay, 以泥吊清 'í ˏnai tiú' ˏts'ing. Í ní tiáu ts'ing.

Clayish, partaking of the nature of clay, 坭的 ˏnai tik˳. Ní tih; ditto, containing particles of it, 包坭嘅 ˏpáu ˏnai ké.

Clean 清潔 ˏts'ing kít˳. Ts'ing kieh, 潔淨 kít˳ tseng². Kieh tsing, 潔 kít˳. Kieh, 乾淨 ˏkon tseng². Kán tsing, 淨潔 tseng² kít˳. Tsing kieh, 潔白 kít˳ pák˲. Kieh peh, 虔潔 ˏk'ín kít˳. K'ien kieh; clean, as timber, 淨木 tseng² muk˲. Tsing muh; free from moral impurity, 純清 ˏshun ˏts'ing. Shun ts'ing, 清白 ˏts'ing pák˲. Ts'ing peh, 潔清 kít˳ ˏts'ing. Kieh ts'ing, 心清 ˏsam ˏts'ing. Sin ts'ing, 心清肚潔 ˏsam ˏts'ing 't'ò kít˳. Sin ts'ing t'ú kieh, 無穢 ˏmò wai'. Wú wei, 無汚 ˏmò ˏú. Wú wú, 無邪 ˏmò ˏts'é. Wú sié, 無私 ˏmò ˏsz. Wú sz; clean and pure, as water, 粼粼 ˏlun ˏlun. Lin lin, 洁 kít˳. Kieh, 鮮 ˏsín. Sien. 𤇾 ˏkün. Kiuen, free from foul disease, 潔淨 kít˳ tseng². Kieh tsing; spotless, 虔清 ˏk'ín ˏts'ing. K'ien ts'ing, 無玷 ˏmò tím'. Wú tien; dextrous, 精手 ˏtseng 'shau. Tsing 'shau, 妙手 miú² 'shau. Miáu shau; hands clean of bribery, 潔已奉公 kít˳ 'kí fung² ˏkung. Kieh kí fung kung; clean dress or garment, 潔衣 kít˳ ˏí, 乾淨衫 ˏkon tseng² ˏshám. Kán tsing sán; to make clean, 整乾淨 'ching ˏkon tseng². Ching kán tsing; a clean leap, 清跳過 ˏts'ing t'iú' kwo'. Ts'ing t'iáu kwo; a clean boxer, 精拳者 ˏtseng ˏk'ün 'ché. Tsing k'iuen ché, 好拳脚 'hò ˏk'ün kéuk˳. Háu k'iuen kioh; to wipe clean, 抹乾淨 mát˳ ˏkon tseng². Moh kán tsing; to wash clean, 洗乾淨 'sai ˏkon tseng². Sí kán tsing; clean in outward appearance, 伶俐 ˏling lí². Ling lí; clean gone, 一的都無 yat˳ ˏtí ˏtò ˏmò. Yih tih tú wú, 清楚 ˏts'ing 'ch'o. Ts'ing ts'ú; to make a clean breast, 擺白講 'pái pák˲ 'kong, 刳心 ˏfú ˏsam. K'ú sin.

Clean, purify, 清 ˏts'ing Ts'ing, 潔淨 kít˳ tseng². Kieh tsing, 整乾淨 'ching ˏkon tseng². Ching kán tsing, 做虔潔 tsò² ˏk'ín kít˳. Tso k'ien kieh, 去汚穢 hü' ˏú wai'. K'ü wú wei; to clean out the ear, as Chinese barbers, 撩清耳 'liú ˏts'ing 'í. Liáu t'ing rh; see Cleanse.

Clean-handed, having clean hands, 清手 ˏts'ing 'shau. Ts'ing shau, 清手嘅 ˏts'ing 'shau ké'.

Clean-hearted, having a pure heart, 清心 ˏts'ing ˏsam. Ts'ing sin, 清心的 ˏts'ing ˏsam tik˳. Ts'ing sin tih.

Cleaned, freed from filth or dirt, 清過 ˏts'ing kwo'. Ts'ing kwo, 整過清潔 'ching kwo' ˏts'ing kít˳. Ching kwo ts'ing kieh, 去過汚穢 hü' kwo' ˏú wai'. K'ü kwo wú wei.

Cleaner, a person or thing that cleans, 清者 ˏts'ing 'ché. Ts'ing ché, 去汚者 hü' ˏú 'ché. K'ü wú ché.

Cleaning, freeing from filth, 清 ˏts'ing. Ts'ing, 去穢 hü' wai'. K'ü wei.

Cleanliness, freedom from dirt, 虔潔 ˏk'ín kít˳. K'ien kieh, 乾淨 ˏkon tseng². Kán tsing, 無汚無穢 ˏmò ˏú ˏmò wai'. Wú wú wú wei; neatness of person or dress, 伶俐 ˏling lí². Ling lí, 清淨 ˏts'ing tseng². Ts'ing tsing; purify, 純清 ˏshun ˏts'ing. Shun ts'ing; cleanliness is next to godliness, 虔心爲首,潔淨隨後 ˏk'ín ˏsam ˏwai 'shau, kít˳ tseng² ˏts'ui hau². K'ien sin wei shau, kieh tsing sui hau.

Cleanly, free from dirt, filth &c., 清潔 ˏts'ing kít˳. Ts'ing kieh, 乾淨 ˏkon tseng². Kán tsing; neat, 伶俐 ˏling lí². Ling lí, 淨 tseng². Tsing, 齊整 ˏts'ai 'ching. Ts'í ching; pure, free from mixture, 清 ˏts'ing. Ts'ing; innocent, 純清 ˏshun ˏts'ing. Shun ts'ing.

Cleansable, that may be cleansed, 可清 'ho ˏts'ing. K'o ts'ing, 可清嘅 'ho ˏts'ing ké', 可以清得 'ho 'í ˏts'ing tak˳. K'o í ts'ing teh.

Cleanse, to make clean, 清 ˏts'ing. Ts'ing; to purify, 滌 tik˲. Tih, 清 ˏts'ing. Ts'ing, 洗 'sai. Sí, 滌清 tik˲ ˏts'ing. Tih ts'ing, 去汚 hü' ˏú. K'ü wú, 去垢 hü' 'kau. K'ü kau; to wash clean, 洗清 'sai ˏts'ing. Sí ts'ing, 洗潔 'sai kít˳. Sí kieh, 洗乾淨 'sai ˏkon tseng². Sí kán tsing, 洗澡 'sai 'tsò. Sí tsáu, 浣滌 'ún tik˲. Hwán tih, 濯滌 chok˲ tik˲. Choh tih, 洮汰 ˏt'ò t'ái'. T'áu t'ái, 盥洗 kún' 'sai. Kwán sí, 澹敢 tám² 'kòm. Tán kán, 淨洗 tseng² 'sai. Tsing sí, 沃 yuk˳. Yuh, 涓 ˏkün. Kiuen, 浴 yuk˳. Yuh; to cleanse the hand, 盥手 kún' 'shau. Kwán shau; to cleanse the body, 洗身 'sai ˏshan. Sí shin, 澡身 'tsò ˏshan. Tsáu shin, 浴身 yuk˲ ˏshan. Yuh shin; to cleanse by scouring, 嗜乾淨 'sháng ˏkon tseng². Sang kán tsing; ditto by wiping, 抹乾淨 mát˳ ˏkon tseng². Moh kán tsing, 刷 shát˳. Shwáh, 拭清 shik˳ ˏts'ing. Shih ts'ing; to cleanse the blood, 去毒 hü' tuk˲. K'ü tuh; to cleanse the body and cultivate (lit: cleanse) virtue, 澡身浴德 'tsò ˏshan yuk˲ tak˳. Tsáu shin yuh teh; to cleanse the heart, 清心 ˏts'ing ˏsam. Ts'ing sin, 洗心 'sai ˏsam. Sí sin, 滌心 tik˲ ˏsam. Tih sin; to purify from guilt or crime, 免罪 'mín tsúi². Mien tsúi, 脫罪 t'üt˳ tsúi². T'oh tsúi; to cleanse away iniquity, 去惡 hü' ok˳. K'ü ngoh; to cleanse a well, 淘井 ˏt'ò 'tseng. T'áu tsing; to cleanse a kettle, by washing, 洗鍋 'sai ˏwo. Sí ko; ditto by scouring, 嗜鍋 'sháng ˏwo.

Cleansed, by washing, 洗過 'sai kwo'. Sí kwo, 滌過 tik˲ kwo'. Tih kwo; ditto by rubbing or wiping, 抹過 mát˳ kwo'. Moh kwo, 拭過 shik˳ kwo'. Shih kwo; freed from dirt, 去過汚 hü' kwo' ˏú. K'ü kwo wú, 去過汚穢 hü' kwo' ˏú wai'. K'ü kwo wú wei; purged, 去過毒 hü' kwo' tuk˲. K'ü kwo tuh.

Cleanser, he or that which cleanses, 洗清者 'sai ˏts'ing 'ché. Sí ts'ing ché; that which purifies, as medicine, 去毒者 hü' tuk˲ 'ché. K'ü tuh ché, 去毒藥 hü' tuk˲ yéuk˲. K'ü tuh yoh.

Cleansing 清 ˏts'ing; a cleansing charm, 淨水符

tseng² ʻshui ˏfú. Tsing shwui fú.

Clear, free from clouds, 晴 ˏts'ing. Ts'ing, 清 ˏts'ing. Ts'ing, 昱 yukˎ. Yuh; a clear day, 晴天 ˏts'ing ˏt'ín. Ts'ing t'ien, 昱 yukˎ. Yuh, 清天 ˏts'ing ˏt'ín. Ts'ing t'ien; clear weather, 天氣晶 ˏt'ín hí' ˏtsing. T'ien k'í tsing, 天氣明凈 ˏt'ín hí' ˏming tseng². T'ien k'í ming tsing; free from foreign matter, 清 ˏts'ing, Ts'ing, 凈 tseng². Tsing; ditto, free from doubt or uncertainty, 明 ˏming. Ming, 明白 ˏming pákˎ. Ming peh, 了利 ʻliú lí². Liáu lí, 了然 ʻliú ˏín. Liáu jen, 通明 ˏt'ung ˏming. T'ung ming, 曉然 ʻhiú ˏín. Hiáu jen, 融明 ˏyung ˏming. Yung ming; it is very clear, 事幹好明白 sz² kon' ʻhò ˏming pákˎ. Sz kán háu ming peh, 顯然 ʻhín ˏín. Hien jen, 明明 ˏming ˏming. Ming ming; unobstructed, as the horizon, 一望清空 yat, mong² ˏts'ing ˏhung. Yih wáng ts'ing k'ung, 空視一切 ˏhung shí² yat, ts'ai'. K'ung shí jih ts'í, 寥 liú². Liáu, 廖節 liú² kwokˎ. Liáu kwoh; not clouded with care or ruffled by passion, 靜 tsing². Tsing, 清凈 ˏt'sing tseng². Ts'ing tsing; quick to understand, 聰明 ˏts'ung ˏming. Ts'ung ming, 睿智 yui² chí'. Jui chí; free from guilt or blame, 無辜 ˏmò ˏkú. Wú kú, 無罪 ˏmò tsúi². Wú tsúi; irreproachable, 虔清 ˏk'ín ˏts'ing. K'ien ts'ing, 無可責 ˏmò ʻho chákˎ. Wú k'o tsch; unspotted, 無玷 ˏmò tím'. Wú tien. 無瑕 ˏmò ˏhá. Wú hiá; free from bias, 無偏執 ˏmò ˏp'ín chapˎ. Wú p'ien chih, 無偏 ˏmò ˏp'ín. Wú p'ien; impartial 直白 chikˎ pákˎ. Chih peh, 無偏 ˏmò ˏp'ín. Wú p'ien; free from debt or obligation, 凈 tseng². Tsing, 空身 ˏhung ˏshan. K'ung shin, 伶俐 ˏling lí². Ling lí; clear profit, 實利 shatˎ lí². Shih lí; ditto, where there has been no outlay, 無本生利 ˏmò ʻpún ˏshang lí². Wú pun sang lí, 白白生利 pákˎ pákˎ ˏshang lí². Peh peh sang lí; transparent, or limpid, 晶 ˏtsing. Tsing, 清 ˏts'ing. Ts'ing, 光明 ˏkwong ˏming. Kwáng ming, 透光 t'au' ˏkwong. T'au kwáng; clear as the sun or light, 晴 ˏts'ing. Ts'ing, 暲 ˏchéung. Cháng, 昶 ʻchan. Chin, 昉 ʻfong. Fáng, 晰 sikˎ. Sih, 曉 ʻhiú. Hiáu, 景 ʻking. King, 昈 ú². Hú, 映 ʻyéung. Yáng, 昡 tán'. Tán, 昇 pín². Pien, 晄 ˏkwong. Kwáng, 晄 chiú². Cháu, 晔 káp. Kiáh, 昌 ʻhéung. Hiáng, 昞 ʻping. Ping, 昭 ˏch'iú. Ch'áu, 昤 ʻyam. K'in, 昌 ˏkwing. Kwing, 曜 fokˎ. Hoh, 曠 fong'. Kwáng, 曙 ʻsü. Shú, 曄 yikˎ. Yih, 曒 ʻking. King, 曄 tán'. Tán, 暻 ʻking. King, 曠 ˏwong. Hwáng, 曒 ch'ítˎ. Ch'eh, 暖 ˏso. So, 暠 kákˎ. Keh, 暠 ítˎ. Jeh, 暠 ˏhò. Háu, 暟 ʻkwo. Ko, 暠 ʻcháu. Cháu, 暲 ch'éukˎ. Ch'oh, 晤 ˏng. Wú, 昀 tikˎ. Tih, 晛 fong'. Kwáng, 晥 ʻún. Hwán, 亮 léung². Liáng, 的皪 tikˎ likˎ. Tih lih, 明 ˏming. Ming, 明朗 ˏming ʻlong. Ming láng, 炳 ʻping. Ping, 煒 ʻwai. Wei, 鮮明 ˏsín ˏming. Sien ming, 黃 ˏkwong. Kwáng; limpid, as water, 清朗 ˏts'ing ʻlong. Ts'ing láng, 淪 ˏlun. Lin, 淑 shukˎ. Shuh, 泓 ˏwang. Hung, 澄瀾 ts'án' lán². Ts'án lán, 澂 ˏch'ing. Ch'ing, 澈 ch'ítˎ. Ch'eh, 淏 hò². Háu, 瀏 ˏlau. Liú; a clear tone, 清聲 ˏts'ing ˏshing. Ts'ing shing, 激楚 kikˎ ʻch'o. Kih ts'ú; a clear voice, 朗聲 ʻlong ˏshing. Láng shing, 亮聲 léung² ˏshing. Liáng shing; to recite in a clear voice, 朗誦 ʻlong tsung². Láng sung, 高聲朗誦 ˏkò ˏshing ʻlong tsung². Káu shing láng sung; clear vision, 清眼 ˏts'ing ʻngán. Ts'ing yen, 明目 ˏming mukˎ. Ming muh, 瞭目 ˏliú mukˎ. Liáu muh, 明視 ˏming shí². Ming shí, 清臚 ˏts'ing ˏlò. Ts'ing lú, 瞵瞬 likˎ lukˎ. Lih luh, 暲 ch'éukˎ. Ch'oh; a clear affair, 清清楚楚 ˏts'ing ˏts'ing ʻch'o ʻch'o. Ts'ing ts'ing ts'ú ts'ú, 犖犖 lokˎ lokˎ. Loh loh; very clear gauze, 玻璃紗 ˏpo ˏlí ˏshá. Po lí shá; clear reputation, 清名 ˏts'ing ˏming. Ts'ing ming; a clear estate, 清業 ˏts'ing ípˎ. Ts'ing nieh; a clear coast, 清水路 ˏts'ing ʻshui lò². Ts'ing shwui lú; I am clear against it, 盡是對頭 tsun² shí² túi' ˏt'au. Tsin shí túi t'au, 一的都係對頭 yat, ˏtí ˏtò hai² túi' ˏt'au. Yih tih tú hí túi t'au; to come off clear, 洗甩身 ʻsai lat, ˏshan; to get clear, 清脫 ˏts'ing t'ütˎ. Ts'ing t'oh; to keep clear of, 清却 ˏts'ing k'éukˎ. Ts'ing k'ioh, 避 pí². Pí, 避却 pí² k'éukˎ. Pí k'ioh; they have come to a clear understanding, 他之意相投 ˏt'á ˏchí í' ˏséung ˏt'au. T'á chí í siáng t'au; as clear as crystal, 水晶咁明 ʻshui ˏtsing kòm' ˏming. Shwui tsing kán ming; let it settle clear, 等擎清 ʻtang ˏk'ing ˏts'ing. Tang k'ing ts'ing.

Clear, to make clear by explanation, 註明 chù' ˏming. Chú ming, 解明 ʻkái ˏming. Kiái ming; to clarify, 吊清 tiú' ˏts'ing. Tiáu ts'ing; to clear a liquor, 弔清酒 tiú' ˏts'ing ʻtsau. Tiáu ts'ing tsiú; to clear from obstruction, 清除碍事 ˏts'ing ˏch'ü ngoi² sz². Ts'ing ch'ú ngái sz; to clear the stomach, 清胃 ˏts'ing wai². Ts'ing wei, 去毒 hü' tukˎ. K'ü tuh, 清胃火 ˏts'ing wai² ʻfo. Ts'ing wei ho, 去胃火 hü' wai² ʻfo. K'ü wei ho; to clear a doubt, 辨疑 pín² ˏí. Pien í, 解疑 ʻkái ˏí. Kiái í; to exonerate, 表白 ʻpiú pákˎ. Piáu peh, 申訴 ˏshan sò'. Shin sú, 訴明 sò' ˏming. Sú ming, 申明 ˏshan ˏming. Shin ming; to clear up a case, 伸理 ˏshan ʻlí. Shin lí, 伸寃 ˏshan ˏün. Shin yuen, 訴寃 sò' ˏün. Sú yuen; to clear off an account, 訖 katˎ. Kih, 清訖 ˏts'ing katˎ. Ts'ing kih, 清數 ˏts'ing shò'. Ts'ing sú, 完數 ˏün shò'. Yuen sú; to remove any thing that obscures, 除去碍物 ˏch'ü hü' ngoi² matˎ. Ch'ú k'ü ngái wuh; to clear the highway from robbers, 靖除路賊 tsing² ˏch'ü lò² ts'ákˎ. Tsing ch'ú lú ts'ih, 摒除土匪 ʻping ˏch'ü ʻt'ò ʻfí. Ping ch'ú t'ú fí; to clear the way, 開路 ˏhoi lò². K'ái lú, 清道 ˏts'ing tò². Ts'ing táu; ditto, for a mandarin, 喝開 hotˎ ˏhoi. Hoh k'ái, 叫人迴避 kiú' ˏyan ˏúi pí². Kiáu jin hwui pí, 喝人行埋 hotˎ ˏyan ˏhang ˏmai; to clear the road for the Emperor, 警蹕 ʻking patˎ. King pih, 蹕 patˎ. Pih, 清道 ˏts'ing tò². Ts'ing táu; to clear land, 闢野

p'ik, 'yé. P'ih yé, 萊野 ˏloi 'yé. Lái yé, 初闢地方 ˏch'o p'ik, tí² ˏfong. Ts'ú p'ih tí fáng; to clear the table, 搬開碗碟 ˏpún ˏhoi 'ún típ₂. Pwán k'ái wán tieh, 徹席 ch'ít, tsik₂. Ch'eh tsih; to clear the room, 搬房 ˏpún ˏfong. Pwán fáng; to clear a ship at the custom-house, 擺放行單 'lo fong' ˏhang ˏtán. Lo fáng hang tán, 給放行單 k'ap, fong' ˏhang ˏtán. Kih fáng hang tán, 給紅牌 k'ap, ˏhung ˏp'ái. Kih hung p'ái, 給海關船牌 k'ap, 'hoi ˏkwán ˏshün ˏp'ái. Kih hái kwán ch'uen p'ái; to clear the hold, 起貨 'hí fo'. K'í ho; to clear for action, 整便傢伙 'ching pín² ˏká 'fo. Ching pien kiá ho; to clear away the earth, 除清坭 ˏch'ü ˏts'ing ˏnai. Ch'ú ts'ing ní; to clear away weeds, 耘 ˏwan. Yun, 去草 hü' 'ts'ò. K'ü ts'áu, 萊草 ˏloi 'ts'ò. Lái ts'áu; to clear a difficulty, 除難 ˏch'ü nán². Ch'ú nán; to clear from danger, 除害 ˏch'ü hoi². Ch'ú hái, 免害 'mín hoi². Mien hái; to clear of or from, 致清 chí' ˏts'ing. Chí ts'ing; to clear off, 磨平 ˏmo ˏp'ing. Mo p'ing; to clear off, 蹽 ˏliú; clear out! 蹽咧 ˏliú lé'; to clear up, 詳明 ˏts'éung ˏming. Ts'iáng ming, 講明 'kong ˏming. Kiáng ming.

Clear, to become free from clouds, 啟明 'k'ai ˏming. K'í ming, 開朗 ˏhoi 'long. K'ái láng, 開陽 ˏhoi ˏyéung. K'ái yáng; to clear up suddenly, 乍明 chá' ˏming. Chá ming, 乍晴 chá' ˏts'ing. Chá ts'ing; to become free or disengaged, 甩手 lat, 'shau, 丟空手 ˏtiú ˏhung 'shau. Tiáu k'ung shau.

Clear-seeing, having a clear sight or understanding, 慧眼 wai² 'ngán. Hwui yen, 慧性 wai² sing'. Hwui sing.

Clear-shining 照明 chiú' ˏming. Cháu ming, 照光 chiú' ˏkwong. Cháu kwáng.

Clear-sighted, seeing with clearness, 明眼嘅 ˏming 'ngán ké', 瞭 ˏliú. Liáu; discerning, 聰慧 ˏts'ung wai². Ts'ung hwui.

Clear-sightedness, acute discernment, 聰明 ˏts'ung ˏming. Ts'ung ming, 靈明 ˏling ˏming. Ling ming.

Clear-starch, to stiffen with starch, 漿 ˏtséung. Tsiáng, 漿衣服 ˏtséung ˏí fuk₂. Tsiáng í fuh, 漿得光鮮 ˏtséung tak, ˏkwong ˏsín. Tsiáng teh kwáng sien.

Clear-starched 漿過 ˏtséung kwo'. Tsiáng kwo.

Clear-starcher, one who clear-starches, 漿衣服者 ˏtséung ˏí fuk₂ 'ché. Tsiáng í fuh ché, 洗幼細衣服者 'sai yau' sai' ˏí fuk₂ 'ché. Sí yú sí í fuh ché.

Clear-story 閣 kok,. Koh.

Clear-toned, having a clear sound, 朗聲的 'long ˏshing tik,. Láng shing tih.

Clearage, the removing of any thing, 除物者 ˏch'ü mat₂ 'ché. Ch'ú wuh ché.

Clearance, port-ditto, 海關船牌 'hoi ˏkwán ˏshün ˏp'ái. Hái kwán ch'uen p'ái, 紅牌 ˏhung ˏp'ái. Hung p'ái, 大牌 tái² ˏp'ái. Tá p'ái, 出水單 ch'ut, 'shui ˏtán. Ch'uh shwui tán, 牌票 ˏp'ái p'iú'. P'ái p'iáu.

Cleared, purified, 清過 ˏts'ing kwo'. Ts'ing kwo, 淨過 tseng² kwo'. Tsing kwo; freed from foreign matter, 除去過碍物 ˏch'ü hü' kwo' ngoi² mat₂. Ch'ú k'ü kwo ngái wuh; made manifest, 解明過 'kái ˏming kwo'. Kiái ming kwo; liberated, 甩過 lat, kwo'; acquitted, 表白過 'piú pák₂ kwo'. Piáu peh kwo, 伸過寃 ˏshan kwo' ˏün. Shin kwo yuen.

Clearer, that which clears, 致清者 chí' ˏts'ing 'ché. Chí ts'ing ché, 致清嘅物 chí' ˏts'ing ké' mat₂; that which enlightens, 光照者 ˏkwong chiú' 'ché. Kwáng cháu ché, 解明者 'kái ˏming 'ché. Kiái ming ché; that which brightens, 照光者 chiú' ˏkwong 'ché. Cháu kwáng ché.

Clearing, purifying, 整乾淨 'ching ˏkon tseng². Ching kán tsing, 滌清 tik₂ ˏts'ing. Tih ts'ing, 潔淨 kít, tseng². Kieh tsing; removing encumbrances, 除碍物 ˏch'ü ngoi² mat₂. Ch'ú ngái wuh, 除難 ˏch'ü nán². Ch'ú nán, 解甩 'kái lat,; making evident, 詳明 ˏts'éung ˏming. Ts'iáng ming, 解明 'kái ˏming. Kiái ming; making luminous, 照光 chiú' ˏkwong. Cháu kwáng; acquitting, 表白 'piú pák₂. Piáu peh, 伸訴 ˏshan sò'. Shin sú, 訴明 sò' ˏming. Sú ming; making gain beyond all costs and charges, 獲實利 wok, shat₂ lí². Hwoh shih lí.

Clearing-house 銀行會館 ˏngan ˏhong úi² 'kún. Yin háng hwui kwán, 清數會館 ˏts'ing shò' úi² 'kún. Ts'ing sú hwui kwán.

Clearly, evidently, 明 ˏming. Ming, 明白 ˏming pák₂. Ming peh, 明明 ˏming ˏming. Ming ming, 白白 pák₂ pák₂. Peh peh, 明明白白 ˏming ˏming pák₂ pák₂. Ming ming peh peh, 了然 'liú ˏín. Liáu jen, 顯然 'hín ˏín. Hien jen, 擺白 'pái pák₂. Pái peh, 剖白 'p'au pák₂. P'au peh, 彫彫 ˏtiú ˏtiú. Tiáu tiáu, 彰明 ˏchéung ˏming. Cháng ming; plainly, 直然 chik₂ ˏín. Chih jen, 直白 chik₂ pák₂. Chih peh, 分明 ˏfan ˏming. Fan ming; to clearly understand at a glance, 一眼見嘅 yat, 'ngán kín' sái', 一目了然 yat, muk₂ 'liú ˏín. Yih muh liáu jen; it is clearly so, 明明係 ˏming ˏming hai². Ming ming hí, 顯然係 'hín ˏín hai². Hien jen hí; to state clearly, 明說 ˏming shüt,. Ming shwoh, 講明 'kong ˏming. Kiáng ming, 明言 ˏming ˏín. Ming yen, 直白講 chik₂ pák₂ 'kong. Chih peh kiáng; clearly ascertained, 驗明 ím² ˏming. Yen ming; clearly distinguishing, 清分 ˏts'ing ˏfan. Ts'ing fan, 分清 ˏfan ˏts'ing. Fan ts'ing; to write clearly, 書得彰明 ˏshü tak, ˏchéung ˏming. Shú teh cháng ming.

Clearness 清者 ˏts'ing 'ché. Ts'ing ché; freedom from clouds, 晴 ˏts'ing. Ts'ing; purity, 潔清 kít, ˏts'ing. Kieh ts'ing; openness, 直白 chik₂ pák₂. Chih peh; luminousness, 光輝 ˏkwong ˏfai. Kwáng hwui, 光彩 ˏkwong 'ts'oi. Kwáng ts'ái; candor, 誠實 ˏshing shat₂. Ching shih; freedom

from spots or anything that disfigures, 虔清 ˏk'ín ˏts'ing. K'ien ts'ing, 虔澄 ˏk'ín ˏch'ing. K'ien ch'ing; clearness of tone, 朗 'long Láng.

Cleat, a small wooden projection in tackle, to fasten ropes by, 纜耳 lám² 'í. Lán rh.

Cleavable 可破 'ho p'o'. K'o p'o, 可剖開 'ho 'p'au ˏhoi. K'o p'au k'ái, 可劈開 'ho p'ek˪ ˏhoi. K'o p'ih k'ái.

Cleavage, the act of cleaving or splitting, 劈開者 p'ek˪ ˏhoi 'ché. P'ih k'ái ché, 破開者 p'o' ˏhoi 'ché. P'o k'ái ché.

Cleave (pret. clave or cleaved), to stick, 糝 ˏch'í. Ch'í, 黏着 ˏchím chéuk˪. Nien choh, 糝實 ˏch'í shat˪. Ch'í shih; to unite aptly, 和合 ˏwo hòp˪. Ho hoh, 糝埋 ˏch'í ˏmái. Ch'í mái; to adhere to morally, as to one's opinion, 泥 ní². Ní, 黏泥 ˏchím ní². Nien ní; to cleave to a person, 泥於人 ní² ˏü ˏyan. Ní yú jin, 黏泥於人 ˏchím ní² ˏü ˏyan. Nien ní yú jin; to cleave to a doctrine, 泥於教 ní² ˏü káu'. Ní yú kiáu; to cleave to one another, 膠漆相投 ˏkáu ts'at˪ ˏséung ˏt'au. Kiáu ts'ih siáng t'au; the tongue cleaves* to the mouth, 胤糝於腭 lí² ˏch'í ˏü ngok˪. Lí ch'í yú yoh.

Cleave (pret. cleft; pp. cleft or cleaved), to split, 破 p'o'. P'o, 劈開 p'ek˪ ˏhoi. P'ih k'ái. 剖開 'p'au ˏhoi. P'au k'ái, 劄 ˏling. Ling; to cleave or split wood, 破柴 p'o' ˏch'ái. P'o ch'ái; to cleave asunder, 破開兩橛 p'o' ˏhoi 'léung küt˪. P'o k'ái liáng kiuch, 劈爲兩段 p'ek˪ ˏwai 'léung tün². P'ih wei liáng twán.

Cleave, to part, 裂罅 lít˪ lá'. Lieh hiá, 裂開 lít˪ ˏhoi. Lieh k'ái; to crack, 裂 lít˪. Lieh, 坼 ch'ák˪. Ch'ih, 裂開 lít˪ ˏhoi. Lieh k'ái, 爆裂 páu' lít˪. Páu lieh.

Cleaved, split, 破過 p'o' kwo'. P'o kwo, 裂過 lít˪ kwo'. Lieh kwo, 裂罅過 lít˪ lá' kwo'. Lieh hiá kwo.

Cleaver, one who cleaves, 破者 p'o' 'ché. P'o ché, 劈開者 p'ek˪ ˏhoi 'ché. P'ih k'ái ché; a butcher's instrument for cutting animal bodies into joints or pieces, 剖刀 'p'au ˏtò. P'au táu; a wood cleaver, 柴刀 ˏch'ái ˏtò. Ch'ái táu.

Cleaving, sticking, 黏着 ˏchím chéuk˪. Nien choh, 糝實 ˏch'í shat˪. Ch'í shih, 膠住 ˏkáu chü². Kiáu chú; adhering, as to a person or doctrine, 泥 ní². Ní; splitting, 破 p'o'. P'o, 劈開 p'ek˪ ˏhoi. P'ih k'ái.

Cledge, among miners, the upper stratum of fuller's earth, 漂坭面層 ˏp'iú ˏnai mín² ˏts'ang. P'iáu ní mien ts'ang.

Cledgy, stiff clayey soil, 黏土 ˏchím 't'ò. Chen t'ú.

Cleft, divided, 破過 p'o' kwo'. P'o kwo, 劈開過 p'ek˪ ˏhoi kwo'. P'ih k'ái kwo; parted asunder, 裂開過 lít˪ ˏhoi kwo'. Lieh k'ái kwo, 坼過 ch'ák˪ kwo'. Ch'ih kwo.

Cleft, a crack, 罅 lá'. Hiá, 罅隙 lá' kwik˪. Hiá kih, 一條裂罅 yat˪ ˏt'iú lít˪ lá'. Yih t'iáu lieh hiá; a cleft in the ground, 地隙 tí² kwik˪. Tí kih; a flaw in a gem, 瑕 ˏhá. Hiá, 瑕疵 ˏhá yan². Hiá hin.

Cleft-footed, having a cloven foot, 分蹄的 ˏfan ˏt'ai tik˪. Fan t'í tih, 分蹄嘅 ˏfan ˏt'ai ké'.

Cleft-graft, to ingraft by cleaving the stock, and inserting a cion, 夾駁 káp˪ pok˪. Kiáh poh.

Clematis 西番蓮 ˏsai ˏfán ˏlín. Sí fán lien, 寄生草 kí' ˏshang 'ts'ò. Kí sang ts'áu.

Clemency, mildness, 寬容 ˏfún ˏyung. Kwán yung, 寬大 ˏfún tái². Kwán tá, 包容 ˏpáu ˏyung. Páu yung, 恩寬 ˏyan ˏfún. Ngan kwán, 寬仁 ˏfún ˏyan. Kwán jin; tenderness, 慈悲 ˏts'z ˏpí. Ts'z pí, 仁慈 ˏyan ˏts'z. Jin ts'z, 慈良 ˏts'z ˏléung. Ts'z liáng; compassion, 憐憫 ˏlín 'man. Lien min; indulgence, 容恕 ˏyung shü'. Yung shú, 寬恕 ˏfún shü'. Kwán shú, 寬裕 ˏfún ü². Kwán yú; to show clemency, 寬赦 ˏfún shé'. Kwán shié, 寬宥 ˏfún yau². Kwán yú, 恩寬 ˏyan ˏfún. Ngan kwán, 施恩 ˏshí ˏyan. Shí ngan, 行恩 ˏhang ˏyan. Hang ngan.

Clement, gentle, 寬心的 ˏfún ˏsam tik˪. Kwán sin tih, 温柔 ˏwan ˏyau. Hwan jau, 温良 ˏwan ˏléung. Hwan liáng; lenient, 寬恕的 ˏfún shü' tik˪. Kwán shú tih, 寬宥的 ˏfún yau² tik˪. Kwán yú tih; merciful, 慈悲 ˏts'z ˏpí. Ts'z pí, 仁慈 ˏyan ˏts'z. Jin ts'z, 施恩 ˏshí ˏyan. Shí ngan, 可憐嘅 'ho ˏlín ké'.

Clemently, with mildness of temper, 寬然 ˏfún ˏín. Kwán jen, 寬心的 ˏfún ˏsam tik˪. Kwán sin tih, 温然 ˏwan ˏín. Hwan jen, 柔然 ˏyau ˏín. Jau jen; mercifully, 寬恕的 ˏfún shü' tik˪. Kwán shú tih; to treat clemently, 寬待 ˏfún toi². Kwán tái, 施恩 ˏshí ˏyan. Shí ngan.

Clench, see Clinch.

Clepsammia, an instrument for measuring time by sand, 沙漏壺 ˏshá lau² ˏú. Shá lau hú.

Clepsydra 漏壺 lau² ˏú. Lau hú, 刻漏 hák˪ lau². K'eh lau, 銅壺滴漏 ˏt'ung ˏú tik˪ lau². T'ung hú tih lau, 更漏 ˏkang lau². Kang lau; the upper division of the clepsydra, 日天壺 ˏyat˪ ˏt'in ˏú. Jih t'ien hú; the second ditto, 平水壺 ˏp'ing 'shui ˏú. P'ing shwui hú, 夜天壺 ˏyé ˏt'in ˏú. Yé t'ien hú; the third ditto, 受水壺 shau² 'shui ˏú. Shau shwui hú; the fourth or lowest ditto, 萬水壺 mán² 'shui ˏú. Wán shwui hú.

Clergical, see Clerical.

Clergy, the body of men set apart for the service of God, in the Christian Church, 羣牧師 ˏkw'an muk˪ ˏsz. K'iun muh sz; in the Rom. Cath. Church, 羣神父 ˏkw'an ˏshan fú². K'iun shin fú; Buddhist clergy, 羣法師 ˏk'wan fát˪ ˏsz. K'iun fáh sz; the clergy and laity, among Buddhists, 僧俗 ˏsang tsuk˪. Sang suh.

Clergyman, a man in holy orders, 牧師 muk˪ ˏsz. Muh sz, 牧 muk˪. Muh, 牧者 muk˪ 'ché. Muh ché; a man regularly authorized to preach the Gospel and administer the sacrament, 奉權傳道施聖禮者 fung² ˏk'ün ˏch'ün tò² shí shing' 'lai

* Psalm 22,15; Ps. 44,26; Ps. 137,6.

'ché. Fung k'iuen ch'uen táu shí shing lí ché; a clergyman among the Rom. Catholics, 神父 ˏshan fú². Shin fú, 鐸德 tok˳ tak˳. Toh teh; a clergyman of the Church of England, 大英國教牧師 Tái² Ying kwok˳ káu' muk˳ ˏsz. Tá Ying kwoh kiáu muh sz.

Clerical 牧師嘅 muk˳ ˏsz ké', 牧師的 muk˳ ˏsz tik˳. Muh sz tih, 神父的 ˏshan fú² tik˳. Shin fú tih; clerical duties, 牧師之職分 muk˳ ˏsz ˏchí chik˳ fan². Muh sz chí chih fan, 牧師嘅本分 muk˳ ˏsz ké' 'pún fan².

Clerisy, literati or well educated, 儒者 ˏü 'ché. Jü ché, 斯文 ˏsz ˏman. Sz wan, 學者 hok˳ 'ché. Hioh ché.

Clerk, a clergyman, 牧師 muk˳ ˏsz. Muh sz; a scholar, 儒人 ˏü ˏyan. Jü jin, 士 sz². Sz, 學者 hok˳ 'ché. Hioh ché; a clerk in a government office, 書班 ˏshü ˏpán. Shú pán, 書吏 ˏshü lí². Shú lí, 書辦 ˏshü pán². Shú pán, 典吏 'tín lí². Tien lí; chief clerk in a prefect's office, 丞行公 ˏshing ˏhang ˏkung. Ching hang kung, 經歷 ˏking lik˳. King lih, 經廳 ˏking ˏt'eng. King t'ing; ditto, one who drafts or revises papers, 稿公 'kò ˏkung. Káu kung; clerk to a secretary of a yamun, 典羣書佐 'tín ˏkw'an ˏshü tso'. Tien k'iun shú tso, 典籍 'tín tsik˳. Tien tsih, 典簿 'tín pò². Tien pú; a clerk in the office of supervisors, 詹事府錄事 ˏchím sz² 'fú luk˳ sz². Chen sz fú luh sz; a clerk in a mercantile house, 寫字的 'sé tsz² tik˳. Sié tsz tih, 寫字嘅 'sé tsz² ké'; the chief clerk in a mercantile house, 大寫 tái² 'sé. Tá sié; second ditto, 二寫 í² 'sé. Rh sié; a reader of responses in Church service, 答牧師者 táp˳ muk˳ ˏsz 'ché. Táh muh sz ché.

Clerk-like 儒嘅 ˏü ké', 學嘅 hok˳ ké'.

Clerkly, scholarlike, 博學的 pok˳ hok˳ tik˳. Poh hioh tih, 博學嘅 pok˳ hok˳ ké', 斯文的 ˏsz ˏman tik˳. Sz wan tih.

Clerkship, a state of being in holy orders, 牧師之職 muk˳ ˏsz ˏchí chik˳. Muh sz chí chih; the office or business of a clerk, 書辦之職 ˏshü pán² ˏchí chik˳. Shú pán chí chih, 書辦之分 ˏshü pán² ˏchí fan². Shú pán chí fan, 寫字之身分 'sé tsz² ˏchí ˏshan fan². Sié tsz chí shin fan.

Clerodendrum, squamatum, 燈籠花 ˏtang ˏlung ˏfá. Tang lung hwá.

Cleromancy 骰子卜卦 ˏt'au 'tsz puk˳ kwá'. T'au tsz puh kwá.

Clever, dextrous, 巧手 'háu 'shau. K'iáu shau, 妙手 miú² 'shau. Miáu shau, 好手勢 'hò 'shau shai'. Háu shau shí, 能手 ˏnang 'shau. Nang shau, 奇巧 ˏk'í 'háu. K'í k'iáu, 乖巧 ˏkwái 'háu. Kwái k'iáu, 精巧 ˏtseng 'háu. Tsing k'iáu, 工巧 ˏkung 'háu. Kung k'iáu; ingenious, 技巧 kí² 'háu. Kí k'iáu, 伎巧 kí² 'háu. Kí k'iáu, 伶俐 ˏling lí². Ling lí, 精乖 ˏtseng ˏkwái. Tsing kwái, 伎倆 kí² 'léung. Kí liáng, 能幹 ˏnang kon'. Nang kán, 儸 ˏlo. Lo, 儒 tái'. Tái, 才幹 ˏts'oi kon'. Ts'ái kán, 才能 ˏts'oi ˏnang. Ts'ái nang, 本事嘅 'pún sz² ké', 本領 'pún 'leng. Pun ling, 靈敏 ˏling 'man. Ling min, 敏捷 'man tsít˳. Min tsieh, 憭 ˏliú. Liáu, 尖利 ˏtsím lí². Tsien lí, 頂 'teng. Ting, 聰明 ˏts'ung ˏming. Ts'ung ming; a clever boy, 伶俐嘅細蚊仔 ˏling lí² ké' sai' ˏman 'tsai, 精乖嘅小子 ˏtseng ˏkwái ké' 'siú 'tsz; good natured, 好性情嘅 'hò sing' ˏts'ing ké'; a clever lad, 英靈的童子 ˏying ˏling tik˳ ˏt'ung 'tsz. Ying ling tih t'ung tsz, 英俊之童 ˏying tsun' ˏchí ˏt'ung. Ying tsiun chí t'ung, 神童 ˏshan ˏt'ung. Shin t'ung; clever and fond of learning, 敏而好學 'man ˏí hò' hok˳. Min rh háu hioh; a clever hand or artist, 妙手 miú² 'shau. Miáu shau, 巧手 'háu 'shau. K'iáu shau; clever at reasoning, 敏辯 'man pín². Min pien, 善辯 shín² pín². Shen pien, 有口才 'yau 'hau ˏts'oi. Yú k'au ts'ái, 滑稽 wát˳ ˏk'ai. Hwáh k'í; a clever review, 善辯者 shín² pín² 'ché. Shen pien ché; a clever speech, 妙論 miú² lun². Miáu lun, 講得甚精 'kong tak˳ sham² ˏtseng. Kiáng teh shin tsing; a clever device or trick, 妙計 miú² kai'. Miáu kí; clever workmanship, 妙工 miú² ˏkung. Miáu kung; a clever manner, 能手 ˏnang 'shau. Nang shau, 善辦 shín² pán². Shen pán, 巧手 'háu 'shau. K'iáu shau, 精靈嘅 ˏtseng ˏling ké'; not very clever, 無乜本事 ˏmò mat˳ 'pún sz², 小有才 'siú 'yau ˏts'oi. Siáu yú ts'ái; clever, a term used in Buddhist books, 般若 pút˳ 'yé. Puh jé; he is very clever, 好聰明嘅 'hò ˏts'ung ˏming ké', 好手段嘅 'hò 'shau tün² ké'.

Cleverly, dextrously, 妙 miú². Miáu, 巧 'háu. K'iáu, 佳 ˏkái. Kiá; cleverly done, 做得妙 tsò² tak˳ miú². Tso teh miáu, 做得巧 tsò² tak˳ 'háu. Tso teh k'iáu, 做得佳 tsò² tak˳ ˏkái. Tso teh kiá; cleverly written, 作得甚妙 tsok˳ tak˳ sham² miú². Tsoh teh shin miáu; very cleverly written, 論理極精 lun² 'lí kik˳ ˏtseng. Lun lí kih tsing.

Cleverness, dexterity, 技巧 kí² 'háu. Kí k'iáu, 精巧 ˏtseng 'háu. Tsing k'iáu, 乖巧 ˏkwái 'háu. Kwái k'iáu; adroitness, 敏捷 'man tsít˳. Min tsieh, 靈敏者 ˏling 'man 'ché. Ling min ché; mildness and agreeableness of disposition, 好性情者 'hò sing' ˏts'ing 'ché. Háu sing ts'ing ché, 好相與者 'hò ˏséung 'ü 'ché. Háu siáng yú ché.

Clew, a ball of thread, 線毬 sín' ˏk'au. Sien k'iú; the thread that is used to guide a person in a labyrinth, 引線 'yan sín'. Yin sien; anything that guides or directs one in an intricate case, 線引 sín' 'yan. Sien yin, 線路 sín' lò². Sien lú.

Clew, to truss up to the sails, 上帘 'shéung 'lí. Sháng lí, 收篷 ˏshau ˏp'ung. Shau p'ung; to direct, 引 'yan. Yin.

Clew-garnets 帘角纜 'lí kok˳ lám². Lí koh lán.

Clew-lines 帘角纜 'lí kok˳ lám². Lí koh lán, 收帘纜 ˏshau 'lí lám². Shau lí lán.

Clewed, trussed up, 上過帘 'shéung kwo' 'lí. Sháng

kwo lí, 收過哩 ˌshau kwo' ˋlí. Shau kwo lí.

Click, to make a small, sharp noise, 做嘀嘚聲 tsò² tik, tak, ˏshing, 做拍拍聲 tsò² p'ák, p'ák, ˏshing. Tso peh peh shing.

Click, a pall or small piece of iron falling into a notched wheel, 鏃 k'ik,; the sound of a pall falling into a notch, 拍聲 p'ák, ˏshing. Peh shing.

Clicker, the servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers, 邀牙 ˏjú ˏngá. Yáu yá, 叫脚 kiú' kéuk,.

Clicking, making small, sharp noises, 做嘀嘚聲 tsò² tik, tak, ˏshing.

Client, one who applies to a lawyer or counselor for advice in a question of law, or commits his cause to his management, 托告狀者 t'ok, kò' chong² ˋché. T'oh káu chwáng ché, 托告人 t'ok, kò' ˏyan. T'oh káu jin, 托狀師代稟者 t'ok, chong² ˏsz toi² ˋpan ˋché. T'oh chwáng sz tái pin ché.

Clientship, the condition of a client, 托告者 t'ok, kò' ˋché. T'oh káu ché, 受保者 shau² ˋpò ˋché. Shau páu ché.

Cliff, a steep bank, 峭 ˋts'iú. Ts'iáu, 峭壁 ˋts'iú pik,. Ts'iáu pih, 巖 ˏngám. Gan, 石巖 shek, ˏngám. Shih gan.

Cliffy 巖巉 ˏngám ˏts'ám. Gan ts'án, 峭壁之地 ˋts'iú pik, ˏchí tí². Ts'iáu pih chí tí.

Climacter, a critical year in human life, 更年 ˏkang ˏnín. Kang nien, 遷年 ˏts'ín ˏnín. Ts'ien nien, 流年 ˏlau ˏnín, 年運 ˏnín wan². Nien yun.

Climate 水土 ˋshui ˋt'ò. Shwui t'ú, 地氣 tí² hí'. Tí k'í, 天氣 ˏt'ín hí'. T'ien k'í, 風土 ˏfung ˋt'ò. Fung t'ú, 風氣 ˏfung hí'. Fung k'í, 氣候 hí' hau². K'í hau; a zone, 道 tò². Táu, 帶 tái'. Tái; the hot zone or climate, 熱道 ít, tò². Jeh táu, 熱地 ít, tí². Jeh tí; the temperate zone or climate, 溫道 ˏwan tò². Wan táu, 溫凉水土 ˏwan ˏléung ˋshui ˋt'ò. Wan liáng shwui t'ú; the cold zone or climate, 寒道 ˏhon tò². Hán táu, 寒地 ˏhon tí². Hán tí, 冷地 ˋlang tí². Lang tí; the climate is cold, 水土寒凉 ˋshui ˋt'ò ˏhon ˏléung. Shwui t'ú hán liáng; a hot climate, 熱地 ít, tí². Jeh tí, 土氣暑熱 ˋt'ò hí' ˋshü ít,. T'ú k'í shú jeh; the three climates of a hemisphere, 半地球三道 pún' tí² ˏk'au ˏsám tò². Pwán tí k'iú sán táu, 半地球三帶 pún' tí² ˏk'au ˏsám tái'. Pwán tí k'iú sán tái; the climate does not agree with me, 水土唔合 ˋshui ˋt'ò ˏm hòp, Shwui t'ú puh hoh, 水土唔啱 ˋshui ˋt'ò ˏm ˏngám, 不服水土 pat, fuk, ˋshui ˋt'ò. Puh fuh shwui t'ú, 不合水土 pat, hòp, ˋshui ˋt'ò. Puh hoh shwui t'ú; go to a cold climate, 去冷地 hü' ˋlang tí². K'ü lang tí.

Climatic } 水土嘅 ˋshui ˋt'ò ké', 水土的 ˋshui
Climatical } ˋt'ò tik,. Shwui t'ú tih, 天氣的 ˏt'ín hí' tik,. T'ien k'í tih; climatic influence, 水土所致 ˋshui ˋt'ò ˋsho chí'. Shwui t'ú so chí, 水土使然 ˋshui ˋt'ò ˋsz ˏín. Shwui t'ú shí jen.

Climatize, see Acclimatize.

Climatized, see Acclimatized.

Climatology 水土之理 ˋshui ˋt'ò ˏchí ˋlí. Shwui t'ú chí lí; an account of the different climates, 地道總錄 tí² tò² ˋtsung luk,. Tí táu tsung luh, 水土總論 ˋshui ˋt'ò ˋtsung lun². Shwui t'ú tsung lun.

Climax, in rhetoric, 論理由淺入深 lun² ˋlí ˏyau ˋts'ín yap, ˏsham. Lun lí yú ts'ien jih shin, 論理由近至遠 lun² ˋlí ˏyau kan² chí' ˋün. Lun lí yú kin chí yuen, 言語由卑至高 ˏín ˋü ˏyau ˏpí chí' ˏkò. Yen yú yú pí chí káu; rising to a climax, 層層次次 ˏts'ang ˏts'ang ts'z' ts'z'. Ts'ang ts'ang ts'z ts'z, 級級高登 k'ap, k'ap, ˏkò ˏtang. Kih kih káu tang, 步步引進 pò² pò² ˋyan tsun'. Pú pú yin tsin; the climax of power, 權之高極 ˏk'ün ˏchí ˏkò kik,. K'iuen chí káu kih; rising to the climax of literary fame, 步步登雲梯 pò² pò² ˏtang ˏwan ˏt'ai. Pú pú tang yun t'í.

Climb (pret. and pp. climbed), to, 攀上 ˏp'án ˋshéung. P'án sháng, 爬上 ˏp'á ˋshéung. P'á sháng, 緣 ˏün. Yuen, 攀援 ˏp'án ˏún. P'án yuen, 攀躋 ˏp'án ˏtsai. P'án tsí, 蹻 ˏk'iú. K'iáu; to climb a tree, 攀上樹 ˏp'án ˋshéung shü². P'án sháng shú, 爬上樹 ˏp'á ˋshéung shü². P'á sháng shú, 緣木 ˏün muk, Yuen muh, 登上樹 ˏtang ˋshéung shü². Tang sháng shú; to climb a hill, 登山 ˏtang ˏshán. Tang shán, 上山 ˋshéung ˏshán. Sháng shán, 躋 ˏtsai. Tsí; to climb, as ivy, 攔上 ˏlán ˋshéung. Lán sháng, 寄生 kí' ˏshang. Kí sang.

Climbable 可攀上 ˋho ˏp'án ˋshéung. K'o p'án sháng, 可爬上 ˋho ˏp'á ˋshéung. K'o p'á sháng, 可緣 ˋho ˏün. K'o yuen, 可登 ˋho ˏtang. K'o tang, 可攔 ˋho ˏlán. K'o lán.

Climbed 攀上過 ˏp'án ˋshéung kwo'. P'án sháng kwo, 爬上過 ˏp'á ˋshéung kwo'. P'á sháng kwo, 攔上過 ˏlán ˋshéung kwo'. Lán sháng kwo.

Climber, one who climbs, mounts, or rises by the hands and feet, 攀上者 ˏp'án ˋshéung ˋché. P'án sháng ché, 爬上者 ˏp'á ˋshéung ˋché, 登者 ˏtang ˋché. Tang ché, 攔上的 ˏlán ˋshéung tik,. Lán sháng tih.

Climbing 攀上 ˏp'án ˋshéung. P'án shang, 爬上 ˏp'á ˋshéung. P'á sháng, 登 ˏtang. Tang, 攔上 ˏlán ˋshéung. Lán sháng; climbing cords 攀索 ˏp'án sok,. P'án soh; a climbing plant, 攔登花 ˏlán ˏtang ˏfá. Lán tang hwá, 寄生草 kí' ˏshang ˋts'ò. Kí sang ts'áu.

Clime, a climate, 地氣 tí² hí'. Tí k'í, 地方 tí² ˏfong. Tí fáng, 地道 tí² tò². Tí táu, 地帶 tí² tai'. Tí tái.

Clinch, } to gripe with the hand, 扼 ák,. Ngeh,
Clench, } 揸緊 ˏchá ˋkan. Chá kin; to clinch the fist, 揸埋拳 ˏchá ˏmái ˏk'ün. Chá mái k'iuen, 握拳 ák, ˏk'ün. Uh k'iuen, 合拳 hòp, ˏk'ün. Hoh k'iuen; to clinch a nail, 彎釘尾 ˏwán ˏteng ˋmí. Wán ting wí, 倒拗鐵釘 tò' ˋáu t'ít, ˏteng. Táu ngau t'ieh ting, 兩頭釘住 ˋléung ˏt'au ˏteng

chü². Liáng t'au ting chú; to clinch an argument, 釘實憑據 ˏteng shat₂ ˏp'ang kü². Ting shih p'ang kü, 釘蓋 ˏteng k'oi². Ting k'ái.

Clinch, a pun, an ambiguity, 雙關話 ˏshéung ˏkwán wá². Shwáng kwán hwá, 雙關說 ˏshéung ˏkwán shüt₂. Shwáng kwán shwoh; a witty, ingenious reply, 利口應答 lí² ˋhau ying² táp₂. Lí k'au ying táh; that part of a cable which is fastened to the ring of an anchor, 錨與鏈扣處 ˏnáu ˋü ˏlín k'au² ch'ü². Miáu yú lien k'au ch'ú.

Clinched, made fast by doubling or embracing closely, 揸緊過 ˏchá ˋkan kwo². Chá kin kwo, 扼過 ák₂ kwo². Ngeh kwo, 兩頭釘緊過 ˋléung ˏt'au ˏteng ˋkan kwo². Liáng t'au ting kin kwo.

Clincher, that which clinches, 彎尾釘 ˏwán ˋmí ˏteng. Wán wí ting, 夾物 káp₂ mat₂. Kiáh wuh, 鐵鉗 t'ít₂ ˏk'ím. T'ieh k'ien; that which makes fast, 釘實者 ˏteng shat₂ ˋché. Ting shih ché.

Clincher-built, } made of clinker-work, 砌魚鱗瓦
Clinker-built, } 做 ts'ai² ˏü ˏlun ˋkòm tsò². Ts'í yú lin kán tso.

Clincher-work 砌鱗工 ts'ai² ˏlun ˏkung. Ts'í lin kung.

Clinching 彎釘尾 ˏwán ˏteng ˋmí. Wán ting wí; griping with the fist, 扼 ák₂. Ngeh, 揸埋拳 ˏchá ˏmái ˏk'ün. Chá mái k'iuen.

Cling, to, (pret. and pp. clung), 攬緊 ˋlám ˋkan. Lán kin, 持緊 ˏch'í ˋkan. Ch'í kin, 箍緊 ˏfú ˋkan. Hú kin; to stick to closely, 糝實 ˏch'í shat₂. Ch'í shih; to cling to a person, 攬人不捨 ˋlám ˏyan pat₂ ˋshé. Lán jin puh shié, 攬人不放 ˋlám ˏyan pat₂ fong². Lán jin puh fáng, 泥於人 ní² ˏü ˏyan. Ní yú jin; to cling together in affection, 膠漆相投 ˏkáu ts'at₂ ˏséung ˏt'au. Kiáu ts'ih siáng t'au, 兩家癡纏 ˋléung ˏká ˏch'í ˏch'ín. Liáng kiá ch'í ch'en, 相附靠 ˏséung fú² k'áu². Siáng fú k'áu, 相依連 ˏséung ˏí ˏlín. Siáng í lien, 兩家相依 ˋléung ˏká ˏséung ˏí. Liáng kiá siáng í; to cling to one in affection, 依依不捨 ˏí ˏí pat₂ ˋshé. Í í puh shié; to cling to firmly, 攬緊不放 ˋlám ˋkan pat₂ fong². Lán kin puh fáng; to cling to one's opinion, 執己之見 chap₂ ˋkí ˏchí kín². Chih kí chí kien; to cling to obstinately, 執迷 chap₂ ˏmai. Chih mí.

Cling-stone 桃腫名 ˏt'ò ˋchung ˏmeng. T'áu chung ming.

Clinging, winding round and holding to, 攬緊 ˋlám ˋkan. Lán kin, 持緊 ˏch'í ˋkan. Ch'í kin; sticking to, 糝實 ˏch'í shat₂. Ch'í shih; adhering closely, 依依不捨 ˏí ˏí pat₂ ˋshé. Í í puh shié, 泥於 ní² ˏü. Ní yú, 癡纏 ˏch'í ˏch'ín. Ch'í ch'en, 附靠 fú² k'áu². Fú k'áu.

Clinic, } pertaining to a bed, 床的 ˏch'ong tik₂.
Clinical, } Chw'áng tih, 床嘅 ˏch'ong ké²; a clinical lecture, 行醫理論 ˏhang ˏí ˋlí lun². Hang í lí lun, 在病房論醫 tsoi² peng² ˏfong lun² ˏí. Tsái ping fáng lun í.

Clinic, one confined to bed by sickness, 臥病者 ngo² peng² ˋché. Ngo ping ché; medical praxis, 行醫之法 ˏhang ˏí ˏchí fát₂. Hang í chí fáh.

Clink, to ring or jingle, 玎玎 ˏting ˏting. Ting ting, 玎璫 ˏting ˏtong. Ting táng; to make a small, sharp sound, 玎玎 ˏting ˏting. Ting ting, 做玎璫聲 tsò² ˏting ˏtong ˏshing. Tso ting táng shing.

Clink, a sharp sound, made by the collision of small, sonorous bodies, 玎玎聲 ˏting ˏting ˏshing. Ting ting shing, 玎璫聲響 ˏting ˏtong ˏshing ˋhéung. Ting táng shing hiáng.

Clinker, of a furnace, 火煻煤 ˋfo ˏt'ám ˏmúi. Ho t'án mei.

Clinking 玎璫 ˏting ˏtong. Ting táng.

Clinometer, an instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata, 層平斜針 ˏts'ang ˏp'ing ˏts'é ˏcham. Ts'ang p'ing sié chin, 定平斜針 teng² ˏp'ing ˏts'é ˏcham. Ting p'ing sié chin.

Clinquant, tinsel, 粧腔嘅物 ˏchong ˏhong ké² mat₂, 粉飾的物 ˋfan shik₂ tik₂ mat₂. Fan sih tih wuh, 排頭 ˏp'ái ˏt'au.

Clip, to cut off with shears or scissors, 剪 ˋtsín. Tsien, 剪去 ˋtsín hü². Tsien k'ü, 剪斷 ˋtsín tün². Tsien twán, 鉸去 káu² hü². Kiáu k'ü, 鉸斷 káu² tün², 劑 ˏtsai. Tsí, 揃 ˋtsín. Tsien, 殺 shái². Shái; to curtail, 剪短 ˋtsín ˋtün. Tsien twán; to separate by a sudden stroke, 斬去 ˋchám hü². Chán k'ü, 撇去 p'ít₂ hü². P'ieh k'ü; to clip money, 鈒銀 cháp₂ ˏngan. Sáh yin, 鉸銀 káu² ˏngan. Kiáu yin; to clip a sheep, 剪羊 ˋtsín ˏyéung. Tsien yáng; to clip into bits, 鈒碎 cháp₂ sui². Sáh sui, 鈒幼 cháp₂ yau². Sáh yú; to run very fast, 跑走 ˋp'áu ˋtsau. P'áu tsau; to fly straight, like a falcon, 直飛 chik₂ ˏfí. Chih fí; he clips it, 他跑走 ˏt'á ˋp'áu ˋtsau. T'á p'áu tsau.

Clip, a blow or stroke with the hand, 一巴掌 yat₂ ˏpá ˋchéung. Yih pá cháng, 一摑 yat₂ kwák₂; the act of sheep-shearing, 剪羊者 ˋtsín ˏyéung ˋché. Tsien yáng ché; the clip or product of sheep-shearing, 剪獲 ˋtsín wok₂. Tsien hwoh; a clip, an embrace, 一攬 yat₂ ˋlám Yihlán, 一攬者 yat₂ ˋlám ˋché. Yih lán ché.

Clipped, } cut off, 剪過 ˋtsín kwo². Tsien kwo, 剪
Clipt, } 去過 ˋtsín hü² kwo². Tsien k'ü kwo, 剪斷過 ˋtsín tün² kwo². Tsien twán kwo; curtailed, 剪短過 ˋtsín ˋtün kwo². Tsien twán kwo; diminished by paring, 剪少過 ˋtsín ˋshiú kwo². Tsien sháu kwo, 剪細過 ˋtsín sai² kwo². Tsien sí kwo, 鈒去過 cháp₂ hü² kwo². Sáh k'ü kwo.

Clipper, one who clips, 剪去者 ˋtsín hü² ˋché. Tsien k'ü ché, 剪斷者 ˋtsín tün² ˋché. Tsien twán ché, 剪短者 ˋtsín ˋtün ˋché. Tsien twán ché; one who cuts off the edges of coin, 鈒銀者 cháp₂ ˏngan ˋché. Sáh yin ché, 鈒銀邊者 cháp₂ ˏngan ˏpín ˋché. Sáh yin pien ché; a clipper (ship), 快船 fái² ˏshün. Kw'ái ch'uen, 快駛嘅船 fái² ˋshai ké² ˏshün.

Clipping, cutting off with the shears or scissors, 剪

去 'tsín hü'. Tsien k'ü, 剪斷 'tsín tün². Tsien twán, 剪開 'tsín ˌhoi. Tsien k'ái; clipping coin, 鋏銀 cháp, ˌngan. Sáh yin; curtailing, 剪短 'tsín 'tün. Tsien twán; the clippings, or that which is clipped off, 剪去之物 'tsín hü' ˌchí mat,. Tsien k'ü chí wuh, 剪去嘅野 'tsín hü' ké' ˋyé, 剪碎 'tsín sui'. Tsien sui; the clippings of a paper, 剪出新聞 'tsín ch'ut, ˌsan ˌman. Tsien ch'uh sin wan, 揀剪新聞 'kán 'tsín ˌsan ˌman. Kien tsien sin wan.

Clique, a narrow circle of persons, 黨 'tong. Táng, 朋黨 ˌp'ang 'tong. P'ang táng; to form a clique, 結黨 kít, 'tong. Kieh táng.

Cloak, } a loose outer garment worn over other
Cloke, } clothes, both by men and women, 大蒬 tái² ˌlau. Tá lau, 外套 ngoi² t'ò'. Wái t'áu, 大褂 tái² kwá'. Tá kwá, 褂子 kwá' 'tsz. Kwá tsz; a rain-cloak, 簑衣 ˌso ˌí. So í; to put on a cloak, 着大蓑 chéuk, tái² ˌlau. Choh tá lau, 樓大蒬 ˌlau tái² ˌlau; to put on a palm-leaf cloak and put out a fire—to rush deliberately into danger, 樓蓑衣救火 ˌlau ˌso ˌí kau' 'fo. Lau so í kiú ho; that which conceals, 蓋 k'oi'. K'ái, 蓋物 k'oi' mat,. K'ái wuh; a disguise or pretext, 佯爲者 ˌyéung ˌwai 'ché. Yáng wei ché, 詐爲者 chá' ˌwai 'ché. Chá wei ché; under the cloak of virtue, 佯爲德 ˌyéung ˌwai tak,. Yáng wei teh, 詐爲善 chá' ˌwai shín². Chá wei shen.

Cloak, to hide, 隱 'yan. Yin, 隱匿 'yan nik,. Yin nih; to cloak over, 掩蔽 'ím pai'. Yen pí, 掩住 'ím chü². Yen chú, 掩匿 'ím nik,. Yen nih, 遮掩 ˌché 'ím. Ché yen; to cover, 掩蓋 'ím k'oi'. Yen k'ái; to cloak over one's sin, 掩已罪 'ím 'kí tsúi². Yen kí tsúi, 掩其不善 'ím ˌk'í pat, shín². Yen k'í puh shen, 遮醜 ˌché 'ch'au. Ché ch'au, 遮羞 ˌché ˌsau. Ché siú; to use as a cloak, 佯爲 ˌyéung ˌwai. Yáng wei, 詐爲 chá' ˌwai. Chá wei.

Clock, a time-piece, 時辰鐘 ˌshí ˌshan ˌchung. Shí shin chung, 鐘 ˌchung. Chung, 鐘表 ˌchung 'piú. Chung piáu, 鐘鏢 ˌchung ˌpiú. Chung piáu; a clock that strikes, 自鳴鐘 tsz² ˌming ˌchung. Tsz ming chung; ditto one that does not strike, 不鳴鐘 pat, ˌming ˌchung. Puh ming chung; an alarm clock, 鬧鐘 náu² ˌchung. Náu chung; a musical clock, 八音鐘 pát, ˌyam ˌchung. Páh yin chung, 樂鐘 ngok, ˌchung. Yoh chung; a ship's clock, 船鐘* ˌshün ˌchung. Ch'uen chung; what o'clock is it? 幾多點鐘 'kí ˌto 'tím ˌchung. Kí to tien chung, 幾點鐘呢 'kí 'tím ˌchung ˌní; it is just 12 o'clock, 係十二點鐘 hai² shap, í² 'tím ˌchung. Hí shih rh tien chung, 係午 hái² ching' ˋng. Hí ching wú; it is three o'clock, 係三點鐘 hai² ˌsám 'tím ˌchung. Hí sán tien chung; to repair clocks, 修整鐘鏢 ˌsau 'ching ˌchung ˌpiú. Siú ching chung piáu; to regulate a clock, 較準鐘鏢 káu' 'chun ˌchung ˌpiú. Kiáu chun chung piáu; to wind up a clock, 上鐘鏢鏈 ˋshéung ˌchung ˌpiú ˌlín. Sháng chung piáu lien.

Clock, to make a noise like the hen, 喞喞聲 kok, kok, ˌshing.

Clock-maker, 整鏢師傅 'ching ˌpiú ˌsz fú². Ching piáu sz fú, 時辰鐘匠 ˌshí ˌshan ˌchung tséung². Shí shin chung tsiáng.

Clock-work, the machinery and movements of a clock, 鐘機 ˌchung ˌkí. Chung kí, 鐘鏢機 ˌchung ˌpiú ˌkí. Chung piáu kí; well-adjusted work, with regular movement, 鐘機咁巧 ˌchung ˌkí kòm' 'háu. Chung kí kán k'iáu, 妙動嘅器 miú² tung² ké' hí'.

Clod, of earth, 一偌坭 yat, kau² ˌnai, 坭頭 ˌnai ˌt'au, 一塊坭 yat, fái' ˌnai. Yih kw'ái ní, 一塊土 yat, fái' 't'ò. Yih kw'ái t'ú, 扑 p'ok,. P'oh, 凸 fái'. Kw'ái, 墣 p'ok,. P'oh, 塊 pik,. Pih; the ground, 土 't'ò. T'ú; the clod we tread, 所踐之地 'sho tsín² ˌchí tí². So tsien chí tí; baser than a clod of earth. 賤過一偌坭 tsín² kwo' yat, kau² ˌnai; to be but a clod of earth, 不過坭塵而已 pat, kwo' ˌnai ˌch'an ˌí ˋí. Puh kwo ní ch'in rh í; to be under the clods, 九泉之下 'kau ˌts'ün ˌchí há². Kiú ts'iuen chí hiá; a dull, gross, stupid fellow, 一偌坭頭 yat, kau² ˌnai ˌt'au, 一團坭 yat, ˌt'ün ˌnai. Yih tw'án ní; stupid, as a clod of earth or a carved idol, 坭雕木塑嘅 ˌnai ˌtiú muk, sò' ké'; to level the ground by knocking the clods to pieces, 鉋碎坭頭 ˌpong sui' ˌnai ˌt'au. Páng sui ní t'au, 鋤碎坭頭 ˌch'o sui' ˌnai ˌt'au. Ts'ú sui ní t'au.

Clod, to coagulate, see Clot.

Clod, to pelt with clods, 俾坭頭柒 'pí ˌnai ˌt'au 'tam, 柒坭 'tam ˌnai, 以土擊之 ˋí 't'ò kik, ˌchí. Í t'ú kih chí.

Cloddy, consisting of clods, 偌坭嘅 kau² ˌnai ké', 塊坭嘅 fái' ˌnai ké'; earthy, 坭塵的 ˌnai ˌch'an tik,. Ní ch'in tih; mean, 賤坭嘅 tsín² ˌnai ké'.

Clod-hopper, a dolt, 坭頭 ˌnai ˌt'au, 一偌坭頭 yat, kau² ˌnai ˌt'au, 鈍人 tun² ˌyan. Tun jin; a clown, 田佬 ˌt'ín 'lò. T'ien láu, 田夫 ˌt'ín ˌfú. T'ien fú, 田儓 ˌt'ín ˌt'oi. T'ien t'ái, 蕞醜 pák, 'ch'au. Peh ch'au, 田氓 ˌt'ín ˌman. T'ien min.

Clod-pade, a dolt, 氓 ˌman. Min.

Clod-pole, a stupid fellow, 鈍人 tun² ˌyan. Tun jin.

Clog, to impede, 担擱 ˌtám kok,. Tán koh, 阻碍 'cho ngoi². Tsú ngái, 攔阻 ˌlán 'cho. Lán tsú; to burden, 馱住 ˌt'o chü². T'o chú, 窒礙 chat, ngoi². Chih ngái.

Clog, to coalesce, 糅埋 ˌch'í ˌmái. Ch'í mái; to adhere in a cluster or mass, 糅埋一偌 ˌch'í ˌmái yat, kau²; to be loaded with or encumbered with extraneous matter, 有窒碍 ˋyau chat, ngoi². Yú chih ngái.

Clog, anything put upon an animal to hinder motion or leaping, 馱物 ˌt'o mat,. T'o wuh, 馱嘅野 ˌt'o ké' ˋyé; an encumbrance, 阻碍的物 'cho ngoi² tik, mat,. Tsú ngái tih wuh; a clog or wooden shoe, 木屐 muk, k'ek,. Muh k'ih, 屐鞋

* This term is frequently used for chronometer.

k'ek₂ ˌhái. K'ih hiái, 檇 sikˎ. Sih, 榎 fukˎ. Fuh; red-top clogs, 紅皮屐 ˌhung ˌp'í k'ek₂. Hung p'í k'ih, 高齒木屐 ˌkò 'ch'í mukˎ k'ek₂. Káu ch'í muh k'ih; that is a fine estate, but there is a clog upon it, 家業雖佳,而有掛帶 ˌká íp₂ ˌsui ˌkái, ˌí 'yau kwá' tái'. Kiá nieh sui kiá, rh yú kwá tái.

Clogged, wearing a clog, 馱住嘅 ˌt'o chü² ké', 墜住嘅 chui² chü² ké', 有掛帶嘅物 'yau kwá' tái' ké' matˎ; loaded with incumbrance, 有窒碍嘅野 'yau chat₂ ngoi² ké' 'yé, 塞過 sakˎ kwo'. Seh kwo; the aqueduct is clogged, 水溝塞住 'shui ˌkau sakˎ chü². Shwui kau sih chú.

Clogging, putting on a clog, 馱住 ˌt'o chü². T'o chú, 墜住 chui² chü². Chui chú; loading with encumbrance, 窒碍 chat₂ ngoi². Chih ngái; obstructing, 阻碍 'cho ngoi². Tsú ngái, 塞住 sakˎ chü². Seh chú; impeding, 担擱 ˌtám kokˎ. Tán koh.

Cloister, a Rom. Cath. monastery, 修道院 ˌsau tò² ün². Siú táu yuen; ditto of the Buddhists, 佛寺 fat₂ tsz². Fuh tsz, 佛堂 fat₂ ˌt'ong. Fuh t'áng, 刹 ch'átˎ. Cháh; a nunnery, 庵 ˌòm. Ngán, 尼姑庵 ˌní ˌkú ˌòm. Ní kú ngán, 妮姑庵 ˌní ˌkú ˌòm. Ní kú ngán, 師姑庵 ˌsz ˌkú ˌòm. Sz kú ngán, 庵堂 ˌòm ˌt'ong. Ngán t'áng; a Tauist cloister, 道觀 tò² kún'. Táu kwán; to enter a cloister, to become a nun, 入庵 yap₂ ˌòm. Jih ngán, 落髮 lok₂ fátˎ. Loh fáh.

Cloisteral, confined to a cloister, 寺嘅 tsz² ké', 庵的 ˌòm tikˎ. Ngán tih, 修道院嘅 ˌsau tò² ün² ké'; recluse, 離俗嘅 ˌlí tsuk₂ ké'.

Cloistered, shut up in a cloister, 幽居的 ˌyau ˌkü tikˎ. Yú kü tih, 入寺嘅 yap₂ tsz² ké', 入寺的 yap₂ tsz² tikˎ. Jih tsz tih, 入庵嘅 yap₂ ˌòm ké', 入庵的 yap₂ ˌòm tikˎ. Jih ngán tih, 入修道院嘅 yap₂ ˌsau tò² ün² ké'; solitary, 隱住 'yan chü². Yin chú, 隱居 'yan ˌkü. Yin kü, 幽居 ˌyau ˌkü. Yú kü; inclosed, 圍住嘅 ˌwai chü² ké', 有圍牆嘅 'yau ˌwai ˌts'éung ké'.

Cloisterer, one belonging to a cloister, 寺隱者 tsz² 'yan 'ché. Tsz yin ché, 庵居者 ˌòm ˌkü 'ché. Ngán kü ché, 幽居者 ˌyau ˌkü 'ché. Yú kü ché.

Cloistering, shutting one's self up in a monastery, 入寺 yap₂ tsz². Jih tsz, 入庵 yap₂ ˌòm. Jih ngán, 入觀 yap₂ kún'. Jih kwán, 入修道院 yáp₂ ˌsau tò² ün². Jih siú táu yuen; secluding from the world, 歸隱 ˌkwai 'yan. Kwei yin, 出家 ch'utˎ ˌká. Ch'uh kiá.

Cloistress, a nun, 尼姑 ˌní ˌkú. Ní kú, 妮姑 ˌní ˌkú. Ní kú.

Clonic, convulsive, 抽肋 ˌch'au ˌkan. Ch'au kin; clonic spasm, 伸縮肋症 ˌshan shukˎ ˌkan ching'. Shin shuh kin ching.

Close, to shut, as the door, 掩埋 'ím ˌmái. Yen mái, 閉 pai'. Pí, 閉埋 pai' ˌmái. Pí mái, 閂埋 ˌshán ˌmái. Shán mái, 關埋 ˌkwán ˌmái. Kwán mái; to close up a letter, 封口 ˌfung 'hau. Fung k'au, 封口信 ˌfung 'hau sun'. Fung k'au sin, 封固 ˌfung kú'. Fung kú, 緘口 ˌkám 'hau. Kien k'au, 撿封 'kím ˌfung. Kien fung; to close up a cask, 枳住枇杷桶 chatˎ chü² ˌp'í ˌp'á 't'ung. Chih chu p'í p'á t'ung, 封住枇杷桶 ˌfung chü² ˌp'í ˌp'á 't'ung. Fung chú p'í p'á t'ung; to close a book, 揜埋部書 'k'am ˌmái pò² ˌshü; to close the eyes, 㒳埋眼 ˌmí ˌmái 'ngán, 瞛埋眼 ˌmí ˌmái 'ngán, 合埋眼 hòp₂ ˌmái 'ngán. Hoh mái yen, 閉眼 pai' 'ngán. Pí yen, 閉目 pai' mukˎ. Pí muh, 合埋雙眼 hòp₂ ˌmái ˌshéung 'ngán. Hoh mái shwáng yen, 瞑目 'ming mukˎ. Ming muh, 晻 'ím. Yen, 眠 ˌmín. Mien, 瞑 kwokˎ. Kwoh, 睟 hang². Hang; to close the mouth, 合埋口 hòp₂ ˌmái 'hau. Hoh mái k'au, 㒳埋口 ˌmí ˌmái 'hau. Mí mái k'au, 噤口 kam' 'hau. Kin k'au, 唫口 kam' 'hau. Kin k'au, 緘口 ˌkám 'hau. Kien k'au, 塞口 sakˎ 'hau. Seh k'au; to unite or close as a wound, 埋口 ˌmái 'hau. Mái k'au, 聯埋口 ˌlün ˌmái 'hau. Lien mái k'au; to close an account, 清數 ˌts'ing shò'. Ts'ing sú, 完結 ˌün kítˎ. Yuen kieh, 完數 ˌün shò'. Yuen sú, 清欵 ˌts'ing 'fún. Ts'ing kw'án; to close a bargain, 講成價 'kong ˌshing ká'. Kiáng ching kiá; to close the public offices, as is done before the Chinese new year, 封印 ˌfung yan'. Fung yin; to conclude, as a speech, 畢說 patˎ shütˎ. Pih shwoh; to close an affair or play, 收場 ˌshau ˌch'éung. Shau ch'áng, 完場 ˌün ˌch'éung. Yuen ch'áng; to finish, as a work, 成就 ˌshing tsau². Ching tsiú, 做成 tsò² ˌshing. Tso ching, 完工 ˌün ˌkung. Yuen kung, 完事 ˌün sz². Yuen sz, 了事 'liú sz². Liáu sz; to close, as a hole, 塡塞 ˌt'ín sakˎ. T'ien seh, 閉塞 pai' sakˎ. Pí seh, 堵塞 'tò sakˎ. Tú seh, 窒塞 chat₂ sakˎ. Chih seh; to inclose, to encompass, [see Inclose]; to close a breach, 塞牆口 sakˎ ˌts'éung 'hau. Seh ts'iáng k'au, 塞崩處 sakˎ ˌpang ch'ü'. Seh pang ch'ú; to close well or tightly, 封密 ˌfung matˎ. Fung mih, 封固 ˌfung kú'. Fung kú, 封嚴 ˌfung ˌím. Fung yen; to move or bring together, 埋近 ˌmái kan². Mái kin; to close battle, 合戰 hòp₂ chín'. Hoh chen; to close or unite two separate objects, 埋口 ˌmái 'hau. Mái k'au, 合埋 hòp₂ ˌmái. Hoh mái, 合一 hòp₂ yatˎ. Hoh yih; to close and lock, 鎖鑰 'so yéukˎ. So yoh; to close a shop with bars, 上企棟 'shéung 'k'í tung'. Sháng k'í tung, 上櫳子 'shéung ˌlung 'tsz. Sháng lung tsz.

Close, to, as a wound, 生埋 ˌshang ˌmái. Sang mái, 埋口 ˌmái 'hau. Mái k'au; to end, terminate, 完 ˌün. Yuen, 了 'liú. Liáu, 畢 patˎ. Pih, 清楚 ˌts'ing 'ch'o. Ts'ing ts'ú; to close, as the day, 收 ˌshau. Shau; the day closes, 日收 yatˎ ˌshau. Jih shau, 將晚 ˌtséung 'mán. Tsiáng wán; to close on or upon, 投合 ˌt'au hòp₂. T'au hoh, 投意 ˌt'au í'. T'au í, 約合 yéukˎ hòp₂. Yoh hoh; to close with or accede to, 准行 'chun ˌhang. Chun hang; to consent or agree to, 允准 'wan

'chun. Yun chun; to unite with, 相合 ˏséung hòp₂. Siáng hoh; to close with one, 與人鬥毆 'ü ˏyan tau' 'au. Yú jin tau ngau.

Close, an inclosed place, 圍 ˏwai. Wei; conclusion, 終 ˏchung. Chung, 盡 tsun². Tsin, 末 mút₂. Moh; at the close of life, 臨終 ˏlam ˏchung. Lin chung, 身終 ˏshan ˏchung. Shin chung, 壽終 shau² ˏchung. Shau chung, 命終 meng' ˏchung. Ming chung; at the close of the play, 將完 ˏtséung ˏün. Tsiáng yuen, 將收場時 ˏtséung ˏshau ˏch'éung ˏshí. Tsiáng shau ch'áng shí; at the close of the day, 將晚 ˏtséung 'mán. Tsiáng wán, 將暮 ˏtséung mò². Tsiáng mú, 日將落時 yat₂ ˏtséung lok₂ ˏshí. Jih tsiáng loh shí, 日將收時 yat₂ ˏtséung ˏshau ˏshí. Jih tsiáng shau shí, 日將歸時 yat₂ ˏtséung ˏkwai ˏshí. Jih tsiáng kwei shí; the close of the year, 年底 ˏnín 'tai. Nien tí, 年尾 ˏnín 'mí. Nien wí, 年晚 ˏnín 'mán. Nien wán, 歲暮 sui' mò². Sui mú, 歲杪 sui' 'miú. Sui miáu, 除夕 ˏch'ü tsik₂. Ch'ú tsik, 除夕日 ˏch'ü tsik₂ yat₂. Ch'ú tsih jih, 除日 ˏch'ü yat₂. Ch'ú jih; the close of the moon, 月杪 üt₂ 'miú. Yueh miáu, 月既 üt₂ kí'. Yueh kí; the close of a season, 季杪 kwai' 'miú. Kwei miáu, 季末 kwai' mút₂. Kwei moh, 季尾 kwai' 'mí; a cessation, 歇息 hít₂ sik₂. Hieh sih, 停息 ˏt'ing sik₂. T'ing sih, 停歇 ˏt'ing hít₂. T'ing hieh, 停止 ˏt'ing 'chí. T'ing chí; a grapple in wrestling or fighting, 鬥毆 tau' 'au. Tau ngau.

Close, shut fast, 密實 mat₂ shat₂. Mih shih, 閉密 pai' mat₂. Pí mih, 緊密 'kan mat₂. Kin mih, 緊合 'kan hòp₂. Kin hoh, 周密 ˏchau mat₂. Chau mih, 稠密 ˏch'au mat₂. Ch'au mih, 密口 mat₂ 'hau. Mih k'au, 濃密 ˏyung mat₂. Yung mih, 秘密 pí' mat₂. Pí mih, 綴密 chí' mat₂. Chí mih; viscous, 黏近的 ˏch'í kan² tik₂. Ch'í kin tih; tenaceous, 肋 ngan²; confined, 局密 kuk₂ mat₂. Kiuh mih; retired, 隱密 'yan mat₂. Yin mih, 隱居 'yan ˏkü. Yin kü; private, 私 ˏsz. Sz; hid, 暗 òm'. Ngán; confined within narrow limits, 窄 chák₂. Tseh, 淺窄 'ts'ín chák₂. Ts'ien tseh; near, 近 kan². Kin, 邇 'í. Rh; crowded, 逼密 pik₂ mat₂. Pih mih, 擠擁 ˏtsai 'yung. Tsí yung, 擁塞 'yung sak₂. Yung seh; close, as thoughts or words, 簡捷 'kán tsít₂. Kien tsieh; close, or cautious, 慳言 ˏhán ˏín. K'ien yen, 慳口 ˏhán 'hau. K'ien k'au; close or wary, 狡猾 'káu wát₂. Kiáu hwáh; close as to business, 專心 ˏchün ˏsam. Chuen sin; earnest, 慇懃 ˏyan ˏk'an. Yin k'in; close, as the weather, 陰翳 ˏyam ai'. Yin í, 翳熱 ai' ít₂. Í jeh, 翳局 ai' kuk₂. Í kiuh, 翳滯 ai' chai². Í chí; strictly adhering to the original, 近似 kan² 'ts'z. Kin sz; a close mouth catches no flies, 窄口不吸蠅* chák₂ 'hau pat₂ k'ap₂ ˏying. Tseh k'au puh kih ˏying; a close man, 深沉慳人 ˏsham ˏch'am ké' ˏyan. Shin ch'in tih jin; a close room, 密房 mat₂ ˏfong. Mih fáng; close weather, 障翳天 chéung' ai' ˏt'ín. Cháng í t'ien, 密雲 mat₂ ˏwan. Mih yun; close air, 翳局氣 ai' kuk₂ hí'. Í kiuh k'í; a close prisoner, 坐密監 tso² mat₂ ˏkám. Tso mih kien, 坐黑房 tso² hak₂ ˏfong. Tso heh fáng; a close fight, 對打 túi' 'tá. Túi tá; a close coat, 緊身衫 'kan ˏshan ˏshám. Kin shin sán; a close style, 簡捷文 'kán tsít₂ ˏman. Kien tsieh wan; close writing, 密寫 mat₂ 'sé. Mih sié, 寫得好密 'sé tak₂ 'hò mat₂. Sié teh háu mih; close connection, 好親慳 'hò ˏts'an ké', 好親切 'hò ˏts'an ts'ít₂. Háu ts'in ts'ieh; to keep a close correspondence with one, 互達親意 ú² tát₂ ˏts'an í'. Hú táh ts'in í, 互相通情 ú² ˏséung ˏt'ung ˏts'ing. Hú siáng t'ung ts'ing; close study, 專心學 ˏchün ˏsam hok₂. Chuen sin hioh; a close jest, 利口慳謔諧 lí² 'hau ké' ˏfúi ˏhái. Lí k'au tih hwui hiái; close texture, 緻密 shan² mat₂. Shin mih, 綿密 ˏmín mat₂. Mien mih, 緯 'kan. Kin; close meshed, 密網 mat₂ 'mong. Mih wáng, 疎網 shok₂ 'mong. Shoh wáng, 疏 'man. Min; close conversation, 促膝談心 ts'uk₂ sat₂ ˏt'ám ˏsam. Ts'uh sih t'án sin; close work, 密實慳工 mat₂ shat₂ ké' ˏkung, 慳儉 ˏhán kím². K'ien kien; to keep a thing close, 俾事隱密 'pí sz² 'yan mat₂. Pí sz yin mih; to write close, 密寫 mat₂ 'sé. Mih sié; to pull the bridle close, 勒緊馬韁 lak₂ 'kan 'má ˏkéung. Leh kin má kiáng; to follow one close, 跟緊尾 ˏkan 'kan 'mí. Kin kin wí; close to, 近 kan². Kin, 近於 kan² ˏü; close by, 好近 'hò kan². Háu kin, 相近 ˏséung kan². Siáng kin; close to the wind, 挨住風駛 ˏái chü² ˏfung 'shai. Yái chú fung shí, 貼緊風駛 t'íp₂ 'kan ˏfung 'shai; to live close, 慳儉 ˏhán kím². K'ien kien; close to the ground, 貼地 t'íp₂ tí². T'ieh tí; close adjoining, 接近 tsíp₂ kan². Tsieh kin; a close carriage, 輧車 ping' ˏkü. Ping kü; a close stool, 廁椅 ts'z' 'í. Ts'z í; close-grained wood, 樸 p'ok₂. P'oh; close communion, 獨與同教者食聖餐 tuk₂ 'ü ˏt'ung káu' 'ché shik₂ shing' ˏts'án. Tuh yú t'ung kiáu ché shih shing ts'án; close surveillance, 制縛 chai' fok₂. Chí hoh; to keep close watch over, 守得緊 'shau tak₂ 'kan. Shau teh kin; a close chair, 馬桶 'má 't'ung. Má t'ung.

Close, closely, 緊 'kan. Kin, 親 ˏts'an. Ts'in; nearly, 相近 ˏséung kan². Siáng kin; densely, 濃密 ˏyung mat₂. Yung mih; secretly, 私 ˏsz. Sz, 偷偷 ˏt'au ˏt'au.

Close-bodied 緊身的 'kan ˏshan tik₂. Kin shin tih.

Close communion, see under Close.

Close-fisted 慳吝 ˏhán lun². K'ien lun, 慳儉 ˏhán kím². K'ien kien.

Close-handed, covetous, 貪心 ˏt'ám ˏsam. T'án sin.

Close-pent 緊閉 'kan pai'. Kin pí.

Close-quarters 肩膊 ˏshün ˏlán. Ch'uen lán; to come to close quarters, 貼打 t'íp₂ 'tá. T'ieh tá, 近打 kan² 'tá. Kin tá, 面戰 mín' chin'. Mien chen.

* 人自不取則不得.

Close-tongued 慎言嘅 shan² ˏín ké'.

Closed, shut, 閉過 pai' kwo'. Pí kwo, 掩過 'ím kwo'. Yen kwo, 閂埋過 ˏshán ˏmái kwo'. Shán mái kwo; ended, 收過 ˏshau kwo'. Shau kwo, 完過 ˏün kwo'. Yuen kwo.

Closely, closely united, 貼緊 t'íp, 'kan. T'ieh kin, 埋緊 ˏmái 'kan. Mái kin, 近緊 kan² 'kan. Kin kin; ditto, as husband and wife, 團圓 ˏt'ün ˏün. Tw'án yuen; nearly, 相近 ˏséung kan². Siáng kin, 逼近 pik, kan². Pih kin; intently, 專心 ˏchün ˏsam. Chuen sin, 慇懃 ˏyan ˏk'an. Yin k'in, 留心 ˏlau ˏsam. Liú sin, 懇心 'han ˏsam. K'an sin; secretly, 私 ˏsz. Sz; slily, 姦猾 ˏkán wát. Kien hwáh; with near affection, 親 ˏts'an. Ts'in, 親近 ˏts'an kan². Ts'in kin, 相親 ˏséung ˏts'an. Siáng ts'in; within close limits, 密 mat. Mih; with strict adherence to the original, 相似 ˏséung 'ts'z. Siáng sz, 相肖 ˏséung ts'iú'. Siáng ts'iáu.

Closeness, the state of being shut, 閉緊者 pai' 'kan 'ché. Pí kin ché, 掩緊者 'ím 'kan 'ché. Yen kin ché; the state of being pressed together, 責實者 chák, shat, 'ché. Tseh shih ché; the state of being closely united, 貼近者 t'íp, kan² 'ché. T'ieh kin ché; narrowness, 窄者 chák, 'ché. Tseh ché; tightness, 密實者 mat, shat, 'ché. Mih shih ché; firmness of texture in cloth, 綿密者 ˏmín mat, 'ché. Mien mih ché, 結密者 kít, mat, 'ché. Kieh mih ché; closeness of dress, 緊身者 'kan ˏshan 'ché. Kin shin ché, 緊者 'kan 'ché. Kin ché; want of ventilation, 局氣 kuk, hí'. Kiuh k'í, 翳局氣 ai' kuk, hí'. Í kiuh k'í; reserve in intercourse, 隱居 'yan ˏkü. Yin kü, 潛居 ˏts'ím ˏkü. Ts'ien kü; secrecy, 私 ˏsz. Sz; caution, 謹慎 'kan shan². Kin shin; covetousness, 貪心 ˏt'ám ˏsam. T'án sin; penuriousness, 慳儉 ˏhán kím². K'ien kien; near union, 相親 ˏséung ˏts'an. Siáng ts'in, 親者 ˏts'an 'ché. Ts'in ché, 親切者 ˏts'an ts'ít, 'ché. Ts'in ts'ieh ché; urgency, 緊急 'kan kap,. Kin kih; closeness of a translation, 繙繹近肖 ˏfán yik, kan² ts'iú'. Fán yih kin ts'iáu.

Closet, a small room, 房仔 ˏfong 'tsai, 小房間 'siú ˏfong ˏkán. Siáu fáng kien, 小房子 'siú ˏfong 'tsz. Siáu fáng tsz; any room for privacy, 密實嘅房 mat, shat, ké' ˏfong, 秘密的房 pí' mat, tik, ˏfong. Pí mih tih fáng; an apartment for curiosities, 玩器房 ún² hí' ˏfong. Hwán k'í fáng, 古玩器房 'kú ún² hí' ˏfong. Kú hwán k'í fáng; a close apartment or recess, 暗房 òm' ˏfong. Ngán fáng, 丟埋密房 ˏtiú ˏmái mat, ˏfong. Tiáu mái mih fáng; closet under the stairs, 樓梯房 ˏlau ˏt'ai ˏfong. Lau t'í fáng; water-closet, 小便房仔 'siú pín² ˏfong 'tsai.

Closet, to shut in a closet, 收埋密房 ˏshau ˏmái mat, ˏfong. Shau mái mih fáng, 收埋暗房 ˏshau ˏmái òm' ˏfong. Shau mái ngán fáng, 收埋焙定 ˏshau ˏmái púi² teng², 藏在微房 ˏts'ong tsoi² ˏmí ˏfong. Tsáng tsái wí fáng; to conceal, 隱埋 'yan ˏmái. Yin mái, 匿埋 nik, ˏmái. Nih mái; to take into a private apartment for consultation, 入焙房相談 yap, púi² ˏfong ˏséung ˏt'ám. Jih pei fáng siáng t'án, 入密房商議 yap, mat, ˏfong ˏshéung 'í. Jih mih fáng sháng í, 入焙房斟酌 yap, púi² ˏfong ˏcham chéuk,.

Closeted, shut up in a closet, 收埋過密房 ˏshau ˏmái kwo' mat, ˏfong. Shau mái kwo mih fáng, 丟埋過焙房 ˏtiú ˏmái kwo' púi² ˏfong, 入過密房斟酌 yap, kwo' mat, ˏfong ˏcham chéuk,. Jih kwo mih fáng chin choh.

Closeting 收埋密房 ˏshau ˏmái mat, ˏfong. Shau mái mih fáng, 入密房斟酌 yap, mat, ˏfong ˏcham chéuk,. Jih mih fáng chin choh.

Closing, as a door, 掩埋 'ím ˏmái. Yen mái; coalescing, 粘埋 ˏchím ˏmái, 生埋 ˏshang ˏmái. Sang mái; agreeing, 合意 hòp, í'. Hoh í; ending, 完 ˏün. Yuen, 畢 pat,. Pih, 了 'liú. Liáu, 清楚 ˏts'ing 'ch'o. Ts'ing ts'ú; a closing word, 收場嘅話 ˏshau ˏch'éung ké' wá², 結尾嘅話 kít, 'mí ké' wá².

Closure, the act of shutting, 掩埋者 'ím ˏmái 'ché. Yen mái ché; that which closes, as a wound, 埋口者 ˏmái 'hau 'ché. Mái k'au ché, 生埋者 ˏshang ˏmái 'ché. Sang mái ché; the closure of a gap, 填塞者 ˏt'ín sak, 'ché. T'ien seh ché.

Clot, a concretion, 一偌擎物 yat, kau² ˏk'ing mat,, 一團 yat, ˏt'ün. Yih tw'án, 一粒 yat, nap,. Yih lih; a clot of milk, 一偌擎乳 yat, kau² ˏk'ing 'ü; ditto of blood, 一偌凝血 yat, kau² ˏying hüt,, 一偌䐶 yat, kau² hám², 一偌積血 yat, kau² tsik, hüt,.

Clot, to concrete, as fluid matter, 凝 ˏying. Ying, 凝結 ˏying kít,. Ying kieh, 擎埋 ˏk'ing ˏmái, 結埋 kít, ˏmái. Kieh mái, 積埋 tsik, ˏmái. Tsih mái; to form into clots, 結埋一偌 kít, ˏmái yat, kau², 擎埋一團 ˏk'ing ˏmái yat, ˏt'ün. K'ing mái yih tw'án.

Cloth 布 pò'. Pú; piece goods *, 布疋 pò' p'at,. Pú p'ih, 疋頭 p'at, ˏt'au. P'ih t'au; foreign ditto, 洋布 ˏyéung pò'. Yáng pú; cotton cloth, 棉布 ˏmín pò'. Mien pú, 大布 tái² pò'. Tá pú; grass-cloth, 夏布 há² pò'. Hiá pú; hempen cloth, 麻布 ˏmá pò'. Má pú; coarse ditto, 粗麻布 ˏts'ò ˏmá pò'. Ts'ú má pú, 波羅麻 ˏpo ˏlo ˏmá. Po lo má; unbleached or grey long cloth, 原布 ˏün pò'. Yuen pú, 原色布 ˏün shik, pò'. Yuen sih pú; bleached ditto, 白布 pák, pò'. Peh pú, 白洋布 pák, ˏyéung pò'. Peh yáng pú, 白色布 pák, shik, pò'. Peh sih pú; fine cloth, 細布 sai' pò'. Sí pú, 幼細布 yau' sai' pò'. Yú sí pú, 䌷 sik,. Sih; twilled cotton cloth, 斜紋布 ˏts'é ˏman pò'. Sié wan pú; linen cloth, 蔴布 ˏmá pò'. Má pú; Nankin cloth, 紫花布 'tsz ˏfá pò'. Tsz hwá pú; sail cloth, 帆布 ˏfán pò'. Fán pú; a swad-

* The term 布疋 is chiefly applied to native manufactures, whilst imported piece goods are called 疋頭 p'at, ˏt'au, 洋貨疋頭 ˏyéung fo' p'at, ˏt'au. Yáng ho p'ih t'au.

dling-cloth, 襁褓 ʿk'éung ʿpò. K'iáng pú, 貯帶 ˏmé tái', 繦絡 ʿk'éung lok˪. K'iáng loh; a piece of cloth wound round the head as the Tié chiú men, 裹頭布 ʿkwo ˏt'au pò'. Ko t'au pú; oiled cloth, 油布 ˏyau pò'. Yú pú; asbestos cloth, 火浣布 ʿfo ʿún pò'. Ho wán pú, 火毳 ʿfo ts'ui'. Ho ts'ui; a table cloth, 檯布 ˏt'oi pò'. T'ái pú, 棹布 ch'éuk˪ pò'. Ch'oh pú; to lay the table cloth, 鋪檯布 ˏp'ò ˏt'oi pò'. P'ú t'ái pú; to take away the table-cloth, 撤起檯布 ʿk'ín ʿhí ˏt'oi pò'; a person of your cloth, 同你職嘅* ˏt'ung ʿní chik˪ ké'; cloth and silk, 布帛 pò' pák˩. Pú peh, 布綢 (?) pò' ˏch'au. Pú ch'au; to weave cloth, 織布 chik˪ pò'. Chih pú; pilot cloth, 天鵝絨 ˏt'ín ˏngo ˏyung. T'ien ngo jung; woolen cloth, see Broad cloth.

Cloth-shearer 剪布者 ʿtsín pò' ʿché. Tsien pú ché, 剪絨者 ʿtsín ˏyung ʿché. Tsien jung ché.

Clothe (pret. and pp. clothed, or clad), to put on garments, 著 chéuk˪. Choh, 着 chéuk˪. Choh, 衣 í'. Í, 穿 ˏch'ün. Ch'uen, 著衣服 chéuk˪ ˏí fuk˩. Choh í fuh, 穿衣服 ˏch'ün ˏí fuk˩. Ch'uen í fuh; to clothe one, 衣之 í' ˏchí. Í chí; to clothe, as masters often engage to do servants, 供衣服 ˏkung ˏí fuk˩. Kung í fuh, 俾衣佢着 ʿpí ˏí ʿk'ü chéuk˪. Pí í k'ü choh; to clothe the naked, 衣裸 í' ʿlo. Í lo, 贈衣 tsang² ˏí. Tsang í; to clothe with honor and glory, 加榮威 ˏká ˏwing ˏwai. Kiá yung wei, 衣以榮威 í' ʿí ˏwing ˏwai. Í í yung wei; to clothe with authority, 着人以權 chéuk˪ ˏyan ʿí ˏk'ün. Choh jin í k'iuen; to clothe the fields in verdure, 鋪田以茵 ˏp'ò ˏt'ín ʿí ˏyan. P'ú t'ien í yin, 鋪地以茵 ˏp'ò tí² ʿí ˏyan. P'ú tí í yin.

Clothed, covered with garments, 衣過 í' kwo'. Í kwo, 著過 chéuk˪ kwo'. Choh kwo.

Clothes, covering for the human body, 衣服 ˏí fuk˩. Í fuh, 衣裳 ˏí ˏshéung. Í cháng, 衫褲 ˏshám fú'. Sán fu, 褎 shau². Shau; men's clothes, 男服 ˏnám fuk˩. Nán fuh; women's clothes, 女服 ʿnü fuk˩. Nü fuh; common clothes, 常服 ˏshéung fuk˩. Cháng fuh, 便服 pín² fuk˩. Pien fuh, 祖衣 yat˩ ˏí. Jih í, 褻服 sít˪ fuk˩. Sieh fuh; white clothes, 白衣 pák˩ ˏí. Peh í; winter clothes, 冬衣 ˏtung ˏí. Tung í, 寒衣 ˏhon ˏí. Hán í; summer clothes, 夏天嘅衣裳 há² ˏt'ín ké' ˏí ˏshéung, 夏衣 há² ˏí. Hiá í, 暑衣 ʿshü ˏí. Shú í; to put off one's clothes, 脫衣 t'üt˪ ˏí, 解衣服 ʿkái ˏí fuk˩. Kiái í fuh, 除衣服 ˏch'ü ˏí fuk˩. Ch'ú í fuh, 脫衫 t'üt˪ ˏshám. T'oh sán, 剝衣服† mok˪ ˏí fuk˩. Moh í fuh; to put on clothes, 著衣服 chéuk˪ ˏí fuk˩. Choh í fuh, 穿衣裳 ˏch'ün ˏí ˏshéung. Ch'uen í cháng; to change one's clothes, 換衣裳 ún² ˏí ˏshéung. Hwán í cháng, 更衣 ˏkang ˏí. Kang í, 易衣 yik˩ ˏí. Yih í; a suit of clothes, 一脫衣服 yat˪ t'üt˪ ˏí fuk˩. Yih t'oh í fuh, 一套衣裳 yat˪ t'ò' ˏí ˏshéung. Yih t'áu í cháng, 一襲衣 yat˪ tsap˩ ˏí. Yih sih í; to cut out clothes, 製衣裳 chai' ˏí ˏshéung. Chí í cháng, 裁衣 ˏts'oi ˏí. Ts'ái í; to sew clothes, 縫衣 ˏfung ˏí. Fung í; to make new clothes, 縫新衣 ˏfung ˏsan ˏí. Fung sin í; to baste clothes, 聯衣服 ˏlün ˏí fuk˩; old clothes, 舊衣裳 kau² ˏí ˏshéung. Kiú í cháng; cast clothes, 棄衣 hí' ˏí. K'í í, 丟埋嘅衣裳 ˏtiú ˏmái ké' ˏí ˏshéung; torn clothes, 爛衣 lán² ˏí. Lán í; foul clothes, 污衣 ˏú ˏí. Wú í, 鹹汁嘅衣裳 ˏhám chap˪ ké' ˏí ˏshéung, 鏘鮓衣服 lá' ʿchá ˏí fuk˩; a clothes-chest, 衣箱 ˏí ˏséung. Í siáng, 衣槓 ˏí ʿlung. Í lung; a clothes-horse, 衣架 ˏí ká'. Í kiá, 衫架 ˏshám ká'. Sán kiá; bed-clothes, 一床鋪褥 yat˪ ˏch'ong ˏp'ò yuk˩. Yih ch'wáng p'ú juh.

Clothes-basket 衣籃 ˏí ˏlám. Í lán.

Clothes-brush 衣擦 ˏí ts'át˪. Í ch'áh.

Clothes-line, a line for drying clothes, 晒衣繩 shái' ˏí ˏshing. Shái í shing.

Clothes-mender 補衣服者 ʿpò ˏí fuk˩ ʿché. Pú í fuh ché.

Clothes-pegs 晒衣夾 shái' ˏí káp˪. Shái í kiáh.

Clothier, a man who makes clothes, 織布者 chik˪ pò' ʿché. Chih pú ché; a man who deals in clothes, 賣成衣者 mái² ˏshing ˏí ʿché. Mái ching í ché.

Clothing 著衣服 chéuk˪ ˏí fuk˩. Choh í fuh, 着衣裳 chéuk˪ ˏí ˏshéung. Choh í cháng.

Clothing, garments in general, 衣服 ˏí fuk˩. Í fuh, 衣裳 ˏí ˏshéung. Í cháng.

Clotpoll, blockhead, 鈍物 tun² mat˩. Tun wuh.

Clotted, concreted into a mass, 擎埋一團 ˏk'ing ˏmái yat˪ ˏt'ün. K'ing mái yih tw'án; adhering in a lump, 糘埋一偕 ˏch'í ˏmái yat˪ kau²; clotted cream, 擎乳 ˏk'ing ʿü. K'ing jü.

Clotting, concreting, 擎埋 ˏk'ing ˏmái, 結埋 kít˪ ˏmái. Kieh mái; forming into clots, 擎成偕 ˏk'ing ˏshing kau².

Clotty, full of clots, 成偕嘅 ˏshing kau² ké'.

Cloud 雲 ˏwan. Yun; the floating clouds, 浮雲 ˏfau ˏwan. Fau yun; the clouds of heaven, 天雲 ˏt'ín ˏwan. T'ien yun; a cloud of smoke, 烟雲 ˏín ˏwan. Yen yun, 烟霞 ˏín ˏhá. Yen hiá; red-tinged clouds, 霞 ˏhá. Hiá; clouds and mist, 雲霧 ˏwan mò². Yun wú; a cloud of dust, 埗焢 fat˪ put˩. Fuh poh; dust rising in clouds, 烟塵滾滾 ˏín ˏch'an ʿkw'an ʿkw'an. Yen ch'in kwan kwan; people assembling like clouds, 人如雲集 ˏyan ˏü ˏwan tsap˩. Jin jú yun tsih; fleecy clouds, 雲霄 ˏwan ˏsiú. Yun siáu; clouds and rain, 雲雨 ˏwan ʿü. Yun yú; the sky overcast with clouds, 滿天雲 ʿmún ˏt'ín ˏwan. Mwán t'ien yun, 浮雲蔽日 ˏfau ˏwan pai' yat˩. Fau yun pí jih; a cloud was thrown over our prospect, 浮雲遮掩 ˏfau ˏwan ˏché ʿím. Fau yun ché yen; a cloud hung over his character, 浮雲蓋名 ˏfau

* 即牧師.

† Means both to put off one's clothes and to rob one of his clothes.

,wan k'oi' ,meng. Fau yun k'ái ming.

Cloud, to overspread with a cloud, 曖曖 'oi 'oi. Ngái ngái, 雲蔽 ,wan pai'. Yun pí, 雲遮 ,wan ,ché. Yun ché; to darken in veins or spots, 成雲色 ,shing ,wan shik,. Ching yun sih; to make of gloomy aspect, 做若烏雲 tsò² yéuk, ,ú ,wan. Tso joh wú yun; to tarnish, 失光 shat, ,kwong. Shih kwáng.

Cloud, to grow cloudy, 雲合 ,wan hòp,. Yun hoh, 雲聚 ,wan tsü². Yun tsü, 作雲 tsok, ,wan. Tsoh yun; to become obscure with clouds, 雲盛 ,wan shing². Yun shing.

Cloud-capt, capped with clouds, 雲封山頂 ,wan ,fung ,shán 'teng. Yun fung shán ting; lofty, 高聳 ,kò 'sung. Káu sung.

Cloud-covered, enveloped with clouds, 雲封嘅 ,wan ,fung ké'.

Cloud-kissing, touching the clouds, 頂到雲 'teng tò' ,wan. Ting táu yun, 高聳雲霄 ,kò 'sung ,wan ,siú. Káu sung yun siáu.

Cloud-topt 雲頂的 ,wan 'teng tik,. Yun ting tih.

Cloud-wrapt, involved in clouds, 雲埋的 ,wan ,mái tik,. Yun mái tih, 雲包的 ,wan ,páu tik,. Yun páu tih.

Clouded, overspread with clouds, 烏雲蓋天 ,ú ,wan k'oi' ,t'ín. Wú yun k'ái t'ien, 雲盛 ,wan shing². Yun shing, 雲蔽天 ,wan pai' ,t'ín. Yun pí t'ien, 雲滿天 ,wan 'mún ,t'ín. Yun mwán t'ien; darkened, 黑 hak,. Heh; rendered gloomy or sullen, 滿天烏雲 'mún ,t'ín ,ú ,wan. Mwán t'ien wú yun, 滿天黑氣 'mún ,t'ín hak, hí'. Mwán t'ien heh k'í.

Cloudiness 雲盛者 ,wan shing² 'ché. Yun shing ché, 滿天雲 'mún ,t'ín ,wan. Mwán t'ien yun, 滿天黑暗 'mún ,t'ín hak, òm'. Mwán t'ien heh ngán; gloom, 憂色 ,yau shik,. Yú sih, 烏雲蓋面 ,ú ,wan k'oi' mín². Wú yun k'ái mien; the cloudiness of precious stones, 色澤暗滯 shik, chák, òm' chai². Sih tseh ngán chí.

Clouding, overspreading with clouds, 雲布 ,wan pò'. Yun pú, 雲合 ,wan hòp,. Yun hoh; obscuring, 滿天雲 'mún ,t'ín ,wan. Mwán t'ien yun, 烏雲蔽天 ,ú ,wan pai' ,t'ín. Wú yun pí t'ien; giving the appearance of gloom or sullenness, 烏雲蓋滿 ,ú ,wan k'oi' 'mún. Wú yun k'ái mwán.

Cloudless 無雲 ,mò ,wan. Wú yun, 雲收 ,wan ,shau. Yun shau, 雲散 ,wan sán'. Yun sán, 晛 ín². Hien.

Cloudy 靉 'oi. Ngái. 雲茂 ,wan mau². Yun mau, 雲密 ,wan mat,. Yun mih, 雲濃 ,wan ,yung. Yun yung, 靉靆 'oi toi². Ngái tái, 靉靄 'oi fai'. Ngái fí, 靉靄 'oi hí'. Ngái k'í, 曖曖 'oi 'oi. Ngái ngái, 霆霆 ,ín ,ín. Yen yen, 霧霧 ,yung ,yung. Ung ung, 霮霩 't'ám túi². T'án túi; obscure, 朦朧 ,mung ,lung. Mung lung, 曇曇 ,tám ,tám. T'án t'án; a cloudy diamond, 啞色的金剛石 'á shik, tik, ,kam ,kong shek,. Yá sih tih kin káng shih; a cloudy mind, 昏迷 ,fan ,mai. Hwan mí, 昏昧 ,fan múi². Hwan mei, 迷魂陣 ,mai ,wan chan². Mí hwan chin; a cloudy countenance, 烏雲滿面 ,ú ,wan 'mún mín². Wú yun mwán mien, 面帶憂色 mín² tái' ,yau shik,. Mien tái yú sih; the countenance becoming cloudy, 面作烏雲色 mín² tsok, ,ú ,wan shik,. Mien tsoh wú yun sih; cloudy vapor, 雲霧 ,wan mò². Yun wú; cloudy, like marble, 雲色的 ,wan shik, tik,. Yun sih tih; cloudy and windy, 曀 ai'. Í; to mount the cloudy ladder—to become a M. A., D. Ph. or L. L. D., 上雲梯 'shéung ,wan ,t'ai. Sháng yun t'í.

Clout, a patch, 一塊布 yat, fái' pò'. Yih kw'ái pú, 補衣塊布 'pò ,í fái' pò'. Pú í kw'ái pú; a cloth for wiping the table, 抹巾 mát, ,kan. Moh kin, 抹布 mát, pò'. Moh pú; a dish clout, 洗碗布 'sai 'ún pò'. Sí wán pú.

Clout, to patch, 補掩 'pò 'ím. Pú yen; to strike, 摑 kwák,.

Clouting, patching, 補衣 'pò ,í. Pú í, 補掩 'pò 'ím. Pú yen.

Clove, a cleft, 一罅 yat, lá'. Yih hiá, 罅隙 lá' kwik,. Hiá kih.

Clove, caryophyllus aromaticus, 丁香樹 ,ting ,héung shü². Ting hiáng shú; the unopened flowers of ditto, 丁香 ,ting ,héung. Ting hiáng, 丁子香 ,ting 'tsz ,héung. Ting tsz hiáng, 子丁香 'tsz ,ting ,héung. Tsz ting hiáng; the fruit of ditto, 母丁香 'mò ,ting ,héung. Mú ting hiáng; oil of cloves, 丁香油 ,ting ,héung ,yau. Ting hiáng yú; tincture of cloves, 丁香酒 ,ting ,héung 'tsau. Ting hiáng tsiú.

Cloven-footed / Cloven-hoofed } 分趾蹄 ,fan 'chí ,t'ai. Fan chí t'í.

Clover / Clover-grass } 莜蓿 (?) muk, suk,. Muh suh; to live in clover, 樣事豐盛 yéung² sz² ,fung shing². Yáng sz fung shing, 各事豐盛 kok, sz² ,fung shing². Koh sz fung shing.

Clown, a countryman, 田佬 ,t'ín 'lò. T'ien láu, 田夫 ,t'ín ,fú. T'ien fú, 農夫 ,nung ,fú. Nung fú, 耕夫 ,kang ,fú. Kang fú, 耕田佬 ,kang ,t'ín 'lò. Kang t'ien láu, 氓 ,man. Min, 野人 'yé ,yan. Yé jin, 寒畯 ,hon tsun'. Hán tsiun; an ill-bred man, 村佬 ,ts'ün 'lò. Ts'un láu; a great clown, 粗鹵嘅人 ,ts'ò 'lò ké' ,yan; a buffoon in a play, 白鼻哥 pák, pí² ,ko. Peh pí ko, 花面 ,fá mín². Hwá mien, 詭馬人 'kwai 'má ,yan. Kwei má jin.

Clownery 田佬之行爲 ,t'ín 'lò ,chí ,hang ,wai. T'ien láu chí hang wei.

Clownish 田佬的 ,t'ín 'lò tik,. T'ien láu tih, 耕田佬嘅 ,kang ,t'ín 'lò ké', 氓 ,man. Min, 甿甿 ,mong ,mong. Máng máng; clownish manners, 草莽 'ts'ò 'mong. Ts'áu wáng, 粗鄙 ,ts'ò 'p'í. Ts'ú p'í, 粗鹵 ,ts'ò 'lò. Ts'ú lú, 鄙野的 'p'í 'yé tik,. P'í yé tih; clownish talk, 俗言 tsuk, ,ín. Suh yen, 鄙語 'p'í 'ü. P'í yú, 粗言 ,ts'ò ,ín. Ts'ú yen, 譾 chat,. Chih, 嚼 chat,. Chih.

Clownishly, coarsely, 村佬嗰樣 ,ts'ün 'lò 'kòm

yéung². Ts'un láu kán yáng, 嗉然 ín² ₅ín. Yen jen, 粗俗 ₄ts'ò tsuk₂. Ts'ú suh.

Clownishness, the manners of a clown, 氓者 ₅man 'ché. Min ché, 甿者 ₅mong 'ché. Máng ché, 耕夫者 ₄kang ₄fú 'ché. Kang fú ché, 村佬者 ₄ts'ün 'lò 'ché. Ts'un láu ché, 粗俗者 ₄ts'ò tsuk₂ 'ché. Ts'ú suh ché, 無禮者 ₅mò 'lai 'ché. Wú lí ché.

Cloy, to fill, 填塞 ₅t'ín sak₂. T'ien seh, 滿塞 'mún sak₂. Mwán seh, 充塞 ₄ch'ung sak₂. Ch'ung seh; to cloy a harbour, 塞灣 sak₂ ₄wán. Seh wán; to glut, 厭足 ím' tsuk₂. Yen tsuh, 厭飫 ím' ü'. Yen yú, 飽飫 'páu ü'. Páu yú, 食到饜 shik₂ tò' ím'. Shih táu yen; to cloy a gun, 釘炮眼 ₄teng p'áu' 'ngán. Ting p'áu yen, 釘大炮眼 ₄teng tái² p'áu' 'ngán. Ting tá p'áu yen.

Cloyed, glutted, 飽飫過 'páu ü' kwo'. Páu yú kwo; spiked, 釘過 ₄teng kwo'. Ting kwo.

Club 槌 ₅ch'ui. Ch'ui, 椎 ₄chui. Chui, 棍 kwan'. Kwan, 梓 pút₂. Poh, 梃 't'ing. T'ing, 棒 'pang. Pang, 桿 'pang. Pang, 杆 ₄kon. Kán, 材 ₅ts'oi. Ts'ái, 木杖 muk₂ chéung². Muh cháng; to brandish a club, 舞棍 'mò kwan'. Wú kwan, 制梃 chai' 't'ing. Chí t'ing; an assembly of men, 會 úi². Hwui, 公司 ₄kung ₅sz. Kung sz; a number of friends met for social purposes, 宴會 ín' úi². Yen hwui, 酒會 'tsau úi². Tsiú hwui; a literary club, 儒會 ₅ü úi². Jü hwui; a club for the promotion of natural science, 博物會 pok₂ mat₂ úi². Poh wuh hwui; to pay one's club, 科合會費 ₄fo kòp₂ úi² fai'. Ko hoh hwui fí; to become a member of a club, 入會 yap₂ úi². Jih hwui; to go to the club, 去會所 hü' úi² 'sho. K'ü hwui so.

Club, to, 結會 kít₂ úi². Kieh hwui, 聯會 ₅lün úi². Lien hwui; to pay an equal proportion of a common reckoning or charge, 科合 ₄fo kòp₂. Ko hoh.

Club, to unite for the accomplishment of a common end, 集會 tsap₂ úi². Tsih hwui; to club the expense, 科合 ₄fo kòp₂. Ko hoh.

Club-fist 大山佬手 tái² ₄shán 'lò 'shau. Tá shán láu shau.

Club-footed 擂椎脚 ₄lúi ₄ch'ui kéuk₂.

Club-headed 斗噉頭 'tau 'kòm ₅t'au. Tau kán t'au.

Club-house, an establishment for furnishing meals, and a place of rendezvous to a select number of individuals, 宴會館 ín' úi² 'kún. Yen hwui kwán.

Club-law 霸政 pá' ching'. Pá ching.

Club-room 會所 úi² 'sho. Hwui so, 會館 úi² 'kún. Hwui kwán.

Club-shaped, shaped like a club, 槌噉樣 ₅ch'ui 'kòm yéung², 類椎 lui² ₄chui. Lui chui.

Clubbed 科合過 ₄fo kòp₂ kwo'. Ko hoh kwo; united to one end or effect, 集會過 tsap₂ úi² kwo'. Tsih hwui kwo; shaped like a club, 槌噉樣 ₅ch'ui 'kòm yéung². Ch'ui kán yáng.

Clubbing 集會 tsap₂ úi². Tsih hwui, 聚集 tsü² tsap₂. Tsü tsih.

Cluck, to, as a hen, 咯咯 chuk₂ chuk₂. Chuh chuh, 咯雞 chuk₂ ₄kai. Chuh kí.

Clucking, uttering the voice of a sitting hen, 咕咕聲 kuk₂ kuk₂ ₄shing.

Clue } 影迹 'ying tsik₂. Ying tsih, 頭緒 ₅t'au 'sü.
Clew } T'au sü, 緒 'sü. Sü, 端緒 ₄tün 'sü. Twán sü, 線 sín'. Sien, 統 't'ung. T'ung, 紀 'kí. Kí, 紘 ₄k'ü. K'ü, 舒緒 ₄shü 'sü. Shú sü, 綸絮 ₅lun 'sü. Lun sü; to get a clue, 有頭緒 'yau ₅t'au 'sü. Yú t'au sü, 抽繹 ₄ch'au yik₂. Ch'au yih; no clue of him, 無影迹 ₅mò 'ying tsik₂. Wú ying tsih; lost the clue, 失打點 shat₂ 'tá 'tím. Shih tá tien; to follow out a clue, 追蹤 ₄chui ₄tsung. Chui tsung.

Clump, a thick, short, piece of wood, 木頭 muk₂ ₅t'au. Muh t'au; a cluster of trees, 林 ₅lam. Lin, 一執樹 yat₂ chap₂ shü²; a clump of shrubs, 叢 ₅ts'ung. Ts'ung, 楚 'ch'o. Ts'ú; a clump of bamboo, 簪 'ch'un. Ch'un, 竹林 chuk₂ ₅lam. Chuh lin.

Clumsily 劣 lüt₂. Liueh, 甚 sham², 拙 chüt₂. Chueh, 拙然 chüt₂ ₅ín. Chueh jen, 鈍然 tun² ₅ín. Tun jen; clumsily finished, 做得好劣 tsò² tak₂ 'hò lüt₂. Tso teh háu liueh, 做得好甚 tsò² tak₂ 'hò sham².

Clumsiness, awkwardness, 蠢拙 'ch'un chüt₂. Ch'un chueh, 魯鈍 'lò tun². Lú tun, 蠢鈍 'ch'un tun². Ch'un tun, 劣手 lüt₂ 'shau. Liueh shau.

Clumsy, short and thick, 鈍 tun². Tun; awkward, 劣手 lüt₂ 'shau. Liueh shau, 拙手 chüt₂ 'shau. Chueh shau, 魯鈍 'lò tun². Lú tun, 蠢鈍 'ch'un tun². Ch'un tun, 愚鈍 ₅ü tun². Yú tun; clumsy fingers, 拙手 chüt₂ 'shau. Chueh shau; clumsy workmanship, 拙工 chüt₂ ₄kung. Chueh kung, 劣工 lüt₂ ₄kung. Liueh kung.

Clunch, among miners, indurated clay, 實坭 shat₂ ₅nai. Shih ní.

Clung, see Cling.

Clupea, herring, 青鱗 ₄ts'eng ₅lun. Ts'ing lun, 黃澤 ₅wong chák₂. Hwáng tseh, 海河 'hoi ₅ho. Hái ho, 鱧白 ₅ts'ò pák₂. Ts'áu peh.

Cluster, a bunch, as of grapes, 一毬 yat₂ ₅k'au. Yih k'iú; a cluster of trees, 一執樹 yat₂ chap₂ shü². Yih chih shú; a cluster of half burned incense-sticks, 一揸香脚 yat₂ ₄chá ₄héung kéuk₂; a cluster of flowers, 一朵花 yat₂ 'to ₄fá. Yih to hwá; a cluster of shrubs, 一叢樹 yat₂ ₅ts'ung shü². Yih ts'ung shú; a cluster of trees, 林 ₅lam. Lin; a cluster of islands, 羣島 ₅kw'an 'tò. K'iun táu; a cluster of houses, 一執屋 yat₂ chap₂ uk₂, 田社 ₅t'ín 'shé. T'ien shié; a cluster of men, 一隊人 yat₂ túi² ₅yan. Yih túi jin; clusters of people, 一隊隊 yat₂ túi² túi².

Cluster, to grow in clusters, 叢生 ₅ts'ung ₄shang. Ts'ung sang, 林生 ₅lam ₄shang. Lin sang; to unite in a bunch or bunches, 成執 ₅shing chap₂, 成堆 ₅shing ₄túi. Ching túi; to collect together in masses, 成羣 ₅shing ₅kw'an. Ching k'iun. 成

隊 ˏshing túi². Ching túi.

Cluster, to collect into a bunch, 聚埋一隊 tsü² ˏmái yat, túi². Tsü mái yih túi.

Clustered, collected into a crowd, 聚埋一隊 tsü² ˏmái yat, túi². Tsü mái yih tiú; collected into a cluster, 聚埋一執 tsü² ˏmái yat, chap,.

Clustering 球生 ˏk'au ˏshang. K'iú sang, 叢生 ˏts'ung ˏshang. Ts'ung sang, 成羣 ˏshing ˏkw'an. Ching k'iun.

Clutch, to clinch, 合拳 hòp, ˏk'ün. Hoh k'iuen, 拳埋 ˏk'ün ˏmái. K'iuen mái, 揸埋拳頭 ˏchá ˏmái ˏk'ün ˏt'au; to seize, 扼 ák,. Ngeh, 握緊 ák, ˊkan. Uh kin, 揸緊 ˏchá ˊkan. Chá kin, 秉緊 ˊping ˊkan. Ping kin, 揫 ˏts'au. Ts'iú.

Clutch, seizure, 扼者 ák, ˊché. Ngeh ché, 握持 ák, ˏch'í. Uh ch'í; a projecting piece of machinery, 機柄 ˏkí ping². Kí ping.

Clutched 扼過 ák, kwo². Ngeh kwo, 握過 ák, kwo². Uh kwo.

Clutches, the paws or talons of a rapacious animal, 爪 ˊcháu. Cháu; the hands, in the sense of instruments of rapacity, or of cruelty, or of power, 手 ˊshau. Shau; to fall into one's clutches, 被人籠絡 pí² ˏyan ˏlung lok,. Pí jin lung loh, 落人掌握 lok, ˏyan ˊchéung ák,. Loh jin cháng uh, 落其圈套 lok, ˏk'í ˏhün t'ò². Loh k'í k'iuen t'áu, 入其手中 yap, ˏk'í ˊshau ˏchung. Jih k'í shau chung.

Clutter, confused noise, 喧嘩 ˏhün ˏwá. Hiuen hwá.

Clutter, to crowd together in disorder, 嘈雜 ˏts'ò tsáp,. Ts'áu tsáh; to fill with things in confusion, 亂堆 lün² ˏtúi. Lwán túi.

Clutter, to make a bustle, 唧嘈 ˏlò ˏts'ò. Láu ts'áu.

Cluttering, encumbering with things in confusion, 亂堆 lün² ˏtúi. Lwán túi.

Clysmic, washing, cleansing, 凈嘅 tseng² ké² 清的 ˏts'ing tik,. Ts'ing tih.

Clyster, an injection, 通穀道 ˏt'ung kuk, tò². T'ung kuh táu; to give a clyster, 以藥節入便道 ˊí yéuk, tsít, yap, pín² tò². Í yoh tsieh jih pien táu, 節入大便 tsít, yap, tái² pín². Tsieh jih tá pien.

Clyster-pipe 節筒 tsít, ˏt'ung. Tsieh t'ung.

Coach 馬車 ˊmá ˏch'é. Má ch'é, 乘車 ˏshing ˏch'é. Ching ch'é; mail coach, 驛車 yik, ˏch'é. Yih ch'é; easy coach, 安車 ˏon ˏkü. Ngán kü; stage coach, 渡車 tò² ˏch'é. Tú ch'é, 飛車 ˏfí ˏch'é. Fí ch'é; a coach and six, 六馬車 luk, ˊmá ˏch'é. Luh má ch'é; a gentleman's coach, 聲價馬車 ˏshing ká² ˊmá ˏch'é. Shing kiá má ch'é; get the coach ready, 備馬車 pí² ˊmá ˏch'é. Pí má ch'é, 駕車 ká² ˏch'é. Kiá ch'é.

Coach-box 車箱 ˏch'é ˏséung. Ch'é siáng.

Coach-fare 車脚 ˏch'é kéuk,. Ch'é kioh.

Coach-hire 車租 ˏch'é ˏtsò. Ch'é tsú.

Coach-house 車房 ˏch'é ˏfong. Ch'é fáng, 馬車房 ˊmá ˏch'é ˏfong. Má ch'é fáng.

Coach-maker 輿人 ˏü ˏyan. Yú jin.

Coach-man 馭人 ü² ˏyan. Yú jin, 車夫 ˏch'é ˏfú. Ch'é fú.

Co-action, force, 强者 ˊk'éung ˊché. K'iáng ché, 勉强者 ˊmín ˊk'éung ˊché. Mien k'iáng ché, 强逼者 ˊk'éung pik, ˊché. K'iáng pih ché, 勒索 lak, sok,. Leh soh.

Co-active, forcing, 强 ˊk'éung. K'iáng; acting in concurrence, 協行 híp, ˏhang. Hieh hang.

Coadjutant, helping, 輔相 fú² séung². Fú siáng, 副相 fú² séung². Hú siáng, 扶助嘅 ˏfú cho² ké².

Coadjutor, assistant, 幫手 ˏpong ˊshau. Páng shau, 輔相 fú² séung². Fú siáng, 助者 cho² ˊché. Tsú ché; one who is appointed to perform the duties of another, 佐者 tso² ˊché. Tso ché, 替理者 t'ai² ˊlí ˊché. T'í lí ché; the coadjutor of a bishop or prelate, 輔監牧師者 fú² ˏkám muk, ˏsz ˊché. Fú kien muh sz ché; an associate, 伴 pún². Pwán, 夥計 ˊfo kí² [kai²]. Ho kí, 夥伴 ˊfo pún². Ho pwán.

Coadjutrix, a female assistant, 女相 ˊnü séung². Nü siáng, 女伴 ˊnü pún². Nü pwán.

Coadjuvant 輔藥 fú² yéuk,. Fú yoh, 佐藥 tso² yéuk,. Tso yoh.

Coagent, an assistant or associate in an act, 幫手 ˏpong ˊshau. Páng shau, 伴黨 pún² ˊtong. Pwán táng, 同使者 ˏt'ung ˊsz ˊché. T'ung shí ché.

Coagulable, that may be concreted, 可凝 ˊho ˏying. K'o ying, 可凝結 ˊho ˏying kít,. K'o ying kieh, 可凝聚 ˊho ˏying tsü². K'o ying tsü, 可擎埋 ˊho ˏk'ing ˏmái.

Coagulant, that which produces coagulation, 致凝者 chí² ˏying ˊché. Chí ying ché, 可凝結的 ˊho ˏying kít, tik,. K'o ying kieh tih, 使擎嘅物 ˊsz ˏk'ing ké² mat,.

Coagulate, to concrete, 凝 ˏying. Ying, 凝結 ˏying kít,. Ying kieh, 結埋 kít, ˏmái. Kieh mái, 凍結 tung² kít,. Tung kieh; to curdle, 擎 ˏk'ing. K'ing, 擎埋 ˏk'ing ˏmái. K'ing mái, 結埋 kít, ˏmái. Kieh mái.

Coagulated, concreted, 凝過 ˏying kwo². Ying kwo, 凝結過 ˏying kít, kwo². Ying kieh kwo; curdled, 擎過 ˏk'ing kwo². K'ing kwo, 擎埋過 ˏk'ing ˏmái kwo²; coagulated blood, 結埋的血 kít, ˏmái tik, hüt,. Kieh mái tih hiueh, 鹹 ˊhám. Hien.

Coagulating 凝 ˏying. Ying, 凝結 ˏying kít,. Ying kieh, 結埋 kít, ˏmái. Kieh mái.

Coagulation 凝結者 ˏying kít, ˊché. Ying kieh ché, 結埋者 kít, ˏmái ˊché. Kieh mái ché, 擎結者 ˏk'ing kít, ˊché.

Coagulative 致凝結的 chí² ˏying kít, tik,. Chí ying kieh tih, 使結埋的 ˊsz kít, ˏmái tik,. Shí kieh mái tih.

Coagulator, that which causes coagulation, 致凝結者 chí² ˏying kít, ˊché. Chí ying kieh ché, 使凝之物 ˊsz ˏying ˏchí mat,. Shí ying chí wuh.

Coagulum, a coagulated mass, 結埋的物 kít, ˏmái tik, mat,. Kieh mái tih wuh, 凝結之物 ˏying kít, ˏchí mat,. Ying kieh chí wuh, 擎結嘅物 ˏk'ing kít, ké² mat,; a clot of blood, 一啓結埋的血 yat, kau² kít, ˏmái tik, hüt,.

Coal, sea-coal, pit-coal, fossil coal, 煤 ˏmúi. Mei,

煤炭 ˏmúi t'án'. Mei t'án; anthracite or stone coal, 石煤 shek₂ ˏmúi. Shih mei, 煤 ˏmúi. Mei; cannel-coal, 木煤 muk₂ ˏmúi. Muh mei; best coal, 堅炭 ˏkín t'án'. Kien t'án; pit-coal, 穴煤 üt₂ ˏmúi. Yueh mei; jet-coal, 光煤 ˏkwong ˏmúi. Kwáng mei; coal cakes, 炭基 t'án' ˏkí. T'án kí; to make coal cakes, 泰炭基 'tam t'án' ˏkí; to dig coals, 擺煤 'lo ˏmúi, 掘煤炭 kwat₂ ˏmúi t'án'. Kiueh mei t'án; to burn coals, 燒炭 ˏshiú t'án'. Sháu t'án; a burning coal, 紅炭 ˏhung t'án'. Hung t'án; to carry coals, 担煤炭 ˏtám ˏmúi t'án'. Tán mei t'án, 受辱 shau² yuk₂. Shau juh; to carry coals to newcastle, 虛勞 ˏhü ˏlò. Hü láu.

Coal, to burn coal, 燒煤 ˏshiú ˏmúi. Sháu mei, 燒炭 ˏshiú t'án'. Sháu t'án; to char, 燋 tsiú'. Tsiáu; to coal a steamer, 落煤 lok₂ ˏmúi. Loh mei, 下煤落火船 'há ˏmúi lok₂ 'fo ˏshün. Hiá mei loh ho ch'uen; to take in coals, 收煤炭 ˏshau ˏmúi t'án'. Shau mei t'án.

Coal-basket 煤籮 ˏmúi ˏlo. Mei lo, 炭籮 t'án' ˏlo. T'án lo.

Coal-black 炭黑 t'án' hak₂. T'án heh, 黍黑 ts'at₂ hak₂. Ts'ih heh.

Coal-field 煤地 ˏmúi tí². Mei tí, 煤炭地 ˏmúi t'án' tí². Mei t'án tí.

Coal-fire 炭火 t'án' 'fo. T'án ho.

Coal-formation 煤山 ˏmúi ˏshán. Mei shán.

Coal-heaver 担炭夫 ˏtám t'án' ˏfú. Tán t'án fú, 担煤佬 ˏtám ˏmúi 'lò. Tán mei láu.

Coal-house, see Coal-shed.

Coal-measure 量炭器 ˏléung t'án' hí'. Liáng t'án k'í.

Coal-measures, strata of coal, with their attendant rocks, 煤層 ˏmúi ˏts'ang. Mei ts'ang.

Coal-mine 煤穴 ˏmúi üt₂. Mei yueh, 煤坑 ˏmúi ˏhang. Mei kang.

Coal-miner 掘煤者 kwat₂ ˏmúi 'ché. Kiuh mei ché, 掘煤工人 kwat₂ ˏmúi ˏkung ˏyan. Kiueh mei kung jin.

Coal-mouse, a small species of tit-mouse, with a black head, 炭鼠 t'án' 'shü. T'án shú.

Coal-pit 煤穴 ˏmúi üt₂. Mei yueh, 煤坑 ˏmúi ˏhang. Mei kang.

Coal-scuttle, a vessel for carrying coals, 收炭器 ˏshau t'án' hí'. Shau t'án k'í.

Coal-shed 煤廠 ˏmúi 'ch'ong. Mei ch'áng.

Coal-stone 石煤 shek₂ ˏmúi. Shih mei.

Coal-yard 煤圍 ˏmúi ˏwai. Mei wei, 煤廠圍 ˏmúi 'ch'ong ˏwai. Mei ch'áng wei.

Coalesce, to grow together, 生埋 ˏshang ˏmái. Sang mái; to unite, as separate bodies into one body, 糝埋 ˏch'í ˏmái. Ch'í mái, 粘合 ˏchím hòp₂, 聯合 ˏlün hòp₂. Lien hoh, 結合 kít₂ hòp₂. Kieh hoh, 和合 ˏwo hòp₂. Ho hoh, 合埋 hòp₂ ˏmái, 匯埋 úi² ˏmái. Hwui mái; to unite in society, 會埋 úi² ˏmái, 會合 úi² hòp₂. Hwui hoh.

Coalescence, the act of growing together, 生埋者 ˏshang ˏmái 'ché. Sang mái ché; the act of uniting by natural affinity or attraction, 糝埋者 ˏch'í ˏmái 'ché. Ch'í mái ché, 粘合者 ˏchím hòp₂ 'ché. Nien hoh ché, 粘引者 ˏchím 'yan 'ché, 結合者 kít₂ hòp₂ 'ché. Kieh hoh ché, 契合者 k'ai' hòp₂ 'ché. K'í hoh ché; union, 和合者 ˏwo hòp₂ 'ché. Ho hoh ché, 會埋者 úi² ˏmái 'ché. Hwui mái ché, 結合者 kít₂ hòp₂ 'ché. Kieh hoh ché; coalescence of councils, 同心 ˏt'ung ˏsam. T'ung sin, 同意 ˏt'ung í'. T'ung í.

Coalescing 結合 kít₂ hòp₂. Kieh hoh, 糝埋 ˏch'í ˏmái. Ch'í mái, 聯合 ˏlün hòp₂. Lien hoh, 粘合 ˏchím hòp₂. Nien hoh, 匯埋 úi² ˏmái. Hwui mái, 會合 úi² hòp₂. Hwui hoh.

Coalition, alliance, 聯約 ˏlün yéuk₂. Lien yoh, 聯合 ˏlün hòp₂. Lien hoh; a coalition of states, 合國 hòp₂ kwok₂. Hoh kwoh, 聯國 ˏlün kwok₂. Lien kwah; conspiracy, 聯黨 ˏlün 'tong. Lien táng; league, 約 yéuk₂. Yoh; to form a coalition of individuals for unlawful purposes, 結黨 kít₂ 'tong. Kieh táng.

Coalitionist } 串合者 ch'ün' hòp₂ 'ché. Ch'uen
Coalitioner } hoh che, 聯合者 ˏlün hòp₂ 'ché. Lien hoh ché, 撮合者 ts'üt₂ hòp₂ 'ché. Ts'iueh hoh ché.

Coamings, or combings in ships, the raised borders or edges of the hatches, 艙口欄 ˏts'ong 'hau ˏlán. Ts'áng k'au lán.

Coarse, large or gross in bulk, 粗 ˏts'ò. Ts'ú; coarse and fine, as cloth, 粗幼 ˏts'ò yau'. Ts'ú yú; fine and coarse, as objects of natural history, 精粗 ˏtseng ˏts'ò. Tsing ts'ú; coarse food, 粗食 ˏts'ò shik₂. Ts'ú shih, 惡食 ok₂ shik₂. Ngoh shih, 糲食 lai² shik₂. Lí shih, 蔬食 ˏsho tsz². Sú tsz; coarse cloth, 粗布 ˏts'ò pò'. Ts'ú pú; coarse thread, 大線 tái² sín'. Tá sien, 粗線 ˏts'ò sín'. Ts'ú sien; coarse rice, 糙 ts'ò'. Ts'áu, 粗米 ˏts'ò 'mai. Ts'ú mí; coarse millet, 脫粟 t'üt₂ suk₂. T'oh suh, 糲粱 lai² ˏléung. Lí liáng; coarse silk, 粗絲 ˏts'ò ˏsz. Ts'ú sz, 紨 ˏfú. Fú; coarse grass; such as is used for thatching, 孟狼 mang² ˏlong. Mang láng; a coarse stone, 礪石 lai² shek₂. Lí shih, 粗石 ˏts'ò shek₂. Ts'ú shih; rude, 粗鹵 ˏts'ò 'lò. Ts'ú lú, 粗魯 ˏts'ò 'lò. Ts'ú lu, 粗莽 ˏts'ò 'mong. Ts'ú máng, 粗俗 ˏts'ò tsuk₂. Ts'ú suh, 草莽 'ts'ò 'mong. Tsú máng; vulgar, 粗鄙 ˏts'ò 'p'í. Ts'ú p'í, 鄙俗 'p'í tsuk₂. P'í suh, 俚 'lí. Lí, 粗陋 ˏts'ò lau². Ts'ú lau, 鄙陋 'p'í lau². P'í lau; coarse, without refinement, 鄙陋無文 'p'í lau² ˏmò ˏman. P'í lau wú wan; a coarse fellow, 魯夫 'lò ˏfú. Lú fú; coarse and boisterous, 粗暴 'ts'ò pò². Ts'ú páu; a very coarse person, 粗大嘅人 ˏts'ò tái² ké' ˏyan, 佷佯 ˏkáu ˏlò. Kiáu láu; coarse, not fine, 鬻膠 ˏká ˏchá. Kiá chá, 粗糙 ˏts'ò ts'ò'. Ts'ú ts'áu; coarse and ugly, 粗醜 ˏts'ò 'ch'au. Ts'ú ch'au, 麤惡 ˏts'ò ok₂. Ts'ú ngoh; a coarse language, 粗話 ˏts'ò wá². Ts'ú hwá, 俚語 'lí 'ü. Lí yú, 粗言 ˏts'ò ˏín. Ts'ú yen; a coarse mouth, 粗口 ˏts'ò 'hau. Ts'ú k'au.

Coarsely, roughly, 粗 ˏts'ò. Ts'ú; coarsely finished, 做得粗 tsò² tak˪ ˏts'ò. Tso teh ts'ú; to behave rudely, 行爲太粗 ˏhang ˏwai t'ái' ˏts'ò. Hang wei t'ái ts'ú, 舉動粗俗 ˋkü tung² ˏts'ò tsuk˫. Kü tung ts'ú suh.

Coarseness, largeness of size, 粗者 ˏts'ò ˋché. Ts'ú ché, 大者 tái² ˋché. Tá ché; the coarseness of silk, 絲之粗者 ˏsz ˏchí ˏts'ò ˋché. Sz chí ts'ú ché; meanness 粗俗者 ˏts'ò tsuk˫ ˋché. Ts'ú suh ché; grossness, 鄙陋 ˋp'í lau². P'í lau; to excuse one's self on account of one's coarseness, 辭以疏 ˏts'z ˋí ˏsho. Ts'z í sú.

Coassessor, a joint assessor 陪估價者 ˏp'úi ˋkú ká' ˋché. P'ei kú kiá ché, 陪定價者 ˏp'úi téng² ká' ˋché. P'ei ting kiá ché.

Coast, seashore, 海邊 ˋhoi ˏpín. Hái pien, 海旁 ˋhoi ˏp'ong. Hái p'áng, 海濱 ˋhoi ˏpan. Hái pin, 海岸 ˋhoi ngon². Hái ngán; along the coast, 沿海 ün² ˋhoi. Yuen hái, 沿岸 ˏün ngon². Yuen ngán; a boarder, 邊疆 ˏpín ˏkéung. Pien kiáng; the coast is clear, the danger in over, 無虞 ˏmò ˏü. Wú yú.

Coast, to sail near the coast, 循海邊駛 ˏts'un ˋhoi ˏpín ˋshai. Siun hái pien shí, 沿海而駛 ˏün ˋhoi ˏí ˋshai. Yuen hái rh shí.

Coast, to sail by or near to, 沿海駛去 ˏün ˋhoi ˋshai hü'. Yuen hái shí k'ü.

Coast-rock 海邊石 ˋhoi ˏpín shek˫. Hái pien shih, 海邊暗牌 ˋhoi ˏpín òm' ˏp'ái. Hái pien ngán p'ái.

Coastwise, by way of, or along the coast, 沿海 ˏün ˋhoi. Yuen hái; coastwise tonnage certificate, 免鈔專照 ˋmín ˋch'áu ˏchün chiú'. Mien ch'áu chuen cháu.

Coaster 沿海駛者 ˏün ˋhoi ˋshai ˋché. Yuen hái shí ché, 從海邊駛 ˏts'ung ˋhoi ˏpín ˋshai. Ts'ung hái pien shí.

Coasting 沿海駛 ˏün ˋhoi ˋshai. Yuen hái shí.

Coasting-pilot 沿海帶水 ˏün ˋhoi tái' ˋshui. Yuen hái tái shwui.

Coasting-trade 海畔生涯 ˋhoi pún² ˏshang ˏngái. Hái pwán sang yái.

Coat, a Chinaman's upper garment, 長衫 ˏch'éung ˏshám. Ch'áng sán, 大衫 tái² ˏshám. Tá sán, 襖 ˏpò. Páu, 襦 ˏü. Jü; ditto one with a girdle, 袍 ˏp'ò. P'áu; an upper-garment among foreigners, 大衫 tái² ˏshám. Tá sán, 袒 shü². Shú, 襡 shuk˫. Shuh; a great coat, 長袍 ˏch'éung ˏp'ò. Ch'áng p'áu; a petticoat, 裳 ˏshéung. Cháng; Chinese ditto, 百摺裙 pák˪ chíp˪ ˏkw'an; a garment worn by infants or young children, 衫仔 ˏshám ˋtsai; an outer garment, 外衣 ngoi² ˏí. Wái í; a dress coat, 禮衣 ˋlai ˏí. Lí í, 禮服 ˋlai fuk˫. Lí fuh; a frock-coat, 大服 tái² fuk˫. Tá fuh, 大衫 tái² ˏshám. Tá sán; a coat of arms, 紋印 ˏman yan'. Wan yin; a coat of mail, 鎧 ˋhoi. K'ái, 戰甲 chín' káp˫. Chen kiáh; a coat of paint, 浸 cham'; I gave it three coats, 漆三浸 ts'at˫ ˏsám cham'; to turn the coat, 換主 ò' ˋchü. Ngau chú, 反主 ˋfán ˋchü. Fán chú; a sheep's coat, 羊裘 ˏyéung ˏk'au. Yáng k'iú; to cast one's coat, 蛻殼 t'úi' hok˫. T'úi koh, 變 pín'. Pien; a coat or layer, as of bulbous roots, 層 ˏts'ang. Ts'ang; the coat of fruits and seeds, 衣 ˏí. Í; the coat or tunic of the eye, 黑油衣 hak˪ ˏyau ˏí. Heh yú í; the capsule or coat of the crystalline lense, 睛珠衣 ˏtsing ˏchü ˏí. Tsing chú í.

Coat, to cover with a layer of any substance, 上一浸 ˋshéung yat˪ cham', 蓋 k'oi'. K'ái; to coat with metal, 鑲金 ˏséung ˏkam. Siáng kin; ditto with paint, 傅油 fú² ˏyau. Fú yú, 搽油 ˏch'á ˏyau. Ch'á yú; to coat a mast, 以帆布蓋桅 ˋí ˏfán pò' k'oi' ˏwai. Í fán pú k'ái wei.

Coat-armor, a coat of arms, 紋印 ˏman yan'. Wan yin.

Coated, covered with a coat, 蓋過 k'oi' kwo'. K'ái kwo; ditto with paint, 傅過油 fú² kwo' ˏyau. Fú kwo yú; clothed with a membrane, 有衣蓋住 ˋyau ˏí k'oi' chü². Yú í k'ái chú.

Coating 蓋 k'oi'. K'ái; ditto with paint, 傅過油 fú² kwo' ˏyau. Fú kwo yú; ditto with metal, 鑲金 ˏséung ˏkam. Siáng kin.

Coating, cloth for coats, 大呢 tái² ˋní. Tá ní; an assortment of coatings, 各色呢絨 kok˪ shik˪ ˋní ˏyung. Koh sih ní jung.

Coax, to appease or persuade by flattery and fondling, 諂媚 ˋch'ím mí². Chen mei, 甜言誘人 ˏt'ím ˏín ˋyau ˏyan. T'ien yen yú jin, 甘言引人 ˋkòm ˏín ˋyan ˏyan. Kán yen yin jin, 睍睆 ˋín ˋún. Hien wán.

Coaxed, persuaded by flattery, 以甜言誘過 ˋí ˏt'ím ˏín ˋyau kwo'. Í t'ien yen yú kwo.

Coaxer, a flatterer, 巧佞者 ˋháu ning² ˋché. K'iáu ning ché, 諂媚之人 ˋch'ím mí² ˏchí ˏyan. Chen mei chí jin.

Coaxing, flattering, 諂誘 ˋch'ím ˋyau. Chen yú, 以甜言誘人 ˋí ˏt'ím ˏín ˋyau ˏyan. Í t'ien yen yú jin, 以甜言引人 ˋí ˏt'ím ˏín ˋyan ˏyan. Í t'ien yen yin jin.

Coaxingly 諂言誘人 ˋch'ím ˏín ˋyau ˏyan. Chen yen yú jin.

Cob, the top or head, 頂 ˋteng. Ting, 頭 ˏt'au. T'au; a rich cob, 守錢虜 ˋshau ˏts'ín ˋlò. Shau ts'ien lú; the receptacle of the American corn, 粟米倉 suk˪ ˋmai ˏts'ong. Suh mí t'áng 蟾蜍 ˏk'am ˏlò. K'in láu; clay mixed with straw, 稈心坭 ˋkon ˏsam ˏnai. Kán sin ní.

Cob, to punish by striking the breech with a flat piece of wood, 打板子 ˋtá ˋpán ˋtsz. Tá pán tsz.

Cobalt 蠅子 ˏying ˋtsz. Ying tsz, 金信石 ˏkam sun' shek˫. Kin sin shih.

Cobaltic 金信石的 ˏkam sun' shek˫ tik˪. Kin sin shih tih.

Cobble, a small fishing boat, 魚舟 ˏü ˏchau. Yú chau.

Cobble-stone 圓滑石 ˏün wát˫ shek˫. Yuen hwáh shih; cobbles, 俗煤 kau² ˏmúi.

Cobble, to make or mend coarsely, 劣補 lüt, 'pò. Liueh pú, 拙捕 chüt, 'pò. Chueh pú; to mend shoes, 補鞋 'pò ,hái. Pú hiái.

Cobbler 補鞋佬 'pò ,hái 'lò. Pú hiái láu, 補爛鞋者 'pò lán² ,hái 'ché. Pú lán hiái ché; a mean person, 下人 há² ,yan. Hiá jin, 小人 'siú ,yan. Siáu jin.

Cobbling 劣補 lüt, 'pò. Liueh pú, 拙補 chüt, 'pò. Chueh pú.

Cobcal 拕鞋 ,t'o ,hái, 撻脝鞋 t'át, ,chang ,hái.

Cobcoals, } 成偕煤 ,shing kau² ,múi.
Cobbles, }

Cobitis, loche, 沙錐魚 ,shá ,chui ,ü. Shá chui yú.

Cob nut 㕣子 wat, 'tsz. Heh tsz.

Cobra di capello, 樸箕篋 p'ok, ,kí háp,. P'oh kí hiáh.

Cob-wall 坭墻 ,nai ,ts'éung. Ní ts'iáng, 稈心坭墻 'kon ,sam ,nai ,ts'éung. Kán sin ní ts'iáng.

Cobweb 蜘蛛網 ,chí ,chü 'mong. Chí chü wáng, 蟾蜍網 ,k'am ,lò 'mong; flimsy, 輕浮 ,heng ,fau. K'ing fau; a cobweb morning, 霞霧天 ,há mò² ,t'ín. Hiá wú t'ien.

Cobwebbed 蓋以蜘蛛網的 k'oi' 'í ,chí ,chü 'mong tik,. K'ái í chí chü wáng tih.

Coca 哥加草 ,Ko ,ká 'ts'ò. Ko kiá ts'áu.

Cocagne, an imaginary country of idleness, luxury and delight, 逸樂之地 yat, lok, ,chí tí². Yih loh chí tí.

Coccyx, the os sacrum, 尾閭骨 'mí ,lü kwat,. Wí lü kuh.

Cochin-China 安南 Onnám. Ngánnán, 交趾 Káu-chí. Kiáuchí.

Cochin-Chinese 雕題 ,tiú ,t'ai. Tiáu t'í, 安南人 Onnám ,yan. Ngánnán jin.

Cochineal, coccus cacti, 呀囉 ,ngá ,lán, 呀囉米 ,ngá ,lán 'mai. Ngá lán mí, 呀囉蟲 ,ngá ,lán ,ch'ung. Yá lán ch'ung; cochineal color, 呀囉色 ,ngá ,lán shik,. Yá lán sih.

Cochlea 耳內螺骨 'í noi² ,lo kwat,. Rh nui lo kuh.

Cochleary 螺嗽樣 ,lo 'kòm yéung². Lo kán yáng.

Cock, the male of birds, 雄 ,hung. Hiung, 鵲公 ts'éuk, ,kung. Ts'ioh kung, 雀公 tséuk, ,kung. Tsioh kung; the common house cock, 鷄公 ,kai ,kung. Kí kung; the Bantam cock, 矮鷄 'ai ,kai. Yái kí; the silken cock, 絲毛鷄 ,sz ,mò ,kai. Sz máu kí, 竹絲鷄 chuk, ,sz ,kai. Chuh sz kí; a weather-cock, 相風鷄 séung' ,fung ,kai. Siáng fung kí, 相風旗 séung' ,fung ,k'í. Siáng fung k'í; a spout for drawing liquor from a cask, 龍頭 ,lung ,t'au. Lung t'au; the projecting corner of a hat, 帽的尖角 mò² tik, ,tsím kok,. Máu tih tsien koh; a small, conical pile of hay, 乾草堆 ,kon 'ts'ò ,túi. Kán ts'áu túi; the cock of a gun, 鎗跗鷄 ,ts'éung kat, ,kai, 火鷄 'fo ,kai. Ho kí; a cock's spur, 鷄距 ,kai kü². Kí kü, 鷄鉅 ,kai kü². Kí kü; a cock's comb, 鷄冠 ,kai ,kún. Kí kwán, 鵲冠 hot, ,kún. Hoh kwán; the cockscomb flower, 鷄冠花 ,kai ,kún ,fá. Kí kwán hwá, 洗手花 'sai 'shau ,fá. Sí shau hwá, 角蒿 kok, ,hò. Koh háu, 莙 ,ün. Yuen; a chief, 頭人 ,t'au ,yan. T'au jin; cock a hoop, cock on the hoop, 雀躍 tséuk, yéuk,. Tsioh yoh; cock and hen, 公母 ,kung 'ná.

Cock, to hold up the head, 舉頭 'kü ,t'au. Kü t'au; to cock a gun, 擺跗鷄 ,mán kat, ,kai.

Cock-boat 杉板 ,shám 'pán. Sán pán.

Cock-broth 鷄湯 ,kai ,t'ong. Kí t'áng.

Cock-chaffer 黃砂蝎 ,wong ,shá 'ná.

Cock-crow 鷄啼 ,kai ,t'ai. Kí t'í, 鷄鳴 ,kai ,ming. Kí ming; early as the cock-crow, 鷄啼咁早 ,kai ,t'ai kòm' 'tsò. Kí t'í kám tsáu.

Cock-crowing, early morning, 鵲旦 hot, tán'. Hoh tán, 鷄啼之時 ,kai ,t'ai ,chí ,shí. Kí t'í chí shí; the crowing of the cock, 鷄鳴 ,kai ,ming. Kí ming; general cock crowing at dawn, 鷄亂啼 ,kai lün² ,t'ai.

Cock-eye, a squinting eye, 斜視 ,ts'é shí². Sié shí.

Cock-fight, } a match or contest of game-cocks,
Cock-fighting, } 鬥鷄 tau' ,kai. Tau kí.

Cock-horse, on horseback, 騎馬, 人人看 ,k'é 'má, ,yan ,yan hon'. K'í má, jin jin k'án; exculting, 雀躍 tséuk, yéuk,. Tsioh yoh.

Cock-loft, the top loft, 頂樓房 'teng ,lau ,fong. Ting lau fáng.

Cock-paddle, the lump-fish, 魚名 ,ü ,meng. Yú ming.

Cock-weed 鷄公草 ,kai ,kung 'ts'ò. Kí kung ts'áu.

Cockade 帽紋印 mò² ,man yan'. Máu wan yin.

Cockaded wearing a cockade, 戴帽紋印 tái' mò² ,man yan'. Tái máu wan yin.

Cockatoo 白鸚鵡 pák, ,ying 'mò. Peh ying wú, 雪衣娘 süt, ,í ,néung. Siueh í néang.

Cockatrice 毒蛇 tuk, ,shé. Tuh shié.

Cocked, turned up at the side, as a cocked hat, 掀鬃帽 'chín ,k'eng mò². Chen k'ing máu; a cocked gun, 擺過鎗嘅跗鷄 ,mán kwo' ,ts'éung ké' kat, ,kai.

Cocket 關口憑單 ,kwán 'hau ,p'ang ,tán. Kwán k'au p'ang tán, 驗貨單 ím² fo' ,tán. Yen ho tán.

Cocking, drawing back the cock, as of a gun, 擺跗鷄 ,mán kat, ,kai.

Cockle, a spiral univalve, 螺獅(?) ,lo ,sz. Lo sz.

Cockle, to contract into wrinkles, 縐 tsau'. Tsau, 縐埋 tsau' ,mái. Tsau mái, 做成縐 tsò² ,shing tsau'. Tso ching tsau; sand cockle, 沙螺 ,shá ,lo. Shá lo.

Cockle stairs 螺獅梯 ,lo ,sz ,t'ai. Lo sz t'í.

Cockled, contracted into folds or wrinkles, 縐埋 tsau' ,mái. Tsau mái; winding, 螺形 ,lo ,ying. Lo hing; a cockled field, 埋田 ,ch'ing ,t'ín. Ch'ing t'ien.

Cockney, a native of London, 倫頓人 Luntun ,yan. Luntun jin; an effeminate, despicable citizen, 西關崽官仔* ,sai ,kwán á' ,kún 'tsai, 少爺們 shiú' ,yé ,mún, 公子家 ,kung 'tsz ,ká. Kung tsz kiá.

* A word of contempt and referring to effeminate, opulent sons or citizens in the western suburbs of Canton

Cockpit, a pit or arena, where game-cocks fight, 鬬鷄場 tau' ˏkai ˏch'éung. Tau kí ch'áng; the privy council room at Westminster, 大英國軍機房 Tái Ying kwok, ˏkwan ˏkí ˏfong. Tá Ying kwoh kiun kí fáng; in ships of war, an apartment in which the wounded are dressed, 戰船醫房 chín' ˏshün ˏí ˏfong. Chen ch'uen í fáng.

Cockroach, 由甲 ˏká tsát, 行夜 ˏhang yé². Hang yé, 蜚蠊 ˏfí ˏlím. Fí lien, 滑蟲 wát, ˏch'ung. Hwáh ch'ung.

Cockscomb 鷄冠花 ˏkai ˏkún ˏfá. Kí kwán hwá.

Cockspur 勒樹名 lak, shü² ˏmeng. Leh shú ming.

Cocksure, confidently certain, 確實 k'ok, shat,. K'ioh shih, 確定 k'ok, teng². K'ioh ting.

Cockswain 杉板頭人 ˏshám 'pán ˏt'au ˏyan. Sán pán t'au jin, 杉板亞頭 ˏshám 'pán á' ˏt'au.

Cocora 喳咕嗶 ˏchá 'kú lut,.

Cocoa, the cocoa-nut tree, 椰子樹 ˏyé 'tsz shü². Yé tsz shú.

Cocoa-nut, the nut or fruit of the cocoa-tree, 椰子 ˏyé 'tsz. Yé tsz; cocoa-nut shell, 椰壳 ˏyé hok,. Yé koh; the cocoa-nut milk, 椰水 ˏyé 'shui. Yé shwui; the cocoa-nut meat, 椰肉 ˏyé yuk,. Yé juh; cocoa-nut oil, 椰油 ˏyé ˏyau. Yé yú; a cocoa-nut pulp cut into two halves and carved with a dragon and phœnix, 龍鳳花椰 ˏlung fung² ˏfá ˏyé. Lung fung hwá yé.

Cocoon, the silkworm's, 繭 'kán. Kien, 蠶繭 ˏts'ám 'kán. Ts'án kien, 蘊 'kán. Kien; the pupæ of other moths, 繭 'kán. Kien.

Cod, Codfish, 鰍魚 'man ˏü. Min yú; a husk or pod, 殼 hok,. Koh; a bag, 袋 toi². Tái; the scrotum, 外腎囊 ngoi² 'shan ˏnong. Wái shin náng.

Coda, in music, the close of a composition, 樂音格終 ngok, ˏyam kák, ˏchung. Yoh yin keh chung.

Code, a collection or digest of laws, 律例 lut, lai². Liuh lí, 典 'tín. Tien, 規條 ˏkw'ai ˏt'iú. Kw'ei t'iáu, 條例 ˏt'iú lai². T'iáu lí, 法典 fát, 'tín. Fáh tien, 法律 fát, lut,. Fáh liuh; the code of the Táts'ing Dynasty, 大清律例 Tái ts'ing lut, lai². Tá ts'ing liuh lí; the penal code, 刑典 ˏying 'tín. Hing tien; the ancient code, 古典 'kú 'tín. Kú tien.

Codeia, Codeina, Codein 哥大也 ˏko tái² 'yá. Ko tá yé, 鴉片白冰質 ˏá p'ín' pák, ˏping chat,. Yá p'ien peh ping chih.

Codger, a rustic, 田佬 ˏt'ín 'lò. T'ien láu.

Codicil, a writing by way of supplement to a will, 遺書附帖 ˏwai ˏshü fú² t'íp,. Wei shú fú t'ieh; codicils to reports, petitions and presented to H. I. Majesty, 說帖 shui' t'íp,. Shwui t'ieh.

Codification, the act or process of reducing laws to a code system, 作成律典 tsok, ˏshing lut, 'tín. Tsoh ching liuh tien, 作成會典 tsok, ˏshing úi² 'tín. Tsoh ching hwui tien.

Codifier, one who forms a code, 作律書者 tsok, lut, ˏshü 'ché. Tsoh liuh shú ché.

Codilla, the coarsest part of hemp, which is sorted by itself, 粗麻 ˏts'ò ˏmá. Ts'ú má.

Codle, to parboil, 煮 'chü. Chú.

Codling, an apple codled, 煮的平菓 'chü tik, ˏp'ing 'kwo. Chú tih p'ing ko, 可煮的平菓 'ho 'chü tik, ˏp'ing 'kwo. K'o chú tih p'ing ko.

Codling, a young cod, 鰍魚仔 'man ˏü 'tsai.

Co-efficient 同致者 ˏt'ung chí' 'ché. T'ung chí ché, 協力者 híp, lik, 'ché. Hieh lieh ché.

Cœliac, Celiac, pertaining to the belly, 肚的 't'ò tik,. T'ú tih, 腹的 fuk, tik,. Fuh tih, 肚腹的 't'ò fuk, tik,. T'ú fuh tih.

Co-equal 並等 ping' 'tang. Ping tang, 並列 ping' lít,. Ping lieh, 齊等 ˏts'ai 'tang. Ts'í tang; of the same rank, 同大 ˏt'ung tái². T'ung tá, 同爵 ˏt'ung tséuk,. T'ung tsioh, 並肩 ping' ˏkín. Ping kien, 同等級 ˏt'ung 'tang k'ap,. T'ung tang kih.

Co-equality 並等 ping' 'tang. Ping tang; equality in rank, dignity, or power, 並爵 ping' tséuk,. Ping tsioh, 並權者 ping' ˏk'ün 'ché. Ping k'iuen ché.

Coerce, to restrain by force, 彈壓 ˏt'án át,. T'án yáh, 阻壓 'cho át,. Tsú yáh, 禁壓 kam' át,. Kin yáh, 强壓 ˏk'éung át,. K'iáng yáh, 約束 yéuk, ch'uk,. Yoh shuh, 管束 'kán ch'uk,. Kwán shuh; to compel, 勒逼 lak, pik,. Leh pih, 强 'k'éung. K'iáng, 勉强 'mín 'k'éung. Mien k'iáng, 强逼 'k'éung pik,. K'iáng pih; to constrain, 催逼 ˏts'úi pik,. Ts'ui pih, 催促 ˏts'úi ts'uk,. Ts'ui ts'uh.

Coerced 彈壓過 ˏt'án át, kwo'. T'án yáh kwo, 强壓過 ˏk'éung át, kwo'. K'iáng yáh kwo, 勉强過 'mín 'k'éung kwo'. Mien k'iáng kwo, 催逼過 ˏts'úi pik, kwo'. Ts'ui pih kwo.

Coercible 可彈壓 'ho ˏt'án át,. K'o t'án yáh, 可阻壓 'ho 'cho át,. K'o tsú yáh, 可管束 'ho 'kún ch'uk,. K'o kwán shuh, 可催逼 'ho ˏts'úi pik,. K'o ts'ui pih.

Coercing, restraining by force, 阻壓 'cho át,. Tsú yáh, 彈壓 ˏt'án át,. T'án yáh; constraining, 逼 pik,. Pih, 强逼 'k'éung pik,. K'iáng pih, 勒逼 lak, pik,. Leh pih.

Coercion, restraint, 阻壓者 'cho át, 'ché. Tsú yáh ché, 彈壓者 ˏt'án át, 'ché. T'án yáh ché, 强壓 ˏk'éung át,. K'iáng yáh, 管束 'kún ch'uk,. Kwán shuh; compulsion, 霸道 pá' tò². Pá táu, 强逼 'k'éung pik,. K'iáng pih, 催逼 ˏts'úi pik,. Ts'ui pih; to use coercion, 逼 pik,. Pih, 强逼 'k'éung pik,, 勒逼 lak, pik,. Leh pih.

Coercive, that has power to restrain, 阻壓的 'cho át, tik,. Tsú yáh tih, 彈壓的 ˏt'án át, tik,. T'án yáh tih, 管束的 'kún ch'uk, tik,. Kwán shuh tih; compulsory, 逼的 pik, tik,. Pih tih; to use coercive measures, 逼人 pik, ˏyan. Pih jin, 强逼人 'k'éung pik, ˏyan. K'iáng pih jin, 勒逼人 lak, pik, ˏyan. Leh pih jin, 行霸道 ˏhang pá' tò². Hang pá táu, 勉强 'mín 'k'éung. Mien k'iáng.

Coercively 强然 ʿk'éung ˏín. K'iáng jen, 以勢 ʿí shai'. Í shí.

Coessential 同體 ˏt'ung ʿt'ai. T'ung t'í.

Coeternal, equally eternal with another, 同長久 ˏt'ung ˏch'éung ʿkau. T'ung ch'áng kiú, 同永 ˏt'ung ʿwing. T'ung yung, 共齊永久 kung² ˏts'ai ʿwing ʿkau. Kung ts'í yung kiú.

Coeternity 同永 ˏt'ung ʿwing. T'ung yung, 同永遠 ˏt'ung ʿwing ʿün. T'ung yung yuen, 共永 kung² ʿwing. Kung yung, 與永 ʿü ʿwing. Yú yung.

Coeval, of the same age, 同世 ˏt'ung shai'. T'ung shí, 共世 kung² shai'. Kung shí, 同時 ˏt'ung ˏshí. T'ung shí, 共生 kung² ˏshang. Kung sang.

Coexecutor, a joint executor, 同丞辦者 ˏt'ung ˏshing pán² ʿché. T'ung ching pán ché; to appoint one coexecutor, 同托辦者 ˏt'ung t'ok˪ pán² ʿché. T'ung t'oh pán ché, 囑同辦者 chuk˪ ˏt'ung pán² ʿché. Chuh t'ung pán ché.

Coexist 同在 ˏt'ung tsoi². T'ung tsái, 共在 kung² tsoi². Kung tsái, 共係 kung² ʿhai.

Coexistence, existence at the same time with another, 同在者 ˏt'ung tsoi² ʿché. T'ung tsái ché, 共在者 kung² tsoi² ʿché. Kung tsái ché.

Coexistent 同在 ˏt'ung tsoi². T'ung tsái, 共在 kung² tsoi². Kung tsái.

Coextend, to, 同至到 ˏt'ung chí' tò'. T'ung chí táu, 同格於 ˏt'ung kák˪ ˏü. T'ung keh yú, 同遐 ˏt'ung ˏhá. T'ung hiá, 同長遠 ˏt'ung ˏch'éung ʿün. T'ung ch'áng yuen.

Coextensive 同廣大 ˏt'ung ʿkwong tái². T'ung kwáng tá, 同廣闊 ˏt'ung ʿkwong fút˪. T'ung kwáng kw'oh.

Coffee 咖啡 ˏká ˏfí. Kiá fí; to roast coffee, 炒咖啡 ʿch'áu ˏká ˏfí; coffee, prepared for drinking, 咖啡茶 ˏká ˏfí ˏck'á. Kiá fí ch'á; to grind coffee, 磨咖啡 ˏmo ˏká ˏfí. Mo kiá fí, 研咖啡 ˏín ˏká ˏfí; a cup of coffee, 一杯咖啡 yat˪ ˏpúi ˏká ˏfí.

Coffee-cup 咖啡杯 ˏká ˏfí ˏpúi.

Coffee-house 咖啡店 ˏká ˏfí tím'. Kiá fí tien, 咖啡館 ˏká ˏfí ʿkún.

Coffee-man, one who keeps a coffee-house, 咖啡店主 ˏká ˏfí tím' ʿchü. Kiá fí tien chú.

Coffee-pot 咖啡壺 ˏká ˏfí ˏú. Kiá fí hú.

Coffee-mill 咖啡磨 ˏká ˏfí mo².

Coffer, a chest, 箱 ˏséung. Siáng, 櫃 ʿlung. Lung, 櫃 kwai². Kwei, 匣 háp˪. Hiáh; money chest, 銀櫃 ˏngan kwai². Yin kwei, 銀箱 ˏngan ˏséung. Yin siáng; a treasure, 庫 fú'. K'ú; a chest of money, 一箱銀 yat˪ ˏséung ˏngan. Yih siáng yin; the king's coffers, 皇庫 ˏwong fú'. Hwáng k'ú; in fortification, a hollow lodgment across a dry moat, 箱障 ˏséung chéung'. Siáng cháng.

Coffer-dam, a water-tight case or curb, serving as a barrier to exclude water, in laying the foundation of piers, bridges &c., 箱基壘 ˏséung ˏkí pok˪. Siáng kí koh.

Coffin, a, general name for, 棺材 ˏkún ˏts'oi. Kwán ts'ái, 棺才 ˏkún ˏts'oi. Kwán ts'ái, 柩櫬 ˏí ˏká. Í kiá, 棺櫬 ˏkún ch'an'. Kwán ts'in; the empty coffin, 櫬 ch'an'. Ts'in; a coffin containing the corpse, 柩 kau². Kiú, 靈柩 ˏling kau². Ling kiú; the inner coffin, 棺 ˏkún. Kwán; the outer ditto, 槨 kwok˪. Kwoh; a small coffin, 櫬 sui'. Sui; the coffin of a prince, 桓楹 ˏún ˏying. Hwán ying; the coffin of an Emperor, 梓宮 ʿtsz ˏkung. Tsz kung; the head of a coffin, 框㝵 ˏhong ˏwo. Kw'áng ho, 㝵 ˏwo. Ho; a stone coffin, 石槨 shek˪ kwok˪. Shih kwoh; the ornaments of a coffin, 翰檜 hon² ʿkúi. Hán kwei, 棺罩 ˏkún cháu'. Kwán cháu; coffin wood, 棺木 ˏkún muk˪. Kwán muh, 壽板 shau² ʿpán. Shau pán, 長生板 ˏch'éung ˏshang ʿpán. Ch'áng sang pán; to give coffins, 捨棺 ʿshé ˏkún. Shié kwán; to take the coffin out, 出棺材 ch'ut˪ ˏkún ˏts'oi. Ch'uh kwán ts'ái, 出柩 ch'ut˪ kau². Ch'uh kiú; to remove the coffin to another place, 運棺 wan² ˏkún. Yun kwán; a grocer's ditto, 紙袋 ʿchí toi², 三角紙袋 ˏsám kok˪ ʿchí toi². Sán koh chí tái.

Coffin, to, 入棺 yap˪ ˏkún. Jih kwán, 入殮 yap˪ ʿlím. Jih lien.

Coffined, inclosed in a coffin, 收殮 ˏshau ʿlím. Shau lien.

Coffin-maker 鬥壽板師傅 tau' shau² ʿpán ˏsz fú². Tau shau pán sz fú, 料棺材嘅 tau' ˏkún ˏts'oi ké'.

Cog, to deceive, 阨人 ngak˪ ˏyan, 欺騙 ˏhí p'ín'. K'í p'ien; to cog a dice, 阨騙 ngak˪ p'ín', 阨賭 ngak˪ ʿtò, 灌鉛骰子 kún' ˏün ˏt'au ʿtsz. Kwán yuen t'au tsz, 粧假色 ˏchong ʿká shik˪; to wheedle, 諂媚 ʿch'ím mí². Chen mei.

Cog, the tooth of a wheel, 輪齒 ˏlun ʿch'í. Lun ch'í. 輪牙 ˏlun ˏngá. Lun yá.

Cog-wheel, a wheel furnished with cogs, 齒輪 ʿch'í ˏlun. Ch'í lun.

Cog, a boat, 舟 ˏchau. Chau.

Cogency, force, 力 lik˪. Lih, 權 ˏk'ün. K'iuen, 勢 shai'. Shí; power of compelling or producing conviction, 所催者 ʿsho ˏts'úi ʿché. So ts'ui ché, 所使者 ʿsho ʿsz ʿché. So shí ché, 顯確者 ʿhín k'ok˪ ʿché. Hien k'ioh ché.

Cogent, forcible, in a physical sense, 有力的 ʿyau lik˪ tik˪. Yú lih tih, 强的 ʿk'éung tik˪. K'iáng tih; cogent reasons, 顯確之故 ʿhín k'ok˪ ˏchí kú'. Hien k'ioh chí kú, 甚有緣故 sham² ʿyau ˏün kú'. Shin yú yuen kú; he must have cogent reasons, 是必有催佢嘅緣故 shí² pít˪ ʿyau ˏts'úi ʿk'ü ké' ˏün kú', 是必有實理 shí² pít˪ ʿyau shat˪ ʿlí. Shí pieh yú shih lí; the most cogent reasons, 至定確之故 chí' teng² k'ok˪ ˏchí kú'. Chí ting k'ioh chí kú; he will not refuse it without the most cogent reasons, 若非至定之故, 則不敢不准 yéuk˪ ˏfí chí' teng² ˏchí kú', tsak˪ pat˪ ʿkòm pat˪ ʿchun. Joh fí chí ting chí kú, tseh puh kán puh chun; cogent arguments, 定實之據 teng² shat˪ ˏchí kü². Ting shih chí kü, 顯確之據 ʿhín k'ok˪ ˏchí kü². Hien k'ioh chí kü, 重據 chung² kü². Chung kü, 有道理

之話 ʿyau tò² ʿlí ˏchí wa². Yú táu lí chí hwá.

Cogently 確然 k'ok, ˏín. K'ioh jen, 確據的 k'ok, kü² tik,. K'ioh kü tih, 立據的 lap, kü² tik,. Lih kü tih.

Cogged, flattered, 諂媚的 ʿch'ím mí² tik,. Chen mei tih, 諂媚過 ʿch'ím mí² kwo'. Chen mei kwo; deceived, 欺過 ˏhí kwo'. K'í kwo. 阨過 ngak, kwo'; falsified, 粧過假色 ˏchong kwo' ʿká shik,; furnished with cogs, 有牙的 ʿyau ˏngá tik,. Yú yá tih.

Cogging, wheedling, 諂媚 ʿch'ím mí². Chen mei; deceiving, 騙 p'ín'. P'ien, 阨 ngak,, 粧假色 ˏchong ʿká shik,. Chwáng kiá sih.

Cogitable, that may be thought on, 可思 ʿho ˏsz. K'o sz, 可慮 ʿho lü². K'o lü.

Cogitate 默想 mak, ʿséung. Meh siáng, 思念 ˏsz ním². Sz nien, 靜思 tsing² ˏsz. Tsing sz.

Cogitation 默想者 mak, ʿséung ʿché. Meh siáng ché, 思念者 ˏsz ním² ʿché. Sz nien ché, 想度 ʿséung tok,. Siáng toh; thought, 想頭 ʿséung ˏt'au. Siáng t'au, 念頭 ním² ˏt'au. Nien t'au.

Cogitative 多思的 ˏto ˏsz tik,. To sz tih, 思念的 ˏsz ním² tik,. Sz nien tih; given to thought, 好思想的 hò' ˏsz ʿséung tik,. Háu sz siáng tih.

Cognate, allied by blood, 親 ˏts'an. Ts'in, 親近 ˏts'an kan². Ts'in kin, 親慨 ˏts'an ké', 同族 ˏt'ung tsuk,. T'ung tsuh, 同家 ˏt'ung ˏká. T'ung kiá; related in origin, 同原 ˏt'ung ˏün. T'ung yuen, 同倫 ˏt'ung ˏlun. T'ung lun, 同類 ˏt'ung lui². T'ung lui, 同本 ˏt'ung ʿpún. T'ung pun; cognate dialects, 同類之話 ˏt'ung lui² ˏchí wá². T'ung lui chí hwá, 相親慨話 ˏséung ˏts'an ké' wá², 相類慨話 ˏséung lui² ké' wá²; cognate tribes, 同族慨 ˏt'ung tsuk, ké'.

Cognation, natural relation between males and females, both descended from the same father, 親 ˏts'an. Ts'in, 親戚 ˏts'an ts'ik,. Ts'in ts'ih; relation, participation of the same nature, 同類 ˏt'ung lui². T'ung lui.

Cogniac, } the best kind of brandy, 崿吃酒 kon'
Cognac, } yak, ʿtsau, 頂好酒 ʿteng ʿhò ʿtsau. Ting háu tsiú, 最好酒 tsui' ʿhò ʿtsau. Tsui háu tsiú.

Cognizable, that falls or may fall under judicial notice, 可入案 ʿho yap, on'. K'o jih ngán, 可歸案 ʿho ˏkwai on'. K'o kwei ngán; that may be heard, tried, and determined, 可候審 ʿho hau² ʿsham. K'o hau shin; that may be known, 可知 ʿho ˏchí. K'o chí.

Cognizance, the hearing, trying, and determining of a cause or action in court, 審案 ʿsham on'. Shin ngán, 訊斷 sun' tün'. Sin twán; a badge worn by a retainer, 號 hò². Háu; knowledge, 知識 ˏchí shik,. Chí shih; observation, 見聞者 kín' ˏman ʿché. Kien wan ché; to take cognizance of, 丟落心頭 ˏtiú lok, ˏsam ˏt'au. Tiáu loh sin t'au, 放在意內 fong' tsoi² í' noi². Fáng tsái í nui, 置於心中 chí' ˏü ˏsam ˏchung. Chí yú sin chung.

Cognizant, having knowledge of, 知 ˏchí. Chí; to be cognizant of, 知之 ˏchí ˏchí. Chí chí.

Cognizee, the plantiff in an action for the assurance of land by fine, 原告 ˏün kò'. Yuen káu, 勝訟者 shing² tsung² ʿché. Shing sung ché.

Cognizor, one who acknowledges the right of the plaintiff or cognizee, in a fine, 被告者 pí² kò' ʿché. Pí káu ché, 被罰者 pí² fát, ʿché. Pí fáh ché, 招認者 ˏchiú yan² ʿché. Cháu jin ché, 認罰之義者 yan² fát, ˏchí í² ʿché. Ying fáh chí í ché.

Cognomen 別名 pít, ˏmeng. Pieh ming, 別字 pít, tsz². Pieh tsz, 別號 pít, hò². Pieh háu, 花名 ˏfá ˏmeng. Hwá ming, 混名 wan² ˏmeng. Hwan ming.

Cognovit 招認 ˏchiú yan². Cháu jin.

Cohabit, to dwell with, 同居 ˏt'ung ˏkü. T'ung kü; to dwell together, as husband and wife, 共宿 kung² suk,. Kung suh, 同寢 ˏt'ung ʿts'am. T'ung ts'in, 行房 ˏhang ˏfong. Hang fáng, 合歡 hòp, ˏfún. Hoh hwán.

Cohabitation, the act or state of dwelling together, 同居 ˏt'ung ˏkü. T'ung kü, 同住 ˏt'ung chü². T'ung chú; ditto, as husband and wife, without being legally married, 同住埋者 ˏt'ung chü² ˏmái ʿché. T'ung chú mái ché.

Cohabiting 同住 ˏt'ung chü². T'ung chú, 共宿 kung² suk,. Kung suh, 合歡 hòp, ˏfún Hoh hwán.

Coheir, a joint heir, 同嗣 ˏt'ung tsz². T'ung tsz, 共分業者 kung² ˏfan íp, ʿché. Kung fan nieh ché, 同繼 ˏt'ung kai'. T'ung kí.

Coheiress 同嗣業之女 ˏt'ung tsz² íp, ˏchí ʿnü. T'ung tsz nieh chí nü.

Cohere, to, 粘埋 ˏchím ˏmái. Nien mái, 糝埋 ˏch'í ˏmái. Ch'í mái, 貼埋 t'íp, ˏmái. T'ieh mái, 附埋 fú² ˏmái. Fú mái; to agree, 相合 ˏséung hòp,. Siáng hoh, 相附 ˏséung fú². Siáng fú; to be consistent, 順說 shun² shüt,. Shun shwoh.

Coherence, } 粘埋者 ˏchím ˏmái ʿché. Nien mái ché,
Coherency, } 糝埋者 ˏch'í ˏmái ʿché. Ch'í mái ché, 貼埋者 t'íp, ˏmái ʿché. T'ieh mái ché, 附合 fú² hòp,. Fú hoh; consistency, 順理 shun² ʿlí. Shun lí, 合理 hòp, ʿlí. Hoh lí, 輯辭 ts'ap, ˏts'z. Ts'ih ts'z; coherence of speech, 辭之輯矣 ˏts'z ˏchí ts'ap, ʿí. Ts'z chí ts'ih í.

Coherent, sticking together, 粘埋 ˏchím ˏmái. Nien mái, 附合 fú² hòp,. Fú hoh; connected 相連 ˏséung ˏlín. Siáng lien; united by some relation in form or order, 相合 ˏséung hòp,. Siáng hoh; suitable, 合乎 hòp, ˏú. Hoh hú, 合於 hòp, ˏü. Hoh yú; consistent, 順理 shun² ʿlí. Shun lí, 循理 ˏts'un ʿlí. Siun lí.

Cohesibility 相糝之性 ˏséung ˏch'í ˏchí sing'. Siáng ch'í chí sing, 相粘之性 ˏséung ˏchím ˏchí sing'. Siáng nien chí sing, 糝埋之性 ˏch'í ˏmái ˏchí sing'. Ch'í mái chí sing, 膠泥之性 ˏkáu ní² ˏchí sing'. Kiáu ní ch'í sing.

Cohesiveness, the quality of being cohesive, 相粘者 ˏséung ˏchím ʿché. Siáng nien ché, 相糝者

séung ch'í 'ché. Siáng ch'í ché, 糝埋者 ch'í mái 'ché. Ch'í mái ché; the state of being united by natural attraction, 糝泥者 ch'í ní² 'ché. Ch'í ní ché, 膠泥者 káu ní² 'ché. Kiáu ní ché.

Cohesive 糝的 ch'í tik. Ch'í tih, 糝嘅 ch'í ké', 相糝的 séung ch'í tik. Siáng ch'í tih, 粘埋的 chím mái tik. Nien mái tih, 相膠的 séung káu tik. Siáng kiáu tih, 膠泥的 káu ní² tik. Kiáu ní tih.

Cohesiveness, the quality of being cohesive, 糝埋之性 ch'í mái chí sing'. Ch'í mái chí sing, 糝埋者 ch'í mái 'ché. Ch'í mái ché, 膠泥者 káu ní² 'ché. Kiáu ní ché.

Cohobate 再烝 tsoi' ching. Tsái ching.

Cohobation 復烝者 fuk ching 'ché. Fuh ching ché.

Cohort *, a body of 500 men — 旅 yat 'lü. Yih lü; a band or body of warriors, — 營兵 yat ying ping. Yih ying ping, — 陣兵 yat chan² ping. Yih chin ping.

Coif, a kind of caul or cap, worn on the head, 帽子 mò² 'tsz. Máu tsz; a brother of the coif, 法師伴 fát sz pún². Fáh sz pwán.

Coiffure, a head-dress, 首飾 'shau shik. Shau shih; a feather coiffure, 翠翹 ts'ui' k'iú. Ts'ui k'iáu.

Coigne, a corner or external angle, 角 kok. Koh.

Coil, to, as a rope, 盤埋 p'ún mái. Pw'án mái, 繞埋 'iú mái. Yáu mái, 纏繞 ch'ín 'iú. Ch'en yáu, 盤繞 p'ún 'iú. Pw'án yáu; to coil up, 繳 'k'iú; ditto the cue, as chair bearers, 繳髻矢丁 'k'iú kai' 'ch'í ting, 繳辮角 'k'iú pín kok.

Coil, a, — 圈 yat hün. Yih k'iuen, — 釧 yat ch'ün'. Yih ch'uen; a noise, 喧聲 hün shing. Hiuen shing, 嚷聲 yéung² shing. Jáng shing.

Coiled, up, as a rope or a snake, 盤埋 p'ún mái. Pw'án mái, 盤繞 p'ún 'iú. Pw'án. yáu, 繞埋 'iú mái. Yáu mái, 盤曲 p'ún huk. Pw'án k'iuh.

Coiling 盤埋 p'ún mái. Pw'án mái, 盤繞 p'ún 'iú. Pw'án yáu, 繞埋 'iú mái. Yáu mái, 盤埋一圈 p'ún mái yat hün. Pw'án mái yih k'iuen.

Coin, a corner or external angle, 角 kok. Koh, 外角 ngoi² kok. Wái koh; a jutting point, as of a wall, 凸物 tat mat². Tuh wuh; a wedge for raising or lowering a piece of ordnance, 炮楔 p'áu' síp. P'áu sieh; a wedge, 楔木 síp muk². Sieh muh.

Coin, money stamped, 錢 ts'ín. Ts'ien, 錢銀 ts'ín ngan. Ts'ien yin, 寶類 'pò lui². Páu lui; copper coin, 銅錢 t'ung ts'ín. T'ung ts'ien; silver coin, 銀錢 ngan ts'ín. Yin ts'ien; gold coin, 金錢 kam ts'ín. Kin ts'ien; large coin, 大缸錢 tái² kong ts'ín. Tá káng ts'ien; current coin, 通寶 t'ung 'pò. T'ung páu; ten or 100 cash pieces of coin, 重寶 chung² 'pò. Chung páu; to cast coin, as in China, 鑄錢 chü' ts'ín. Chú ts'ien; foreign coin, 洋銀 yéung ngan. Yáng yin, 番銀 fán ngan. Fán yin; ancient coin, 古錢 'kú ts'ín. Kú ts'ien, 古銀 'kú ngan. Kú yin; counterfeit coin, 僞銀 ngai² ngan. Wei yin; to pay in the same coin, 一樣換一樣 yat yéung² ún² yat yéung². Yih yáng hwán yih yáng, 報應 pò' ying'. Páu ying.

Coin, to, in China, 鑄銀 chü' ngan. Chú yin, 鑄錢 chü' ts'ín. Chú ts'ien; ditto, in foreign countries, 印錢 yan' ts'ín. Yin ts'ien, 印銀 yan' ngan. Yin yin; to counterfeit coin, 私鑄僞銀 sz chü' ngai² ngan. Sz chú wei yin; to coin, as a tale, 作出 tsok ch'ut. Tsoh ch'uh, 作出嚟 tsok ch'ut lai; to coin falsehood, 作謊言 tsok fong in. Tsoh hwáng yen.

Coinage, in China, 鑄錢 chü' ts'ín. Chú ts'ien, 鑄錢之事 chü' ts'ín chí sz². Chú ts'ien chí sz; ditto, in western countries, 印錢銀 yan' ts'ín ngan. Yin ts'ien yin; the charges of coining money, 火耗銀 'fo hò² ngan. Ho háu yin; the coinage of words, 作新字者 tsok san tsz² 'ché. Tsoh sin tsz ché; forgery, 假摹者 'ká mò 'ché. Kiá mú ché.

Coincide, to fall or meet in the same point, 相合 séung hòp. Siáng hoh; to coincide with, 相似 séung 'ts'z. Siáng sz, 合 hòp. Hoh; it coincides with my wishes, 合我意 hòp 'ngo í'. Hoh wo í, 合我心水 hòp 'ngo sam 'shui; they do not coincide, 唔多啱 m to ngám, 唔相合 m séung hòp, 不相符 pat séung fú. Puh siáng fú.

Coincidence, the meeting of two or more lines, surfaces, or bodies in the same point, 相合者 séung hòp 'ché. Siáng hoh ché; coincidence of views, 意相投 í' séung t'au. Í siáng t'au, 合意者 hòp í' 'ché. Hoh í ché; a meeting of events in time, 湊巧 ts'au' 'háu. Ts'au k'iáu, 湊啱嘅事 ts'au' ngám ké' sz², 剛啱嘅事 kong ngám ké' sz², 恰可之事 háp 'ho chí sz². Hiáh k'o chí sz, 湊合之事 ts'au' hòp chí sz². Ts'au hoh chí sz; a happening at the same time, 湊戎之事 ts'au' shing chí sz². Ts'au ching chí sz.

Coincident, meeting, as lines, bodies &c., 相合 séung hòp. Siáng hoh; concurrent, 合意嘅 hòp í' ké', 合心水的 hòp sam 'shui tik. Hoh sin shwui tih, 湊啱的 ts'au' ngám tik, 湊成的 ts'au' shing tik. Ts'au ching tih.

Coinciding 相合 séung hòp. Siáng hoh, 剛啱 kong ngám, 湊成 ts'au' shing. Ts'au ching, 恰可 háp 'ho. Hiáh k'o.

Coined, in China, 鑄過錢 chü' kwo' ts'ín. Chú kwo ts'ien; ditto, in western countries, 印過錢 yan' kwo' ts'ín. Yin kwo ts'ien; manufactured, 作過 tsok kwo'. Tsoh kwo; forged, 假摹過 'ká mò kwo'. Kiá mú kwo.

Coiner, a minter, 鑄錢者 chü' ts'ín 'ché. Chú ts'ien ché, 印錢者 yan' ts'ín 'ché. Yin ts'ien ché, 印銀者 yan' ngan 'ché. Yin yin ché; a

* 在羅馬國或五百或六百人奠爲一 Cohort.

forger, 假摹者 ʿká ˏmò ʿché. Kiá mú ché; an inventor, 作者 tsok, ʿché. Tsoh ché.

Coinheritance, joint inheritance, 同嗣者 ˏt'ung tsz² ʿché. T'ung tsz ché.

Coinheritor, a joint heir, 同嗣者 ˏt'ung tsz² ʿché. T'ung tsz ché.

Coining 鑄錢 chü' ˏts'ín. Chú ts'ien, 印錢 yan' ˏts'ín. Yin ts'ien, 印銀 yan' ˏngan. Yin yin; fabricating, 作 tsok,. Tsoh; forging 假摹 ʿká ˏmò. Kiá mú.

Coir, bark of Chamaerops, 椶 ˏtsung. Tsung; coir broom, 椰衣掃 ˏyé ˏí sò'. Yé í sáu, 椶掃 ˏtsung sò'. Tsung sáu; a coir trunk, 椶箱 ˏtsung ˏséung. Tsung siáng, 椶槓 ˏtsung ʿlung. Tsung lung; a small coir mat, 椶墊 ˏtsung tín². Tsung tien; large ditto, 椶氈 ˏtsung ˏchín. Tsung chen, 椶蓆 ˏtsung tsek,. Tsung tsih; coir palm, 椶樹 ˏtsung shü². Tsung shú, 棕樹 ˏtsung shü². Tsung shú.

Coition, copulation, 媾合 kau' hòp,. Kau hoh, 交媾 ˏkáu kau'. Kiáu kau.

Cojuror, one who swears to another's credibility, 共誓者 kung² shai² ʿché. Kung shí ché, 共誓嘅人 kung² shai² ké' ˏyan.

Coke, fossil coal charred, 半燒之煤 pún' ˏshiú ˏchí ˏmúi. Pwán sháu chí mei, 焦煤 ˏtsiú ˏmúi. Tsiáu mei.

Coke, to convert into coke, 焦煤 ˏtsiú ˏmúi. Tsiáu mei.

Colander, a vessel with a bottom perforated with little holes for straining liquors, 酒漏 ʿtsau lau². Tsiú lau, 漏勺 lau² chéuk,. Lau choh, 笊籬 ʿcháu ˏlí. Cháu lí.

Colares, the geniune wine of Portugal, 眞葡萄芽酒 ˏchan P'òt'òngá ʿtsau. Chin P'út'áuyá tsiú.

Colbertine, a kind of lace worn by women, 線繻 sín' tái'. Sien tái.

Colchicum, the meadow saffron, 藥草名 yéuk, ʿts'ò ˏmeng. Yoh ts'áu ming.

Cold 冷 ʿláng. Lang, 凍 tung'. Tung, 寒 ˏhon. Hán, 凜 ʿlam. Lin, 洞 tung². Tung, 滄 ˏts'ong. Ts'áng, 涵 ˏhám. Hán, 冱寒 ú² ˏhon. Hú hán, 靚 ts'ing'. Ts'ing, 滌 ʿshong. Shwáng, 淼 ˏsham. Shin, 濃 ˏyung. Yung, 凈 tseng². Tsing; a cold appearance, 莽蒼 ʿmong ˏts'ong. Máng ts'áng; to feel cold, 覺冷 kok, ʿláng. Koh lang, 見凍 kín' tung'. Kien tung, 見寒 kín' ˏhon. Kien hán; cold as ice, 冰咁凍 ˏping kòm' tung'. Ping kán tung, 冰寒 ˏping ˏhon. Ping hán; rather cold, 凍凍的 tung' tung' tí²; to shake with cold, 打冷顫 ʿtá ʿláng chín'. Tá lang chen, 寒顫 ˏhon chín'. Hán chen; very cold, 冷鐵鐵 ʿláng t'ít, t'ít,, 好冷 ʿhò ʿláng. Háu lang, 冷得交關 ʿláng tak, ˏkáu ˏkwán. Lang teh kiáu kwán; intensely cold, 嚴寒 ˏím ˏhon. Yen hán, 嚴凝 ˏím ˏying. Yen ying; cold water, 冷水 ʿláng ʿshui. Lang shwui, 凍水 tung' ʿshui. Tung shwui, 井冽 ʿtseng lít,. Tsing lieh, 況 fong'. Hwáng, 寒泉 ˏhon ˏts'ün. Hán ts'iuen; the cold season, 冬天 ˏtung ˏt'ín. Tung t'ien, 冬季 ˏtung kwai'. Tung kwei; cold and hungry, 饑寒 ˏkí ˏhon. Kí hán, 有餓有冷 ʿyau ngo² ʿyau ʿláng. Yú ngo yú lang; a cold sweat, 冷汗 ʿláng hon². Lang hán; a cold wind, 冷風 ʿláng ˏfung. Lang fung, 冽風 lít, ˏfung. Lieh fung; a cold air, 寒氣 ˏhon hí'. Hán hí, 栗冽 lut, lít,. Lih lieh; to take cold, 冷着 ʿláng chéuk,. Lang choh; cold agrees with me, 食凍 shik, tung'. Shih tung, 食冷 shik, ʿláng. Shih lang; to act in cold blood, 薄行 pok, hang². Poh hing, 冷鎗刮人 ʿláng ˏts'éung kat, ˏyan. Lang ts'iáng kih jin, 冷刀殺人 ʿláng ˏtò shát, ˏyan. Lang táu sháh jin; to be cold to one, 冷淡待人 ʿláng tám² toi² ˏyan. Lang tán tái jin; to look cold upon one, 冷眼看人 ʿláng ʿngán hon' ˏyan. Lang yen hán jin; "a cold mouth", a person who spoils a bargain by whisperings, 冷口 ʿláng ʿhau. Lang k'au; men dread cold mouths as iron a cold hammer, 人忌冷口, 鐵忌冷鎚 ˏyan kí² ʿláng ʿhau, t'ít, kí² ʿláng ˏch'ui. Jin kí lang k'au, t'ieh kí lang ch'ui; to give one a cold reception, 冷淡接人 ʿláng tám² tsíp, ˏyan. Lang tán tsieh jin; a cold state of mind, 冷情 ʿláng ˏts'ing. Lang ts'ing, 薄情 pok, ˏts'ing. Poh ts'ing; a cold heart, 冷心 ʿláng ˏsam. Lang sin; cold, sleety rain and wind, 風雨凄凄 ˏfung ʿü ˏts'ai ˏts'ai. Fung yú ts'í ts'í.

Cold 冷 ʿláng. Lang, 凍 tung'. Tung, 寒 ˏhon. Hán; to catch or take cold, 感冒 ʿkòm mò². Kán máu, 外感 ngoi² ʿkòm. Wái kán, 感冒風寒 ʿkòm mò² ˏfung ˏhon. Kán máu fung hán, 感風 ʿkòm ˏfung. Kán fung; to have a cold, 有傷風 ʿyau ˏshéung ˏfung. Yú sháng fung, 傷寒 ˏshéung ˏhon. Sháng hán.

Cold-blooded 薄情的 pok, ˏts'ing tik,. Poh ts'ing tih; hard-hearted, 兇悍 ˏhung hon². Hiung hán.

Cold-finch 雀名 tséuk, ˏmeng. Tsioh ming.

Cold-hearted 冷淡 ʿláng tám². Lang tán.

Cold-heartedness, want of feeling, 薄情 pok, ˏts'ing. Poh ts'ing.

Cold-shoulder 冷淡待人 ʿláng tám² toi² ˏyan. Lang tán tái jin.

Coldly, in a cold manner, 冷淡 ʿláng tám². Lang tán, 淡薄 tám² pok,. Tán poh; to receive one coldly 冷淡接人 ʿláng tám² tsíp, ˏyan. Lang tán tsieh jin; to look at coldly or indifferently 冷淡睇見 ʿláng tám² ʿt'ai kín'. Lang tán t'í kien; to treat one coldly, 冷淡待人 ʿláng tám² toi² ˏyan. Lang tán tái jin, 淡薄待人 tám² pok, toi² ˏyan. Tán poh tái jin.

Coldness, want of heat, 冷 ʿláng. Lang, 凍 tung'. Tung, 寒者 ˏhon ʿché. Hán ché; indifference, 冷淡 ʿláng tám². Lang tán; want of temper, 冷性 ʿláng sing'. Lang sing; to receive one with coldness, 冷淡接人 ʿláng tám² tsíp, ˏyan. Lang tán tsieh jin.

Cole 各種椰菜之稱 kok, ʿchung ˏyé ts'oi' ˏchí ˏch'ing. Koh chung yé ts'ái chí ch'ing.

Colewort 高麗菜 (?) ˏkò lai² ts'oi'. Káu lí ts'ái,

椰菜種 ˏyé ts'oi' 'chung. Yé ts'ái chung.

Coleopteral, } 甲蟲的 káp, ˏch'ung tik,. Kiáh
Coleopterous, } ch'ung tih; coleopterous insects, 甲蟲 káp, ˏch'ung, 甲蟲類 káp, ˏch'ung lui². Kiáh ch'ung lui.

Coleopteran, } 甲蟲 káp, ˏch'ung. Kiáh ch'ung, 甲
Coleoptera, } 蟲類 káp, ˏch'ung lui². Kiáh ch'ung lui.

Coleseed 椰菜仁 ˏyé ts'oi' ˏyan. Yé ts'ái jin, 椰菜子 ˏyé ts'oi' 'tsz. Yé ts'ái tsz.

Colic, a severe pain in the bowels, 癥 ˏching. Ching, 癥結 ˏching kít,. Ching kieh, 疝 shau². Shau, 腹結病 fuk, kít, peng². Fuh kieh ping.

Colaborator, an associate in labor, 共作者 kung² tsok, 'ché. Kung tsoh ché.

Collapse, an extreme depression of the bodily energies, 力倒 lik, 'tò. Lih táu, 失氣 shat, hí'. Shih k'í; to get a collapse, 力倒 lik, 'tò. Lih táu.

Collapse, to fall together, 揪倒 lam' 'tò; ditto, as in sickness, 力倒 lik, 'tò. Lih táu, 力傾倒 lik, ˏk'ing 'tò. Lih k'ing táu.

Collapsed, fallen together, 傾倒過 ˏk'ing 'tò kwo'. K'ing táu kwo, 力倒過 lik, 'tò kwo'. Lih táu kwo.

Collar, of a coat, 領 'leng. Ling, 風領 ˏfung 'leng. Fung ling, 衣船 ˏí ˏshün. Í ch'uen, 領子 'leng 'tsz. Ling tsz, 襮 pò². Páu, 緟 pò². Páu, 褗領 'ín 'leng. Yen ling; a collar with a thick border, 絲領 ün² 'leng. Yuen ling; a woolen collar, 絨風領 ˏyung ˏfung 'leng. Jung fung ling; a wooden collar or pillory, 架 ká'. Kiá, 枷 ˏká. Kiá; to wear the wooden collar, 帶架 tái' ká'. Tái kiá; a horse's collar, 籠頭 ˏlung ˏt'au. Lung t'au, 軥 ˏk'ü. K'ü; a metal collar, 鎊鍜 'á ˏká. Yá kiá; an iron collar for offenders, 鉗 ˏk'ím. K'ien; a collar for a dog, 頸圈 'keng ˏhün. King k'iuen, 頸鉗 'keng ˏk'ím; to slip the collar, 扭角枷鎖 'nau lat, ˏká 'so, 逃走 ˏt'ò 'tsau. T'áu tsau, 角身 lat, ˏshan, 逃脫 ˏt'ò t'üt,. T'áu t'oh, 解脫 'kái t'üt,. Kiái t'oh, 角難 lat, nán²; to seize by the collar, 揸住人頸 ˏchá chü² ˏyan 'keng. Chá chú jin king.

Collar, to, to seize by the collar, 扭 'nau. Niú, 扭住 'nau chü². Niú chú, 扭擒 'nau ˏk'am. Niú k'in; to collar beef, 捲埋肉 'kün ˏmái yuk,. Kiuen mái juh, 捲起肉 'kün 'hí yuk,. Kiuen k'í juh.

Collar-bone 鎖柱骨 'so 'ch'ü kwat,. So ch'ú kuh, 鎖子骨 'so 'tsz kwat,. So tsz kuh.

Collared, seized by the collar, 扭過 'nau kwo'. Niú kwo; having a collar on the neck, 有頸圈 'yau 'keng ˏhün. Yú king k'iuen.

Collate, to compare, 對勘 túi' hòm'. Túi k'án, 對驗 túi' ím². Túi yen, 相對 ˏséung túi'. Siáng túi, 相比 ˏséung 'pí. Siáng pí, 相勘 ˏséung hòm'. Siáng k'án, 相較 ˏséung káu'. Siáng kiáu; to bestow or confer, 予 'ü. Yú; ditto, as baptism, 施 ˏshí. Shí; to collate, as a book for binding, 檢 'kím. Kien, 檢 'kím. Kien; to collate a book for binding, 檢篇 'kím ˏp'ín. Kien pien; to collate accounts, 對數 túi' shò'. Túi sú; to collate a manuscript for the press, 較稿 káu' 'kò. Kiáu káu, 校稿 káu' 'kò. Kiáu káu, 對校稿 túi' káu' 'kò. Túi kiáu káu; to collate and correct, 校正 káu' ching'. Kiáu ching; to collate and examine, 參考 ˏts'ám 'háu. Ts'án k'áu, 比考 'pí 'háu. Pí k'áu; to collate with care, 幼細校對 yau' sai' káu' túi'. Yú sí kiáu túi.

Collate, to place in a benefice, 授牧師之職 shau² muk, ˏsz ˏchí chik,. Shau muh sz chí chih.

Collated, laid together, as a book for binding, 檢過 'kím kwo'. Kien kwo, 檢過篇 'kím kwo' ˏp'ín. Kien kwo p'ien; examined by comparing, 對校過 túi' káu' kwo'. Túi kiáu kwo, 參考過 ˏts'ám 'háu kwo'. Ts'án k'áu kwo, 相對過 ˏséung túi' kwo'. Siáng túi kwo; collated and corrected, 校正過 káu' ching' kwo'. Kiáu ching kwo; presented, 授過 shau² kwo'. Shau kwo; conferred, 施過 ˏshí kwo'. Shí kwo.

Collateral, being of the side, 旁邊嘅 ˏp'ong ˏpín ké'. P'áng pien tih, 旁並的 ˏp'ong ping' tik,. P'áng ping tih, 並行嘅 ping' ˏhang ké', 並邊的 ping' ˏpín tik,. Ping pien tih; collateral, descending from the same ancestor, but not one from the other, 支親的 ˏchí ˏts'an tik,. Chí ts'in tih, 旁的 ˏp'ong tik,. P'áng tih, 同宗不同支派 ˏt'ung ˏtsung pat, ˏt'ung ˏchí p'ái'. T'ung tsung puh t'ung chí p'ái; a collateral kinsman, 支親者 ˏchí ˏts'an 'ché. Chí ts'in ché, 旁親者 ˏp'ong ˏts'an 'ché. P'áng ts'in ché; collateral security, 並保 ping' 'pò. Ping páu, 並保者 ping' 'pò 'ché. Ping páu ché; diffused on either side, 雙旁的 ˏshéung ˏp'ong tik,. Shwáng p'áng tih; parrallel, 並列 ping' lít,. Ping lieh; by collateral hand, 以旁手 'í ˏp'ong 'shau. Í p'áng shau; by collateral strength, 並力 ping' lik,. Ping lih, 旁力 ˏp'ong lik,. P'áng lih.

Collaterally 旁嘅 ˏp'ong ké', 並行的 ping' ˏhang tik,. Ping hang tih, 支親的 ˏchí ˏts'an tik,. Chí ts'in tih.

Collating, comparing, 對驗 túi' ím². Túi yen, 相對 ˏséung túi'. Siáng túi, 相較 ˏséung káu'. Siáng kiáu, 檢 'kím. Kien, 對校 túi' káu'. Túi kiáu; conferring, 予 'ü. Yú, 施 ˏshí. Shí.

Collating 相對者 ˏséung túi' 'ché. Siáng túi ché, 對驗者 túi' ím² 'ché. Túi yen ché, 對校者 túi' káu' 'ché. Túi kiáu ché, 相校者 ˏséung káu' 'ché. Siáng kiáu ché, 檢者 'kím 'ché. Kien ché; the act of conferring or bestowing, 與者 'ü 'ché. Yú ché, 予者 'ü 'ché. Yú ché, 施者 ˏshí 'ché. Shí ché; a comparison made by examination, 對考者 túi' 'háu 'ché. Túi k'áu ché, 對勘者 túi' hòm' 'ché. Túi k'án ché; a repast between full meals, 小食 'siú shik,. Siáu shih; a cold collation, 冷食 'láng shik,. Lang shih; a collation of seals, 對印 túi' yan'. Túi yin, 背印 púi' yan'. Pei yin.

Collative, advowson collative, 監牧師亦操主保之權 ˏkám muk₂ ˏsz yik₂ ˏts'ò ʿchü ʿpò ˏchí ˏk'ün. Kien muh sz yih ts'áu chú páu chí k'iuen.

Collator 對驗者 túi' ím² ʿché. Túi yen ché, 對書者 túi' ˏshü ʿché. Túi shú ché, 檢篇者 ʿkím ˏp'ín ʿché. Kien p'ien ché; one who collates to a benefice, 授牧師之權者 shau² muk₂ ˏsz ˏchí ˏk'ün ʿché. Shau muh sz chí k'iuen ché.

Colleague 僚 ˏliú. Liáu, 伴 pún². Pwán, 寮 ˏliú, 同職者 ˏt'ung chik₅ ʿché. T'ung chih ché, 夥計 ʿfo kí' [kai']. Ho kí, 同伴 ˏt'ung pún². T'ung pwán, 同僚 ˏt'ung ˏliú. T'ung liáu, 同寅 ˏt'ung ˏyan. T'ung yin; a colleague in office, 官僚 ˏkún ˏliú. Kwán liáu; a fellow student, 同窗 ˏt'ung ˏch'éung. T'ung chw'áng, 同硯 ˏt'ung ín². T'ung yen; my colleague, 我僚 ʿngo ˏliú. Wo liáu, 我伴 ʿngo pún². Wo pwán.

Colleagueship, partnership in office, 同僚者 ˏt'ung ˏliú ʿché. T'ung liáu ché, 同伴者 ˏt'ung pún² ʿché. T'ung pwán ché.

Collect, to assemble, as persons, 聚集 tsü² tsap₂. Tsü tsih, 會集 úi² tsap₂. Hwui tsih, 會聚 úi² tsü². Hwui tsü, 聚會 tsü² úi². Tsü hwui, 集會 tsap₂ úi². Tsih hwui, 九合 ʿkau hòp₂. Kiú hoh; ditto, as things &c., 收埋 ˏshau ˏmái. Shau mái, 收拾 ˏshau shap₂. Shau shih, 聚埋 tsü² ˏmái. Tsü mái, 檢埋 ʿkím ˏmái. Kien mái, 聚斂 tsü² ʿlím. Tsü lien, 揪斂 ˏts'au ʿlím. Ts'iú lien, 蓄聚 ch'uk₅ tsü². Ch'uh tsü, 樓聚 ˏlau tsü². Lau tsü, 湊 ts'au'. Ts'au, 儲 ˏch'ü. Ch'ú, 收攝 ˏshau shíp₅. Shau sheh, 撙聚 ʿtsün tsü². Tsun tsü, 鍾 ˏchung. Chung, 萃聚 sui² tsü². Sui tsü, 糾收 ʿtau ˏshau. Tau shau, 兌 túi'. Túi, 叔 shuk₅. Shuh, 輳 ts'au'. Ts'au, 茨 ˏts'z. Ts'z, 儼 tsü². Tsü, 搯 ˏtsau. Tsau, 搽 ˏtsun. Tsin, 儹 tsán'. Tsán, 攣 ˏlün. Liuen, 扱 k'ap₅. Kih, 陬 ˏtsau. Tsau, 族 tsuk₂. Tsuh, 掊 ˏfau. Fau, 迷 ˏk'au. K'iú, 掇 chüt₅. Chueh, 揣 ʿch'ui. Ch'ui, 府 ʿfú. Fú; to collect, as taxes, 賦 fú'. Fú, 徵 ˏching. Ching, 征 ˏching. Ching, 征收 ˏching ˏshau. Ching shau; to collect taxes, 征稅 ˏching shui'. Ching shwui, 賦稅 fú' shui'. Fú shwui, 收稅 ˏshau shui'; to collect together from premises, 蓄 ch'uk₅. Ch'uh, 蓄埋 ch'uk₅ ˏmái. Ch'uh mái; to infer, 審 ʿsham. Shin, 審之 ʿsham ˏchí. Shin chí; to collect, as materials for work, 搜聚 ˏsau tsü². Sau tsü, 搜羅 ˏsau ˏlo. Sau lo; to collect debts, or bills, 收銀 ˏshau ˏngan. Shau yin, 收賬 ˏshau chéung'. Shau cháng, 收單 ˏshau ˏtán. Shau tán; to collect flowers, 採花 ʿts'oi ˏfá. Ts'ái hwá; to gather, as crops, 收割 ˏshau kot₅. Shau koh, 斂 ʿlím. Lien, 收穫 ˏshau wok₅. Shau hwoh, 繩實 ˏshing shat₂. Shing shih; to draw together, 聚埋 tsü² ˏmái. Tsü mái, 雲集 ˏwan tsap₂. Yun tsih; to obtain from contribution, 簽聚 ˏts'ím tsü². Ts'ien tsü; to collect one's self, 自得 tsz² tak₅. Tsz teh; to recover from surprise, 復安 fuk₂ ˏon. Fuh ngán; to gain command over the passions, when tumultuous, 息怒 sik₅ nò². Sih nú; to collect wealth, 積財 tsik₅ ˏts'oi. Tsih ts'ái, 堆金積玉 ˏtúi ˏkam tsik₅ yuk₂. Túi kin tsih yuh; to collect or make up a sum of money, 合埋銀 hòp₂ ˏmái ˏngan. Hoh mái yin, 湊銀 ts'au' ˏngan. Ts'au yin; to collect into one body or lump, 湊埋一氣 ts'au' ˏmái yat₅ hí'. Ts'au mái yih k'í; to collect into one, 合一 hòp₂ yat₅. Hoh yih, 合埋 hòp₂ ˏmái. Hoh mái; to collect the dispersed, 糾散 ʿtau sán'. Tau sán; to collect the ships and be on the guard, 斂舟自守 ʿlím ˏchau tsz² ʿshau. Lien chau tsz shau.

Collect, to run together, as milk, 擎 ˏk'ing. K'ing; to ascend and collect, as clouds, 騰結 ˏt'ang kít₅. T'ang kieh; to accumulate, 堆埋 ˏtúi ˏmái. Túi mái, 積埋 tsik₅ ˏmái. Tsih mái; to collect, as water, 注 chü'. Chú, 注埋 chü' ˏmái. Chú mái, 匯埋 úi² ˏmái. Hwui mái, 滀 ch'uk₅. Ch'uh.

Collect, a short prayer, 禱文 ʿtò ˏman. Táu wan, 祝文 chuk₅ ˏman. Chuh wan.

Collected, gathered, 收埋過 ˏshau ˏmái kwo'. Shau mái kwo, 蘊 wan'. Yun; assembled, 聚集過 tsü² tsap₂ kwo'. Tsü tsih kwo, 聚會過 tsü² úi² kwo'. Tsü hwui kwo; recovered from dismay, 復安過 fuk₂ ˏon kwo'. Fuh ngán kwo; cool, firm, 定心 teng² ˏsam. Ting sin, 一心 yat₅ ˏsam. Yih sin; collected together all blessings, 聚斂五福 tsü² ʿlím ʿng fuk₅. Tsü lien wú fuh; the collected statutes of the pressent Dynasty, 大清會典 tái² Ts'ing úi² ʿtín. Tá Ts'ing hwui tien.

Collectedly, 共 kung². Kung, 全埋 ˏts'ün ˏmái. Ts'iuen mái, 合埋 hòp₂ ˏmái. Hoh mái; in one body, 同埋 ˏt'ung ˏmái. T'ung mái.

Collectedness, a collected state of mind, 定心 teng² ˏsam. Ting sin, 一心 yat₅ ˏsam. Yih sin, 定其自然之心 teng² ˏk'í tsz² ˏín ˏchí ˏsam. Ting k'í tsz jen chí sin.

Collecting, gathering, 聚埋 tsü² ˏmái. Tsü mái, 收拾 ˏshau shap₂. Shau shih, 檢埋 ʿkím ˏmái. Kien mái; assembling, 聚會 tsü² úi². Tsü hwui, 會埋 úi² ˏmái. Hwui mái.

Collection, the act of gathering or assembling, 聚埋者 tsü² ˏmái ʿché. Tsü mái ché, 聚會者 tsü² úi² ʿché. Tsü hwui ché, 收拾者 ˏshau shap₂ ʿché. Shau shih ché; an assemblage, 會 úi². Hwui, 聚集者 tsü² tsap₂ ʿché. Tsü tsih ché; a contribution, 簽收者 ˏts'ím ˏshau ʿché. Ts'ien shau ché; a collection, made in a temple, 香資錢 ˏhéung ˏtsz ˏngan. Hiáng tsz yin; a deduction from premises, 審度 ʿsham tok₂. Shin toh, 推度 ˏch'ui tok₂. Ch'ui toh; a book compiled from other books, 集 tsap₂. Tsih, 會 úi². Hwui, 撰 chán². Chán; a collection of phrases, 詞集 ˏts'z tsap₂. Ts'z tsih; a collection of essays, 文集 ˏman tsap₂. Wan tsih; a collection of plants, 草木彙字 ʿts'ò muk₂ lui² pút₂. Ts'áu muh lui poh; a collection of curios, 一座玩器 yat₅ tso² ún² hí'. Yih tso hwán k'í, 一檯玩器 yat₅ ˏt'oi ún² hí'. Yih t'ái hwán k'í; a heap, 一堆

yat, ˏtúi. Yih túi; a group, as of trees, 一執 yat, chap,.

Collective, as the collective parts of the body, 百體 pák, 't'ai. Peh t'í, 百身 pák, ˏshan. Peh shin; gathered in a body, 總 'tsung. Tung, 共 kung². Kung, 攏總 'lung 'tsung. Lung tsung; a collective noun, 會名字 úi² ˏmeng tsz². Hwui ming tsz.

Collectively, in a mass or body, 總 'tsung. Tsung, 共 kung². Kung, 攏總 'lung 'tsung. Lung tsung, 總係 'tsung hai². Tsung hí; in the aggregate, 總數 'tsung shò'. Tsung sú, 總筭 'tsung sün'. Tsung swán, 統筭 't'ung sün'. T'ung swán, 總計 'tsung kai'. Tsung kí, 總打埋 'tsung 'tá ˏmái. Tsung tá mái; unitedly, 合 hòp₂. Hoh, 合埋 hòp₂ ˏmái. Hoh mái, 合計 hòp₂ kai'. Hoh kí, 同埋 ˏt'ung ˏmái. T'ung mái.

Collector, one who gathers things which are scattered or separate, 收拾者 ˏshau shap₂ 'ché. Shau shih ché, 聚斂者 tsü² 'lím. 'ché. Tsü lien ché, 聚埋者 tsü² ˏmái 'ché. Tsü mái ché; a collector of plants, 採花者 'ts'oi ˏfá 'ché. Tsái hwá ché; a collector of taxes, 稅官 shui' ˏkún. Shwui kwán, 餉官 'héung ˏkún. Hiáng kwán; assistant ditto, 稅役 shui' yik₂. Shwui yih; a compiler, 抄集者 ch'áu' tsap₂ 'ché. Ch'áu tsih ché.

Collectorate, } the office of a collector of customs
Collectorship, } or taxes, 稅官之職 shui' ˏkún ˏchí chik,. Shwui kwán chí chih, 餉官 'héung ˏkún. Hiáng kwán.

Collegatory 同嗣 ˏt'ung tsz². Tung tsz.

College, an assemblage or society of men, 會 úi². Hwui, 會院 úi² ün². Hwui yuen; a society of physicians, 太醫院 t'ái' ˏí ün². T'ái í yuen; a body of learned men, 儒會 ˏü úi². Jú hwui, 博士院 pok, sz² ün². Poh sz yuen; a college for literary pursuits, 書院 ˏshü ün². Shú yuen, 庠 ˏts'éung. Ts'iáng, 序 tsü². Tsü, 學校 hok₂ háu². Hioh hiáu; the Imperial college at Peking, 翰林院 hon² ˏlam ün². Hán lin yuen, 玉堂 yuk₂ ˏt'ong. Yuh t'áng, 木天署 muk₂ ˏt'ín 'shü. Muh t'ien shü, 秘閣 pí' kok,. Pí koh, 金鑾坡 ˏkam ˏlün ˏpo. Kin liuen po, 芸臺 ˏwan ˏt'oi. Yun t'ái, 麟臺 ˏlun ˏt'oi. Lin t'ái, 蘭臺 ˏlán ˏt'oi. Lán t'ái. 詞林館 ˏts'z ˏlam 'kún. Ts'z lin kwán; a professor of the Hanlin college, 掌院學士 'chéung ün² hok₂ sz². Cháng yuen hioh sz; direct address of ditto, 大太史 tái² t'ái' 'sz. Tá t'ái shí; a member of ditto, 翰林 hon² ˏlam. Hán lin; to become a member of the Hanlin, 點翰 'tím hon². Tien hán; college of revisors, 修書院 ˏsau ˏshü ün². Siú shú yuen; Imperial or state colleges at Peking for graduates under A. B., 國子監 kwok, 'tsz kám'. Kwoh tsz kien, 國學 kwok, hok₂. Kwoh hioh, 虎闈 'fú ˏwai. Hú wei, 成均 ˏshing ˏkwan. Ching kiun, 辟雍 p'ik, ˏyung. P'ih yung. 辟雍 p'ik, ˏyung. P'ih yung, 澤宮 chák₂ ˏkung. Tseh kung; the college of princes, 泮宮 p'ún' ˏkung. Pw'án kung, 頖宮 p'ún' ˏkung. Pw'án kung; the Imperial colleges, or examination halls of the provinces, 貢院 kung' ün². Kung yuen; the colleges in a prefecture, 府學 'fú hok₂. Fú hioh, 學宮 * hok₂ ˏkung. Hioh kung; district colleges, 學宮 hok₂ ˏkung. Hioh kung, 縣學 ün² hok₂. Hiuen hioh, 黌宮 ˏhung ˏkung. Hung kung, 泮宮 p'ún' ˏkung. Pw'án kung, 膠序 ˏkáu tsü². Kiáu tsü; the college pool, 泮 p'ún'. Pw'án; to pass the college pool (to become an A. B.), 遊泮 ˏyan p'ún'. Yú pw'án, 遊泮水 ˏyau p'ún' 'shui. Yú pw'án shwui; college allowances, 廩祿 'lam luk₂. Lin luh; the first class of A. B. in the college, 廩生 'lam ˏshang. Lin sang.

Collegian, a member of the Hanlin college, 翰林 hon² ˏlam. Hán lin; ditto of an A. B. college, 廩生 'lam ˏshang. Lin sang; ditto of an undergraduate's college, 監生 kám' ˏshang. Kien sang.

Collegiate, pertaining to a college, 頖的 p'ún' tik,. Pw'án tih, 院的 ün² tik,. Yuen tih, 庠的 ˏts'éung tik,. Ts'iáng tih, 黌嘅 ˏhung ké'; a collegiate church, 監牧師禮拜堂 ˏkám muk₂ ˏsz 'lai pái' ˏt'ong. Kien muh sz lí pái t'áng; collegiate inspector, 監院 ˏkám ün². Kien yuen.

Collet, the horizontal face or plane at the bottom of brilliants, 金鋼石底面 ˏkam ˏkong shek₂ 'tai mín². Kin káng shih tí mien; the part of a ring in which the stone is set, 珠座 ˏchü tso². Chú tso; a band or collar, 領飾 'leng shik,. Ling shih.

Collide, to strike or dash against each other, 相撞 ˏséung 'hòm. Siáng kán.

Colliding, striking or dashing against, 相撞 ˏséung 'hòm. Siáng kán, 相撞 ˏséung chong². Siáng chwáng.

Collier, a digger of coal, 掘煤者 kwat₂ ˏmúi 'ché. Kiuh mei ché, 採煤人 'ts'oi ˏmúi ˏyan. Ts'ái mei yin, 掘煤炭者 kwat₂ ˏmúi t'án' 'ché. Kiuh mei t'án ché; a dealer in coal, 賣煤者 mái² ˏmúi 'ché. Mái mei ché, 發煤者 fát, ˏmúi 'ché. Fáh mei ché, 煤客 ˏmúi hák,. Mei k'eh; a coasting vessel employed in the coal trade, 煤船 ˏmúi ˏshün. Mei ch'uen.

Colliery, the place where coal is dug, 煤坑 ˏmúi ˏhang. Mei kang, 煤山 ˏmúi ˏshán. Mei shán, 石炭山 shek₂ t'án' ˏshán. Shih tán shán; the coal trade, 煤炭生意 ˏmúi t'án' ˏshang í'. Mei t'án sang í.

Colligate 札埋 chát, ˏmái. Cháh mái, 鄭埋 'pong ˏmái. Páng mái.

Colligated 札過 chát, kwo'. Cháh kwo, 札埋過 chát, ˏmái kwo'. Cháh mái kwo, 鄭埋過 'pong ˏmái kwo'. Páng mái kwo.

Colligation, a binding together, 札者 chát, 'ché.

* For further information on colleges see 留青新集 vol. 13.

* Two of the Imperial colleges are places of study. The 府學 and 學宮 are at present sacred halls and only used for worshiping Confucious and his disciples

Cháh ché, 綁埋者 ʿpong ˏmái ʿché. Páng mái ché.

Collimation, the act of aiming at a mark, 準頭 ʿchun ˏtʼau. Chun tʼau; the line of collimation, 光線 ˏkwong sínʾ. Kwáng sien, 光路 ˏkwong lòʾ. Kwáng lú.

Collimator, an instrument for determining the horizontal point, 定平針 tengʾ ˏpʼing ˏcham. Ting pʼing chin.

Colliquate, to melt or dissolve, 鎔化 ˏyung fáʾ. Yung hwá, 消化 ˏsiú fáʾ. Siáu hwá.

Colliquefaction, a melting together, 鑄埋 chüʾ ˏmái. Chú mái, 鎔埋一吓 ˏyung ˏmái yat˳ ʿhá. Yung mái yih hiá.

Collision, the act of striking together, 相撞者 ˏséung chongʾ ʿché. Siáng chwáng ché, 相搥者 ˏséung pungʾ ʿché. Siáng ping ché, 相揿者 ˏséung ʿhòm ʿché. Siáng kán ché; a collision of interests, 事之相觸 szʾ ˏchí ˏséung chʼuk˳. Sz chí siáng chʼuh, 事之對頂 szʾ ˏchí túiʾ ʿteng. Sz chí túi ting, 撞着之事 chongʾ chéuk˳ ˏchí szʾ. Chwáng choh chí sz, 搥着之事 pungʾ chéuk˳ ˏchí szʾ. Ping choh chí sz; a collision of ships, 船之相撞 ˏshün ˏchí ˏséung chongʾ. Chʼuen chí siáng chwáng, 船之相搥 ˏshün ˏchí ˏséung pungʾ. Chʼuen chí siáng ping; they came into collision, 相撞 ˏséung chongʾ. Siáng chwáng, 相搥着 ˏséung pungʾ chéuk˳. Siáng ping choh.

Collitigant, one who litigates with another, 訟者 tsungʾ ʿché. Sung ché.

Collocate, to set or place, 擠 ˏchai, 放 fongʾ. Fáng, 置 chíʾ. Chí, 安置 ˏon chíʾ. Ngán chí, 安頓 ˏon tunʾ. Ngán tun, 次第安排 tsʿzʾ taiʾ ˏon ˏpʼái. Tsʿz tí ngán pʼái.

Collocated, placed, 擠過 ˏchai kwoʾ, 放置過 fongʾ chíʾ kwoʾ. Fáng chí kwo.

Collocation, a setting, 擠者 ˏchai ʿché, 放置者 fongʾ chíʾ ʿché. Fáng chí ché; disposition in place, 安頓者 ˏon tunʾ ʿché. Ngán tun ché, 安排者 ˏon ˏpʼái ʿché. Ngán pʼái ché, 次第之安排 tsʿzʾ taiʾ ˏchí ˏon ˏpʼái. Tsʿz tí chí ngán pʼái.

Collocution, mutual discourse, 相論 ˏséung lunʾ. Siáng lun; conference, 商議 ˏshéung ʿí. Sháng í, 商酌 ˏshéung chéuk˳. Sháng choh, 斟酌 ˏcham chéuk˳. Chin choh.

Collocutor, one of the speakers in a dialogue, 同論者 ˏtʼung lunʾ ʿché. Tʼung lun ché, 共談者 kungʾ ˏtʼám ʿché. Kung tʼán ché.

Collodion 哥羅地安 ˏko ˏlo tíʾ ˏon.

Collop, a small slice of meat, 片肉 pʼínʾ yuk˳. Pʼien juh.

Colloquial, pertaining to common conversation, 俗話 tsuk˳ wáʾ. Suh hwá, 俚語 ʿlí ʿü. Lí yú; local brogue, 鄉談 ˏhéung ˏtʼám. Hiáng tʼán, 土音 ʿtʼò ˏyam. Tʼú yin, 土談 ʿtʼò ˏtʼám. Tʼú tʼán; familiar discourse, 日用之話 yat˳ yungʾ ˏchí wáʾ. Jih yung chí hwá, 尋常話 ˏtsʼam ˏshéung wáʾ. Tsʼin cháng hwá, 相論之話 ˏséung lunʾ ˏchí wáʾ. Siáng lun chí hwá.

Colloquialism 俗辭 tsuk˳ ˏtsʼz. Suh tsʼz.

Colloquially 論然 lunʾ ˏín. Lun jen, 用土談 yungʾ ʿtʼò ˏtʼám. Yung tʼú tʼán, 用俗辭 yungʾ tsuk˳ ˏtsʼz. Yung suh tsʼz.

Colloquy, conversation, 相論 ˏséung lunʾ. Siáng lun, 互論 úʾ lunʾ. Hú lun, 共談 kungʾ ˏtʼám. Kung tʼán, 互談 úʾ ˏtʼám. Hú tʼán.

Colluctancy, opposition, 違背 ˏwai púiʾ. Wei pei, 背逆 púiʾ yik˳. Pei nih.

Collude, to play into the hand of each other, 謀欺 ˏmau ˏhí. Mau kʼí, 串騙 chʼünʾ pʼínʾ. Chʼuen pʼien, 串阨 chʼünʾ ngak˳, 相謀欺騙 ˏséung ˏmau ˏhí pʼínʾ. Siáng mau kʼí pʼien; to act in concert, 同謀 ˏtʼung ˏmau. Tʼung mau, 串謀 chʼünʾ ˏmau. Chʼuen mau.

Colluder, one who conspires in a fraud, 謀騙者 ˏmau pʼínʾ ʿché. Mau pʼien ché.

Colluding 謀欺 ˏmau ˏhí. Mau kʼí, 同謀 ˏtʼung ˏmau. Tʼung mau.

Colluding, a trick, 詭計 ʿkwai kaiʾ. Kwei kí; collusion, 串謀者 chʼünʾ ˏmau ʿché. Chʼuen mau ché.

Collusive, fraudulently concerted between two or more, 同謀騙阨 ˏtʼung ˏmau pʼínʾ ngak˳.

Collusively 用謀騙 yungʾ ˏmau pʼínʾ. Yung mau pʼien.

Collusiveness 同謀者 ˏtʼung ˏmau ʿché. Tʼung mau ché, 同謀合計 ˏtʼung ˏmau hòp˳ kaiʾ. Tʼung mau hoh kí.

Collyrite 白坭 pák˳ ˏnai. Peh ní.

Collyrium 眼藥水 ʿngán yéuk˳ ʿshui. Yen yoh shwui, 洗眼藥 ʿsai ʿngán yéuk˳. Sí yen yoh.

Colocynth 哥羅先地* ˏko ˏlo ˏsín tíʾ. Ko lo sien tí, 沙禽 ˏshá ˏpʼo. Shá pʼo, 野胡瓜 ʿyé ˏú ˏkwá. Yé hú kwá.

Colocynthin 沙禽苦質 ˏshá ˏpʼo ʿfú chat˳. Shá pʼo kʼú chih, 野胡瓜質 ʿyé ˏú ˏkwá chat˳. Yé hú kwá chih.

Cololite, the fossil intestines of fishes, 變石魚腸 pínʾ shek˳ ˏü ˏchʼéung. Pien shih yú chʼáng.

Colon 大腸 táiʾ ˏchʼéung. Tá chʼáng; ditto, in grammar two points put one above the other, to mark a pause (:), 雙點 ˏshéung ʿtím. Shwáng tien.

Colonel, the chief commander of a regiment of troops, 參將 ˏtsʼám tséungʾ. Tsʼán tsiáng, 參府 ˏtsʼám ʿfú. Tsʼán fú, 參戎† ˏtsʼám ˏyung. Tsʼán jung; colonel of a regiment, 營總 ˏying ʿtsung. Ying tsung.

Colonelcy, the office, rank or commission of a colonel, 參將之職 ˏtsʼám tséungʾ ˏchí chik˳. Tsʼán tsiáng chí chih.

Colonial 屬地的 shuk˳ tíʾ tik˳. Shuh tí tih, 屬國嘅 shuk˳ kwok˳ kéʾ; Colonial Office at Peking, 理藩院 ʿlí ˏfán ünʾ. Lí fán yuen.

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* 瀉藥.

† The 參將 is of the 3 rank; a 副將, 協臺 of the second; hence must be above a colonel.

Colonist, an inhabitant of a colony, 屬地嘅人 shuk, tí² ké' ,yan, 屬國的人 shuk, kwok, tik, ,yan. Shuh kwoh tih jin.

Colonization, the act of colonizing, 闢新地者 p'ik, ,san tí² 'ché. P'ih sin tí ché, 開新地者 ,hoi ,san tí² 'ché. K'ái sin tí ché.

Colonize, to plant or establish a colony in, 闢新地 p'ik, ,san tí². P'ih sin tí, 開新埠 ,hoi ,san fau². K'ái sin fau.

Colonize, to remove and settle in a distant country, 過番開埠 kwo' ,fán ,hoi fau². Kwo fán k'ái fau, 徙居 'sái ,kü. Sí kü, 遷徙 ,ts'ín 'sái. Ts'ien sí, 人民遷徙 ,yan ,man ,ts'ín 'sái. Jin min ts'ien sí.

Colonized, settled or planted with a colony, 開過新地 ,hoi kwo' ,san tí². K'ái kwo sin tí.

Colonizing, planting with a colony, 闢新地 p'ik, ,san tí². P'ih sin tí.

Colonnade, a series or range of columns, 一行柱 yat, ,hong 'ch'ü. Yih háng ch'ú, 一排柱 yat, ,p'ái 'ch'ü. Yih p'ái ch'ú; a peristyle, 周圍柱 ,chau ,wai 'ch'ü. Chau wei ch'ú, 四面柱 sz' mín² 'ch'ü. Sz mien ch'ú; a polystyle, 兩行柱 'léung ,hong 'ch'ü. Liáng háng ch'ú, 兩邊柱 'léung ,pín 'ch'ü. Liáng pien ch'ú.

Colony 新埠 ,san fau². Sin fau, 屬地 shuk, tí². Shuh tí, 屬國 shuk, kwok,. Shuh kwoh.

Colophon, the last page of a book, containing the place, where and the year when, it was printed, 書之尾板* ,shü ,chí 'mí 'pán. Shú chí wí pán.

Colophony 四絃松香 sz' ,ín ,ts'ung ,héung. Sz hien sung hiáng, 松香 ,ts'ung ,héung. Sung hiáng.

Color 色 shik,. Sih, 色澤 shik, chák,. Sih tseh, 色水 shik, 'shui. Sih shwui; the five colors, 五色† 'ng shik,. Wú sih; hue, 顏色 ,ngán shik,. Yen sih; flame color, 火色 'fo shik,. Ho sih; deep color, 老色 'lò shik,. Láu sih, 深色 ,sham shik,. Shin sih; light color, 淺色 'ts'ín shik,. Ts'ien sih; rich color, 濃色 ,yung shik,. Yung sih; dull color, 啞色 'á shik,. Yá sih; changeable color, 閃色 'shím shik,. Shen sih; brilliant color, 嬌艷 ,kiú ím². Kiáu yen; delicate color, 嫩色 nün² shik,. Nun sih; plain color, 素色 sò' shik,. Sú sih; variegated color, 斑色 ,pán shik,. Pán sih, 彩色 'ts'oi shik,. Ts'ái sih; marble color, 雜色 tsap, shik,. Tsáh sih; of a beautiful color, said of piece goods, dresses &c., 好色水 'hò shik, 'shui. Háu sih shwui; of a fine color, 出色 ch'ut, shik,. Ch'uh sih; of an inferior color, 色水低 shik, 'shui ,tai. Sih shwui tí; every kind of color, 各色 kok, shik,. Koh sih; of the same color, 儼然一色 ím' ,ín yat, shik,. Yen jen yih sih; to take away the color, 除色 ,ch'ü shik,. Ch'ú sih, 整角色 'ching lat, shik,; to lose the color, 失色 shat, shik,. Shih sih, 退色 t'úi' shik,. T'úi sih; the color of the face, 面色 mín² shik,. Mien sih, 容顏 ,yung ,ngán. Yung yen, 血色 hüt, shik,. Hiueh sih; to have a fresh color of the face, 有桃花面 'yau ,t'ò ,fá mín². Yú t'áu hwá mien; under the color of friendship, 詐爲朋友 chá' ,wai ,p'ang 'yau. Chá wei p'ang yú; to be in colors, 著花衣 chéuk, ,fá ,í. Choh hwá í; to assume the color of, 貌爲 mau² ,wai. Mau wei, 整色水 'ching shik, 'shui. Ching sih shwui, 粧米面 ,chong 'mai mín². Chwáng mí mien; specious, 粧色 ,chong shik,. Chwáng sih; rhætorical colors, 花言巧語 ,fá ,ín 'háu 'ü. Hwá yen k'iáu yú; the colors of the state, 國旗 kwok, ,k'í. Kwoh k'í; under what colors does he sail? 升乜野旗 ,shing mat, 'yé ,k'í, 船升何旗乎 ,shün ,shing ,ho ,k'í ,ú. Ch'uen shing ho k'í hú; to change colors, 換旗號 ún² ,k'í hò². Hwán k'í háu; names of colors, 顏色名 ,ngán shik, ,meng. Yen sih ming.

Color, to dye, 染色 'ím shik,. Yen sih; to paint, 上色 'shéung shik,. Sháng sih, 塗 ,t'ò. T'ú; to give a specious appearance, 粧色 ,chong shik,. Chwáng sih, 粉色 'fan shik,. Fan sih; to set in a fair light, or make plausible, 粉飾 'fan shik,. Fan shih, 用粉詞 yung² 'fan ,ts'z. Yung fan ts'z; to color a stranger's goods, 假托名號 'ká t'ok, ,meng hò². Kiá t'oh ming háu.

Color, to turn red, 變色 pín' shik,. Pien sih, 發紅面 fát, ,hung mín². Fáh hung mien; to get angry, 作色 tsok, shik,. Tsoh sih.

Colorable, specious, 粧色的 ,chong shik, tik,. Chwáng sih tih, 粉色嘅 'fan shik, ké', 整色水嘅 'ching shik, 'shui ké'.

Colorably, with a fair external appearance, 飾然 shik, ,ín. Shih jen, 以粧色 'í ,chong shik,. Í chwáng sih.

Coloration, the art or practice of coloring, 點絢者 'tím hün' 'ché. Tien hiuen ché, 絢染者 hün' 'ím 'ché. Hiuen yen ché, 點綴者 'tím chui' 'ché. Tien chui ché, 絢文 hün' ,man. Hiuen wan; the state of being colored, 色水 shik, 'shui. Sih shwui, 顏色 ,ngán shik,. Yen sih.

Colored, having the external appearance changed, 上色嘅 'shéung shik, ké', 整色水的 'ching shik, 'shui tik,. Ching sih shwui tih; dyed, 染過 'ím kwo'. Yen kwo; painted, 上過色 'shéung kwo' shik,. Sháng kwo sih, 整過色 'ching kwo' shik,. Ching kwo sih; streaked, or of different colors, 雜色的 tsáp, shik, tik,. Tsáh sih tih; ditto of horses, 駁色 pok, shik,. Poh sih; colored goods, 花布 ,fá pò'. Hwá pú; marked with colors, 華彩 ,wá 'ts'oi. Hwá ts'ái, 文彩 ,man 'ts'oi. Wan ts'ái, 華文 ,wá ,man. Hwá wan; colored people, 雜色嘅人 tsáp, shik, ké' ,yan.

Colorific, that has the quality of tinging, 染色嘅 'ím shik, ké', 染色的 'ím shik, tik,. Yen sih tih.

Coloring, dying, 染 'ím. Yen; giving a fair exter-

* 印書之地及年號在此板.

† They are: black, 黑 hak,. Heh; red, 赤 ch'ik,. Ch'ih; azure or green, 青 ,ts'eng. Ts'ing; white, 白 pák,. Peh, and yellow, 黃 ,wong. Hwáng.

nal appearance, 絢色 hün' shik,. Hiuen sih, 上色 'shéung shik,. Sháng sih, 塗色 ,t'ò shik,. T'ú sih; palliating, 粧色 ,chong shik,. Chwáng sih, 粉飾 'fan shik,. Fan shih.

Colorist, one who colors, 上色者 'shéung shik, 'ché. Sháng sih ché, 絢色者 hün' shik, 'ché. Hiuen sih ché; a painter who excels in giving the proper colors to his designs, 丹青妙手 ,tán ,ts'eng miú² 'shau. Tán ts'ing miáu shau, 巧手絢染 'háu 'shau hün' 'ím. K'iáu shau hiuen yen, 設色精工 ch'ít, shik, ,tseng ,kung. Sheh sih tsing kung.

Colorless, destitute of color, 無色 ,mò shik,. Wú sih, 素色 sò' shik,. Sú sih, 純色 ,shun shik,. Shun sih; transparent, 透光的 t'au' ,kwong tik,. T'au kwáng tih, 明亮 ,ming léung². Ming liáng.

Colossal, } like a colossus, 昂大 ,ngong tái². Colossean, } Ngáng tá, 軒昂 ,hín ,ngong. Hien ngáng; very large, 極大 kik, tái². Kih tá; gigantic, 英雄 ,ying ,hung. Ying hiung.

Colosseum 羅馬周圓戲臺名 ,Lo 'má ,chau ,ün hí' ,t'oi ,meng. Lo má chau yuen hí t'ái ming.

Colossus, a statue of a gigantic size, 昂像 ,ngong tséung². Ngáng siáng, 昂大像 ,ngong tái² tséung². Ngáng tá siáng.

Colportage, a system of distributing tracts &c., by colporteurs, 派書 p'ái' ,shü. P'ái shú, 遊派賣書 ,yau p'ái' mái² ,shü. Yú p'ái mái shú, 派賣勸世文 p'ái' mái² hün' shai' ,man. P'ái mái k'iuen shí wan; Bible colportage, 派賣聖書 p'ái' mái² shing' ,shü. P'ái mái shing shú.

Colporteur 派書者 p'ái' ,shü 'ché. P'ái shú ché, 派賣書者 p'ái' mái² ,shü 'ché. P'ái mái shú ché; a Bible colporteur, 派聖書者 p'ái' shing' ,shü 'ché. P'ái shing shú ché.

Colstaff 抬杠 ,t'oi kong'. T'ái káng.

Colt 馬子 'má 'tsz. Má tsz; a colt one year old, 馬 ,wán. Hwán, 駙 ,wán. Hwán; ditto one two years old, 駒 ,k'ü. K'ü; ditto one three years old, 騑 ,fí. Fí; a horse-colt, 牡馬子 'mau 'má 'tsz. Mau má tsz, 馬牯子 'má 'kú 'tsz; a young, foolish fellow, 生馬牯 ,shang 'má 'kú. Sang má kú; a filly, 牝馬 'p'an 'má. P'in má.

Colter 犂刀 ,lai ,tò. Lí táu, 鈚 ,pai. Pí, 鎞 ,pai. Pí.

Coltish, wanton, 生馬牯 ,shang 'má 'kú. Sang má kú, 淫亂 ,yam lün². Yin lwán; gay, 輕心 ,heng ,sam. K'ing sin, 輕快 ,heng fái'. K'ing kw'ái.

Coluber 蛇名 ,shé ,meng. Shié ming.

Columbery, a dove-cot, 鳩屋 ,kau uk,. Kiú uh, 鳩窩 ,kau ,wo. Kiú wo.

Columbiferous, producing or containing columbium, 出哥倫邊金 ch'ut, ,ko ,lun ,pín ,kam. Ch'uh ko lun pien kin.

Columbine, of a dove-color, 斑色 ,pán shik,. Pán sih; the heroine in a pantomime, a dancing girl, 舞旦 'mò tán'. Wú tán.

Columbium 哥倫邊金 ,ko ,lun ,pín ,kam. Ko lun pien kin.

Column 柱 'ch'ü. Ch'ú; a round pillar, 圓柱 ,ün 'ch'ü. Yuen ch'ú; a column of water, 一條水 yat, ,t'iú 'shui. Yih t'iáu shwui, 一柱水 yat, 'ch'ü 'shui. Yih ch'ú shwui; a column of smoke, 一柱烟 yat, 'ch'ü ,ín. Yih ch'ú yen; a column of troops, 一排兵 yat, ,p'ái ,ping. Yih p'ái ping; a column of a paper, 一倉 yat, ,ts'ong. Yih ts'áng, 一隔 yat, kák,. Yih keh; a column of letters, 一行字 yat, ,hong tsz². Yih háng tsz; a column of ships, 一連船 yat, ,lín ,shün. Yih lien ch'uen.

Columnar, formed in columns, 柱墩樣 'ch'ü 'kòm yéung². Ch'ú kán yáng, 類乎柱 lui² ,ú 'ch'ü. Lui hú ch'ú, 類乎一排 lui² ,ú yat, ,p'ái. Lui hú yih p'ái.

Colure, colures, 兩極橫線 'léung kik, ,wáng sín'. Liáng kih hung sien, 四季線 sz' kwai' sín'. Sz kwei sien.

Coma 眠 ,mín. Mien, 眠者 ,mín 'ché. Mien ché, 瞤症 fan' ching', 痟 fat,. Hwuh.

Coma, in botany, a species of bracts, terminating the stem of a plant in a bush, 幹杪遠縱 kon' 'miú 'ün sui². Kán miáu yuen súi.

Comate, hairy, 毛嘅 ,mò ké', 有毛 'yau 'mò. Yú máu.

Comotose, drowsy, 病眠 peng² ,mín. Ping mien, 耽眠 ,tám ,mín. Tán mien.

Comb 梳 ,sho. Sú; a dust comb, 篦 pí². Pí, 櫛 tsít,. Tsieh, 鎞 'pí. Pí, 枇 'pí, Pí, 比笓 'pí ,kí. Pí kí; comb, general term for, 梳篦 ,sho pí². Sú pí, 梳櫛 ,sho tsít,. Sú tsieh; a tortoise shell comb, 玳瑁梳 toi² múi² ,sho. Tái mei sú; an ivory comb, 象牙梳 tséung² ,ngá ,sho. Siáng yá sú; one comb 一隻梳 yat, chek, ,sho. Yih chih sú, 一隻篦 yat, chek, pí². Yih chih pí; a set of combs, 一副梳篦 yat, fú' ,sho pí². Yih fú sú pí; a wooden comb, 樅 'chung. Chung; a Táiléung comb *, 筋竹篦 ,kan chuk, pí². Kin chuh pí; a horse comb, 馬刷 'má shát,. Má shwáh; the teeth of a comb, 篦齒 pí² 'ch'í. Pí cú'í; a weaver's comb, 筬 k'au'. K'au, 柚 chuk,. Chuh; shuttle and comb, 杼柚 'ch'ü chuk,. Ch'ú chuh; the shuttle receives the warp, and the comb the woof 杼受經, 柚受緯 'ch'ü shau² ,king, chuk, shau² 'wai. Ch'ú shau king, chuh shau wei; the crest, or cock's-comb, 鷄冠 ,kai ,kún. Kí kwán; a honey comb, 蜜窩 mat, ,wo. Mih wo, 蜜房 mat, ,fong. Mih fáng; the cell of a comb, 蜜脾 mat, ,p'í. Mih p'í.

Comb, to, 梳 ,sho. Sú, 篦 pí². Pí, ditto, as the hair, 梳頭 ,sho ,t'au. Sú t'au, 梳髮 ,sho fát,. Sú fáh, 櫛髮 tsít, fát,. Tsieh fáh, 理髮 'lí fát,. Lí fáh; to comb the hair with a dust comb, 篦頭髮 pí² ,t'au fát,. Pí t'au fáh, 鬃 ts'z'. Ts'z, 扰 'hòm. Kán; to comb a horse, 刷馬 shát, 'má. Shwáh

* The best combs manufactured is this province come from 大良 Táiléung of the 順德 Shuntak district and are called 筋竹篦.

má; to comb silk, 經絲 ˌking ˌsz. King sz; to comb and dress the hair, 梳妝 ˌsho ˌchong. Sú chwáng.

Comb-brush, a brush to clean a comb, 梳篦擦 ˌsho pí² ts'átˌ. Sú pí ch'áh.

Comb-maker, one whose occupation is to make combs, 整梳師傅 'ching ˌsho ˌsz fú². Ching sú sz fú.

Comb-making 整梳 'ching ˌsho. Ching sú.

Combat, to struggle or contend with an opposing force, 戰鬬 chín' tau'. Chen tau, 交戰 ˌkáu chín'. Kiáu chen, 對戰 túi' chín'. Túi chen, 對打 túi' 'tá. Túi tá, 對敵 túi' tikˌ. Túi tih, 交鋒 ˌkáu ˌfung. Kiáu fung; to contend together, 相打 ˌséung 'tá. Siáng tá; to combat an opinion, 辯駁 pín² pokˌ. Pien poh, 辯論 pín² lun².

Combat, a fighting, 戰鬬者 chín' tau' 'ché. Chen tau ché, 交戰者 ˌkáu chín' 'ché. Kiáu chen ché, 交鋒者 ˌkáu ˌfung 'ché. Kiáu fung ché, 打仗 'tá chéung². Tá cháng, 攻打者 ˌkung 'tá 'ché. Kung tá ché; a duel, or a single combat, 比武 'pí 'mò. Pí wú; a sanguinary combat, 血戰 hütˌ chín'. Hiueh chen; a combat for life and death, 死戰 'sz chín'. Sz chen, 爛打 lán² 'tá. Lán tá; to decide by combat, 分雌雄 ˌfan ˌts'z ˌhung. Fan ts'z hiung; to try by combat, 試看雌雄 shí' hon' ˌts'z ˌhung. Shí k'án ts'z hiung.

Combatable, that may be disputed, 可辯 'ho pín². K'o pien; that may be opposed, 可敵 'ho tikˌ. K'o tih, 可對 'ho túi'. K'o túi.

Combatant 戰者 chín' 'ché. Chen ché, 相戰者 ˌséung chín' 'ché. Siáng chen ché, 戰打者 chín' 'tá 'ché. Chen tá ché, 交戰者 ˌkáu chín' 'ché. Kiáu chen ché, 武士 'mò sz². Wú sz; a duelist, 比武者 'pí 'mò 'ché. Pí wú ché; a champion, 英雄 ˌying ˌhung. Ying hiung; a person who contends with another in argument, 辯駁者 pín² pokˌ 'ché. Pien poh ché, 辯論者 pín² lun² 'ché. Pien lun ché.

Combated, opposed, 對打過 túi' 'tá kwo'. Túi tá kwo, 對敵過 túi' tikˌ kwo'. Túi tih kwo; ditto in argument, 辯駁過 pín² pokˌ kwo'. Pien poh kwo.

Combative, disposed to combat, 好戰 hò' chín'. Háu chen.

Combativeness, disposition to contend, 喜戰 'hí chín'. Hí chen, 性喜戰 sing' 'hí chín'. Sing hí chen.

Combed 梳過 ˌsho kwo'. Sú kwo, 篦過 pí² kwo'. Pí kwo.

Combination, alliance, 約 yéukˌ. Yoh, 結約者 kítˌ yéukˌ 'ché. Kieh yoh ché; intimate union of two or more persons, 聯合者 ˌlün hòp₂ 'ché. Lien hoh ché, 聯會 ˌlün úi². Lien hwui, 會盟 úi² ˌmang. Hwui mang, 會埋者 úi² ˌmái 'ché. Hwui mái ché, 相合者 ˌséung hòp₂ 'ché. Siáng hoh ché, 膠結者 ˌkáu kítˌ 'ché. Kiáu kieh ché, 膠粘者 ˌkáu ˌchím 'ché. Kiáu nien ché; cabals, 聯黨 ˌlün 'tong. Lien táng, 結黨 kítˌ 'tong. Kieh táng, 聯盟 ˌlün ˌmang. Lien mang, 拜會 pái' úi². Pái hwui; combinations to pull down the government, 結黨謀反 kítˌ 'tong ˌmau 'fán. Kieh táng mau fán; combinations among the people, 聯絡 ˌlün lokˌ. Lien loh, 民之聯絡 ˌman ˌchí ˌlün lokˌ. Min chí lien loh; a village combination for offensive or defensive purposes, 團練 ˌt'ün lín². Tw'án lien, 聯約者 ˌlün yéukˌ 'ché. Lien yoh ché; a combination of tradesmen for the protection of their interest, 聯行把持 ˌlün ˌhong 'pá ˌch'í. Lien háng pá ch'í; a traitorous combination, 姦黨 ˌkán 'tong. Kien táng; combination of circumstances, 事事湊合 sz² sz² ts'au' hòp₂. Sz sz ts'au hoh, 事事湊喈 sz² sz² ts'au' ˌngám; chemical union, 聯洽者 ˌlün háp₂ 'ché, 結洽者 kítˌ háp₂ 'ché; a combination of numbers, 數合者 shò' hòp₂ 'ché. Sú hoh ché.

Combine, to join as things, 聯洽 ˌlün háp₂. Lien hiáh, 糾合 'tau hòp₂. Tau hoh, 聯埋 ˌlün ˌmái. Lien mái, 合埋 hòp₂ ˌmái. Hoh mái, 結埋 kítˌ ˌmái. Kieh mái, 檢埋 'kím ˌmái. Kien mái; to link together, 相連 ˌséung ˌlín. Siáng lien, 連埋 ˌlín ˌmái. Lien mái, 連合 ˌlín hòp₂. Lien hoh; to cause to unite, 使合 'sz hòp₂. Shí hoh, 致合 chí' hòp₂. Chí hoh; to bring into a union or confederacy, 聯絡 ˌlün lokˌ. Lien loh, 聯合 ˌlün hòp₂. Lien hoh, 聯行 ˌlün ˌhong. Lien háng, 埋行 ˌmái ˌhong. Mái háng; to combine one's strength, 協力 híp₂ lik₂. Hieh lieh; to combine traders, to combine the multitudes, 糾衆 'tau chung'. Tau chung.

Combine, to unite, as men, 相合 ˌséung hòp₂. Siáng hoh, 糾合 'tau hòp₂. Tau hoh, 聯絡 ˌlün lokˌ. Lien loh, 合埋 hòp₂ ˌmái. Hoh mái, 結合 kítˌ hòp₂. Kieh hoh, 會合 úi² hòp₂. Hwui hoh, 總合 'tsung hòp₂. Tsung hoh, 聯埋 ˌlün ˌmái. Lien mái, 膠結 ˌkáu kítˌ. Kiáu kieh; to combine in cabal, 結黨 kítˌ 'tong. Kieh táng, 聯黨 ˌlün 'tong. Lien táng, 糾黨 'tau 'tong. Tau táng; to agree, 和合 ˌwo hòp₂. Ho hoh, 和洽 ˌwo háp₂. Ho hiáh, 諧合 ˌhái hòp₂. Hiái hoh, 龢 ˌwo. Ho, 慼 háp₂. Hiáh; to combine, as traders, 聯埋 ˌlün ˌmái. Lien mái; ditto, as villages, 聯絡 ˌlün lokˌ. Lien loh; to combine and prepare for offensive or defensive purposes, 聯絡團練 ˌlün lokˌ ˌt'ün lín². Lien loh tw'án lien; to combine, as thieves, 相串 ˌséung ch'ün'. Siáng ch'uen, 串埋 ch'ün' ˌmái. Ch'uen mái; to combine mutually, 互相交結 ú² ˌséung ˌkáu kítˌ. Hú siáng kiáu kieh; to combine, as nations, 糾聯 'tau ˌlün. Tau lien; to combine by affinity, 聯洽 ˌlün háp₂. Lien hiáh, 結合 kítˌ hòp₂. Kieh hoh, 牽合 ˌhín hòp₂. K'ien hoh.

Combined, united closely, 相合 ˌséung hòp₂. Siáng hoh, 相聯 ˌséung ˌlün. Siáng lien, 結合過 kítˌ hòp₂ kwo'. Kieh hoh kwo, 聯埋過 ˌlün ˌmái kwo'. Lien mái kwo, 聯絡過 ˌlün lokˌ kwo'. Lien loh kwo; leagued, 聯埋過 ˌlün ˌmái kwo'.

Lien mái kwo; combined strength, 協手 híp₂ ʿshau. Hieh shau, 協力 híp₂ lik₂. Hieh lih, 并力 ping' lik₂. Ping lih; combined purpose, 協心 híp₂ ˏsam. Hieh sin, 叶心 híp₂ ˏsam. Hieh sin; chemically united, 聯洽過 ˏlün háp₂ kwo'.

Combiner 聯合者 ˏlün hòp₂ ʿché. Lien hoh ché; one who causes combination, 做串嘅 tsò² ch'ün' ké', 做牙儈 tsò² ˏngá ʿkúi. Tso yá kwái.

Combing 梳 ˏsho. Sú, 篦 pí². Pí.

Combining, uniting closely, 聯埋 ˏlün ˏmái. Lien mái, 結埋 kít₂ ˏmái. Kieh mái; joining in purpose, 聯志 ˏlün ˏchí'. Lien chí, 結心 kít₂ ˏsam. Kieh sin; ditto in cabal, 聯黨 ˏlün ʿtong. Lien táng, ditto, as thieves, 串埋 ch'ün' ˏmái. Ch'uen mái; ditto, as circumstances, 湊合 ts'au' hòp₂. Ts'au hoh.

Combless, without a comb or crest, 無冠 ˏmò ˏkún. Wú kwán.

Combustible, capable of catching fire, 可着火的 ʿho chéuk₂ ʿfo tik₂. K'o choh ho tih, 易着火嘅 í² chéuk₂ ʿfo ké', 易惹火 í² ʿyé ʿfo. Í jeh ho, 引火的 ʿyan ʿfo tik₂. Yin ho tih; that will take fire and burn, 可燒 ʿho ˏshiú. K'o sháu.

Combustible, a substance that will take fire and burn, 可燒的物 ʿho ˏshiú tik₂ mat₂. K'o sháu tih wuh, 引火嘅物 ʿyan ʿfo ké' mat₂.

Combustibleness, the quality or capability of taking fire and burning, 可燒者 ʿho ˏshiú ʿché. K'o sháu ché, 可燃燒者 ʿho ˏín ˏshiú ʿché. K'o jen sháu ché.

Combustion 燒燃 ˏshiú ˏín. Sháu jen; conflagration, 火燭 ʿfo chuk₂. Ho chuh; spontaneous combustion, 自然而燒 tsz² ˏín ˏí ˏshiú. Tsz jen rh sháu, 自然而燃 tsz² ˏín ˏí ˏín. Tsz jen rh jen; tumult, 訬鬧之事 ch'áu' náu² ˏchí sz². Ch'áu náu chí sz, 嘈嘈訬訬 ˏts'ò ˏts'ò ch'áu' ch'áu'. Ts'áu ts'áu ch'áu ch'áu.

Come (pret. came; part. come), to move toward, 來 ˏloi. Lái, 嚟 ˏlai, 至 chí'. Chí, 格 kák₂. Keh, 臨 ˏlam. Lin, 淋 lí². Lí; to advance nearer, 來近 ˏloi kan². Lái kin, 嚟近 ˏlai kan², 赴近 fú² kan². Fú kin, 至邇 chí' ʿí. Chí rh, 邇之 ʿí ˏchí. Rh chí, 臨近 ˏlam kan². Lin kin; to arrive, 嚟到 ˏlai tò', 至 chí'. Chí, 至到 chí' tò'. Chí táu, 來到 ˏloi tò'. Lái táu, 至及 chí' k'ap₂. Chí kih; to be present, 來了 ˏloi ʿliú. Lái liáu, 嚟了 ˏlai ʿliú, 到了 tò' ʿliú. Táu liáu, 到咯 tò' lok₂; to advance and arrive at some state or condition, 至及 chí' k'ap₂. Chí kih; to come to action, 來到打 ˏloi tò' ʿtá. Lái táu tá, 赴敵 fú² tik₂. Fú tih; to happen, 適有 shik₂ ʿyau. Shih yú; how comes that? 喺邊處嚟 ʿhai ˏpín ch'ü' ˏlai, 從何來 ˏts'ung ˏho ˏloi. Ts'ung ho lái, 何自而來 ˏho tsz² ˏí ˏloi. Ho tsz rh lái, 從何處來 ˏts'ung ˏho ch'ü' ˏloi. Ts'ung ho ch'ú lái; to appear, 出來 ch'ut₂ ˏloi. Ch'uh lái, 出現 ch'ut₂ ín². Ch'uh hien, 發現 fát₂ ín². Fáh hien; to sprout, as plants, 萌芽 ˏmang ˏngá. Mang yá, 發現 fát₂ ín². Fáh hien; to become, 成 ˏshing. Ching, 成就 ˏshing tsau². Ching tsiú; come! 來唎 ˏloi ˏlé, 來喇 ˏloi ˏlá; I will come, 來咯 ˏloi lok₂; to come about, to happen, 適有 shik₂ ʿyau. Shih yú, 恰有 háp₂ ʿyau. Hiáh yú; to come about, to turn, 轉 ʿchün. Chuen; to change, as the mind, 轉意 ʿchün í'. Chuen í, 回心 ˏúi ˏsam. Hwui sin, 變意 pín' í'. Pien í; to return, 翻轉頭 ˏfán chün' ˏt'au. Fán chuen t'au, 轉頭 chün' ˏt'au. Chuen t'au, 回頭 ˏúi ˏt'au. Hwui t'au, 返 ʿfán. Fán, 回 ˏúi. Hwui; to come after, to follow, 跟尾 ˏkan ʿmí. Kin wí, 從 ˏts'ung. Ts'ung, 隨 ˏts'ui. Sui, 從後 ˏts'ung hau². Ts'ung hau; to come at, to reach, 至 chí'. Chí, 至到 chí' tò'. Chí táu, 來至 ˏloi chí'. Lái chí, 嚟到 ˏlai tò'; to gain, 及 k'ap₂. Kih, 至及 chí' k'ap₂. Chí kih; to come away, 離 ˏlí. Lí, 去 hü'. K'ü; to leave, 辭 ˏts'z. Ts'z, 辭去 ˏts'z hü'. Ts'z k'ü; to issue from, 出來 ch'ut₂ ˏloi. Ch'uh lái, 出去 ch'ut₂ hü'. Ch'uh k'ü; to come back, 翻來 ˏfán ˏloi. Fán lái, 回來 ˏúi ˏloi. Hwui lái; to come by, 過近 kwo' kan². Kwo kin, 經過近 ˏking kwo' kan². King kwo kin; ditto, to obtain, 得 tak₂. Teh, 得到 tak₂ tò'. Teh táu; to come down, 落來 lok₂ ˏloi. Loh lái, 下來 ʿhá ˏloi. Hiá lái, 降 kong'. Kiáng, 降臨 kong' ˏlam. Kiáng lin; to come down in price, 減價 ʿkám ká'. Kien kiá; to come down from ancestors, 太公來到 t'ái' ˏkung ˏloi tò'. T'ái kung lái táu; ditto, to be humbled, 受辱 shau² yuk₂. Shau juh, 受制 shau² chai'. Shau chí; to come for, to come to get or obtain, 特來 tak₂ ˏloi. Teh lái, 特登來 tak₂ ˏtang ˏloi. Teh tang lái, 專來 ˏchün ˏloi. Chuen lái, 來想 ˏloi ʿséung. Lái siáng; to come forth, 出 ch'ut₂. Ch'uh, 出來 ch'ut₂ ˏloi. Ch'uh lái, 發 fát₂. Fáh, 發出 fát₂ ch'ut₂. Fáh ch'uh, 發現 fát₂ ín². Fáh hien; ditto, to depart from, 離 ˏlí. Lí; ditto, to come from, 從來 ˏts'ung ˏloi. Ts'ung lái, 由來 ˏyau ˏloi. Yú lái, 自來 tsz² ˏloi. Tsz lái; he comes from Shánghái, 喺上海嚟 ʿhai Shéunghoi ˏlai, 自上海來 tsz² Shéunghoi ˏloi. Tsz Shánghái lái, 由上海至 ˏyau Shéunghoi chí'. Yú Shánghái chí; come here, 來此 ˏloi ʿts'z. Lái ts'z, 來呢處 ˏloi ˏní ch'ü'; to come in, 入 yap₂. Jih, 入來 yap₂ ˏloi. Jih lái, 進 tsun'. Tsin, 入內 yap₂ noi². Jih nui; to yield, 讓 yéung². Jáng; ditto, to arrive at a place or port, 嚟咯 ˏlai lok₂, 來到 ˏloi tò'. Lái táu; to become fashionable, 趨時 ˏts'ü ˏshí. Ts'ü shí, 時興 ˏshí ˏhing. Shí hing; ditto, to enter as an ingredient or part of a composition, 入內 yap₂ noi². Jih nui; to come to maturity and yield, 產 ʿch'án. Ch'án, 生 ˏshang. Sang; to come in for, 入份 yap₂ fan². Jih fan; to come in for, as a share, 入股 yap₂ ʿkú. Jih kú; to come in contact with, 遇着 ü² chéuk₂. Yú choh, 相遇 ˏséung ü². Siáng yú, 相逢 ˏséung ˏfung. Siáng fung, 抵會 ʿtai úi². Tí hwui, 敧敲 ʿím ship₂. Yen sheh, 牾 ʿng. Wú; to come into, to join with, 來幫 ˏloi ˏpong. Lái páng, 來助 ˏloi

cho². Lái tsú; to comply with, 准 'chun. Chun, 准從 'chun ˌts'ung. Chun ts'ung; to come into the world, as Christ, 降世 kong' shai'. Kiáng shí, 降生 kong' ˌshang. Kiáng sang, 降臨 kong' ˌlam. Kiáng lin, 臨世 ˌlam shai'. Lih shí; to come near, 就近 tsau² kan². Tsiú kin, 赴近 fú² kan². Fú kin, 去近 hü' kan². K'ü kin; to approach in excellence, 次之 ts'z' ˌchí. Ts'z chí, 亞於 á' ˌü. Á yú; to come nigh, 臨近 ˌlam kan². Lin kin; to come of, to issue from, 出 ch'utˌ. Ch'uh, 來 ˌloi. Lái; to come off a loser, 輸 ˌshü. Shú; to come off, to depart from, 離 ˌlí. Lí; to escape, 逃 ˌt'ò. T'áu, 逃脫 ˌt'ò t'ütˌ. T'áu t'oh; to get loose, 甩 latˌ; to take place, 做 ts'ò². Tso, 作 tsokˌ. Tsoh; to come on, to advance, 遷 ˌts'ín. Ts'ien, 向前 héung' ˌts'ín. Hiáng ts'ien; to happen to, 偶遇 'ngau ü². Ngau yú; to come over, 過來 kwo' ˌloi. Kwo lái; to pass from one party to another, 由彼過此 ˌyau 'pí kwo' 'ts'z. Yú pí kwo ts'z, 投過 ˌt'au kwo'. T'au kwo; to come out, 出 ch'utˌ. Ch'uh, 發出 fátˌ ch'utˌ. Fáh ch'uh; to become public, 洩漏 sítˌ lau². Sieh lau; ditto, as a book, 出 ch'utˌ. Ch'uh; to appear after being clouded, 現出 ín² ch'utˌ. Hien ch'uh, 發現 fátˌ ín². Fáh hien; to come out of, to issue forth, 出來 ch'utˌ ˌloi. Ch'uh lái; to come out with, 講出 'kong ch'utˌ. Kiáng ch'uh, 洩出 sítˌ ch'utˌ. Sieh ch'uh; to come out of a house, 出於屋 ch'utˌ ˌü ukˌ. Ch'uh yú uh, 離屋 ˌlí ukˌ. Lí uh; to come round, 轉 'chün. Chuen; to come short, to fail, 虛勞 ˌhü ˌlò. Hü láu, 不及 patˌ k'apˌ. Puh kih, 失意 shatˌ í'. Shih í; to come to, to consent, 准 'chun. Chun; to amount to, 總計 'tsung kai'. Tsung kí; to come to a settlement, 講妥了 'kong 't'o 'liú. Kiáng t'o liáu; to come to any great emergency 臨大節 ˌlam tái² tsítˌ. Lin tá tsieh; to come to blows, 至到打 chí' tò' 'tá. Chí táu tá; to recover, as from a swoon, 復甦 fukˌ ˌsú. Fuh sú, 反魂 'fán ˌwan. Fan hwan; it comes to the same thing, 到底一式 tò' 'tai yatˌ shikˌ. Táu tí yih shih; to come to the throne, 即位 tsikˌ wai². Tsih wei, 位登 ˌtang wai². Tang wei, 登極 ˌtang kikˌ. Tang kih; to come into life 超生 ˌch'iú ˌshang. Ch'áu sang; to come to an end, 闕亡 hütˌ ˌmong. Hiueh wáng, 臨終 ˌlam ˌchung. Lin chung; to come together, 聚集 tsü² tsapˌ. Tsü tsih; to come to pass, 適有 shik² 'yau. Shih yú; to come up, to ascend, 上來 'shéung ˌloi. Sháng lái, 登 ˌtang. Tang, 登上 ˌtang 'shéung. Tang sháng; to rise, 陞 ˌshing. Shing; to come into use, 時興 ˌshí ˌhing. Shí hing; disire him to come up, 請佢上 'ts'eng 'k'ü 'shéung. Ts'ing k'ü sháng; to come up, to rise to, 將及 ˌtséung k'apˌ. Tsiáng kih; to approach near, 親近 ˌts'an kan². Ts'in kin; to amount to, 統計 't'ung kai'. T'ung kí; to come up with, 趕到 'kon tò'. Kán táu, 追到 ˌchui tò'. Chiu táu; to come upon, to fall upon, 侵襲 ˌts'am tsapˌ. Ts'in sih, 掩襲 'im tsapˌ. Yen sih, 侵伐 ˌts'am fátˌ. Ts'in fáh; to come, in futurity, 將來 ˌtséung ˌloi. Tsiáng lái, 後來 hau² ˌloi. Hau lái; come, come! 速來 ts'ukˌ ˌloi. Ts'uh lái; to come and go, 來往 ˌloi 'wong. Lái wáng, 往返 'wong 'fán. Wáng fán, 來去 ˌloi hü'. Lái k'ü; come along, 來同去 ˌloi ˌt'ung hü'. Lái t'ung k'ü; the guests come, 賓客到 ˌpan hákˌ tò'. Pin k'eh táu, 賓客造焉 ˌpan hákˌ ts'ò' ˌín. Pin k'eh tsáu yen; to come to one, 去見人 hü' kín' ˌyan. K'ü kien jin; to come to one's self, 醒悟 'seng ng². Sing wú; to come to nothing, 必不成 pítˌ patˌ ˌshing. Pieh puh ching; come next Monday, 禮拜一來 'lai pái' yatˌ ˌloi. Lí pái yih lái; where did you come from? 你打邊處來呢 'ní 'tá ˌpín ch'ü' ˌloi ˌní; when did you come? 你幾時來 'ní 'kí ˌshí ˌloi. Ní kí shí lái; has he come yet? 嚟唔曾 ˌlai ˌm ˌts'ang; to come without luggage, 光身嚟 ˌkwong ˌshan ˌlai; come, let me see what you have got, 睇嚟喇 't'ai pá² ˌlá; come to dinner, 入席 yapˌ tsikˌ. Jih tsih; I come to call on you, 來探你 ˌloi t'ám' 'ní. Lái t'án ní; I have come to pay my respects to you, 特來拜候駕 takˌ ˌloi pái' hau² ká'. Teh lái pái hau kiá.

Comedian, an actor, 戲子 hí' 'tsz. Hí tsz, 優人 ˌyau ˌyan. Yú jin, 俳優 ˌp'ái ˌyau. P'ái yú, 梨園子弟 ˌlí ˌün 'tsz tai². Lí yuen tsz tí, 騙賊 ch'ápˌ ˌhám. Ch'áh hien, 象人 tséung² ˌyan. Siáng jin.

Comedy 劇 k'ekˌ. K'ih, 劇戲 k'ekˌ hí'. K'ih hí, 劇弄戲 k'ekˌ lung² hí'. K'ih lung hí.

Comeliness, that which is becoming, 文雅 ˌman 'ngá. Wan yá, 雅緻 'ngá chí'. Yá chí, 嬌態 ˌkiú t'ái'. Kiáu t'ái, 美妙者 'mí miú² 'ché. Mei miáu ché, 大雅 tái² 'ngá. Tá yá.

Comely 美 'mí. Mei, 宜 ˌí. Í, 妙美 miú² 'mí. Miáu mei, 合宜 hòpˌ ˌí. Hoh í, 美好 'mí 'hò. Mei háu, 文雅的 ˌman 'ngá tikˌ. Wan yá tih, 雅緻 'ngá chí'. Yá chí, 嬌態 ˌkiú t'ái'. Kiáu t'ái, 美態 'mí t'ái'. Mei t'ái, 英華 ˌying ˌwá. Ying hwá.

Comely, handsomely, 美然 'mí ˌín. Mei jen, 妙 miú². Miáu, 合禮 hòpˌ 'lai. Hoh lí, 合宜 hòpˌ ˌí. Hoh í, 中禮 chung' 'lai. Chung lí.

Comer, one who comes, 來者 ˌloi 'ché. Lái ché, 至者 chí' 'ché. Chí ché.

Comet 彗星 wai² ˌsing. Wei sing, 掃把星 sò' 'pá ˌsing. Sáu pá sing, 長尾星 ˌch'éung 'mí ˌsing. Ch'áng wí sing, 彗星 wai² ˌsing. Sui sing, 妖星 ˌiú ˌsing. Yáu sing, 孛 pútˌ. Poh, 天杵 ˌt'ín 'ch'ü. T'ien ch'ú, 燥星 ts'ò' ˌsing. Ts'áu sing, 掃帚星 ˌts'ám ˌts'éung ˌsing. Ts'án ts'iáng sing.

Cometarium 彗星儀 wai² ˌsing ˌí. Wei sing í.

Cometary 彗星的 wai² ˌsing tikˌ. Wei sing tih.

Cometography 彗星總論 wai² ˌsing 'tsung lun². Wei sing tsung lun.

Comfiture } 糖菓 ˌt'ong 'kwo. T'áng ko, 乾糖菓
Comfit } ˌkon ˌt'ong 'kwo. Kán t'áng ko.

Comfit-maker 糖菓師傅 ˌt'ong ʻkwo ˌsz fú². T'áng ko sz fú.

Comfort, to strengthen the mind when depressed, 安慰 ˌon wai'. Ngán wei, 撫慰 ʻfú wai'. Fú wei, 撫綏 ʻfú ˌsui. Fú sui, 慰愉 wai' ˌü. Wei yú, 慰 wai'. Wei, 開解 ˌhoi ʻkái. K'ái kiái, 勸解 hün' ʻkái. K'iuen kiái; he comforted me, 他安慰我 ˌt'á ˌon wai' ʻngo. T'á ngán wei wo, 他慰我心 ˌt'á wai' ʻngo ˌsam. T'á wei wo sin; to cheer, 鼓舞 ʻkú ʻmò. Kú wú; to encourage, as accessory to a crime, 鼓動 ʻkú tung². Kú tung.

Comfort, relief from pain, 安樂 ˌon lok₂. Ngán loh, 安康 ˌon ˌhong. Ngán káng, 平安 ˌp'ing ˌon. P'ing ngán, 平康 ˌp'ing ˌhong. P'ing káng, 康寧 ˌhong ˌning. Káng ning, 康泰 ˌhong t'ái'. Káng t'ái, 慰意 wai' í'. Wei í; to live in ease and comfort, 飽食安居 ʻpáu shik₂ ˌon ˌkü. Páu shih ngán kü.

Comfortable, being in a state of ease, or moderate enjoyment, 安樂 ˌon lok₂. Ngán loh, 平安 ˌp'ing ˌon. P'ing ngán, 自在 tsz² tsoi². Tsz tsái, 快活 fái' út₂. Kw'ái hwoh, 快暢 fái' ch'éung'. Kw'ái ch'áng, 爽快 ʻshong fái'. Shwáng kw'ái, 適意 shik₂ í'. Shih í, 暢志 ch'éung' chí'. Ch'áng chí; to make one comfortable, 俾佢安樂 ʻpí ʻk'ü ˌon lok₂. Pí k'ü ngán loh, 令他享安 ling² ˌt'á ʻhéung ˌon. Ling t'á hiáng ngán; a comfortable support of life, 豐衣足食 ˌfung ˌí tsuk₂ shik₂. Fung í tsuh shih; everything comfortable, 事事適意 sz² sz² shik₂ í'. Sz sz shih í; make yourself comfortable, 從心所欲 ˌts'ung ˌsam ʻsho yuk₂. Ts'ung sin so yuh, 事事聽你便 sz² sz² t'eng' ʻní pín². Sz sz t'ing ní pien; comfortable quarters, 安樂之所 ˌon lok₂ ˌchí ʻsho. Ngán loh chí so.

Comfortableness 安樂 ˌon lok₂. Ngán loh, 康寧 ˌhong ˌning. Káng ning.

Comfortably 利便 lí² pín². Lí pien, 便當 pín² tong'. Pien táng, 便捷 pín² tsít₂. Pien tsieh, 便宜 ˌp'ín ˌí. P'ien í.

Comforted 安慰過 ˌon wai' kwo'. Ngán wei kwo, 開解過 ˌhoi ʻkái kwo'. K'ái kiái kwo; encouraged, 鼓舞過 ʻkú ʻmò kwo'. Kú wú kwo.

Comforter, one who administers consolation, 安慰者 ˌon wai' ʻché. Ngán wei ché, 撫慰者 ʻfú wai' ʻché. Fú wei ché; the Holy Spirit, 安慰師 ˌon wai' ˌsz. Ngán wei sz; a long, knit woolen tipped, 圍頸帶 ˌwai ʻkeng tái'. Wei king tái.

Comforting 安慰 ˌon wai'. Ngán wei, 撫慰 ʻfú wai'. Fú wei; encouraging, 鼓舞 ʻkú ʻmò. Kú wú.

Comfortless, without comfort, 唔得安慰 ˌm tak₂ ˌon wai', 無可安慰 ˌmò ʻho ˌon wai'. Wú k'o ngán wei, 無安樂 ˌmò ˌon lok₂. Wú ngán loh, 未有安樂 mí² ʻyau ˌon lok₂. Wí yú ngán loh; wretched, 冷落 ʻláng lok₂. Lang loh; forlorn, miserable, 凄楚 ˌts'ai ʻch'o. Ts'í ts'ú, 悲凄 ˌpí ˌts'ai. Pí ts'í.

Comic, relating to comedy, 劇戲的 k'ek₂ hí' tik₂. K'ih hí tih; raising mirth, 戲笑的 hí' siú' tik₂. Hí siáu tih, 引人笑 ʻyan ˌyan siú'. Yin jin siáu, 好笑 ʻhò siú'. Háu siáu.

Comical, comic, 劇戲的 k'ek₂ hí' tik₂. K'ih hí tih; droll, 詭馬 ʻkwai ʻmá. Kwei má, 古怪 ʻkú kwái'. Kú kwei.

Comically 怪然 kwái' ˌín. Kwei jen.

Comicalness 古怪者 ʻkú kwái' ʻché. Kú kwei ché, 詭馬者 ʻkwai ʻmá ʻché. Kwei má ché, 戲笑的 hí' siú' tik₂. Hí siáu tih.

Coming, drawing nearer, 來 ˌloi. Lái, 嚟 ˌlai, 臨至 ˌlam chí'. Lin chí, 赴近 fú² kan². Fú kin, 就 tsau². Tsiú, 就近 tsau² kan². Tsiú kin; to be coming, 嚟咯 ˌlai lok₂; coming and going, 又嚟又去 yau² ˌlai yau² hü', 來往 ˌloi ʻwong. Lái wáng, 兩頭來往 ʻléung ˌt'au ˌloi ʻwong. Liáng t'au lái wáng, 棲屑 ˌts'ai sít₂. Ts'í sieh, 遹皇 lut₂ ˌwong. Lih hwáng; future, 將來 ˌtséung ˌloi. Tsiáng lái; coming ages, 後世 hau² shai'. Hau shí, 來世 ˌloi shai'. Lái shí.

Coming-in, entrance, 進 tsun'. Tsin, 入來 yap₂ ˌloi. Jih lái.

Comitial, relating to the comitia, 民會者 ˌman úi² ʻché. Min hwui ché.

Comity, civility, 禮 ʻlai. Lí, 禮數 ʻlái shò'. Lí sú; good breeding, 有禮 ʻyau ʻlai. Yú lí, 好禮者 ʻhò ʻlai ʻché. Háu lí ché.

Comma, in writing and printing [,], 點 ʻtím. Tien.

Command 命 meng². Ming, 命令 meng² ling², 飭令 shik₂ ling². Chih ling, 勅令 ch'ik₂ ling². Ch'ih ling, 誥命 kò' meng². Káu ming, 誥諭 kò' ü². Káu yú; to order, 吩咐 ˌfan fú². Fan fú, 囑付 chuk₂ fú². Chuh fú, 諭 ü². Yú, 令 ling². Ling; the fort commands the harbour, 砲臺衞灣 p'áu' ˌt'oi wai² ˌwán. P'áu t'ái wei wán; to overlook, 總覽 ʻtsung ʻlám. Tsung lán; to command, as an army, 統令 ʻt'ung ling². T'ung ling, 總領 ʻtsung ʻleng. Tsung ling; to command silence, 囑勿言 chuk₂ mat₂ ˌín. Chuh wuh yen, 誡勿言 kái' mat₂ ˌín. Kiái wuh yen, to command one's self, 自約 tsz² yéuk₂. Tsz yoh, 自檢 tsz² ʻkím. Tsz kien; he commands my purse, 錢銀經佢管束 ˌts'ín ˌngan ˌking ʻk'ü ʻkún ch'uk₂. Ts'ien yin king k'ü kwán shuh; to command publicly, 曉諭 ʻhiú ü². Hiáu yú; to command influence, 有面子 ʻyau mín² ʻtsz. Yú mien tsz, 有體面 ʻyau ʻt'ai mín². Yú t'í mien.

Command, to excercise supreme authority, 督理 tuk₂ ʻlí. Tuh lí, 總理 ʻtsung ʻlí. Tsung lí.

Command, supreme power, 權 ˌk'ün. K'iuen, 統權 ʻt'ung ˌk'ün. T'ung k'iuen, 權勢 ˌk'ün shai'. K'iuen shí; the controlling power, 有總理之權 ʻyau ʻtsung ʻlí ˌchí ˌk'ün. Yú tsung lí chí k'iuen; the mandate uttered, 命 meng². Ming, 誡 kái'. Kiái, 號令 hò² leng². Háu ling, 勅令 ch'ik₂ ling². Ch'ih ling; to have the command of the army, 統領三軍 ʻt'ung ʻleng ˌsám ˌkwan. T'ung ling sán kiun; the commands of the emperor, 皇詔 ˌwong chiú'. Hwáng cháu, 上諭 shéung² ü². Sháng yú, 聖旨 shing' ʻchí. Shing chí, 聖諭

shing' ü². Shing yú; to receive one's commands, 領命 'leng meng². Ling ming, 受命 shau² meng². Shau ming; to issue commands, 下命 'há meng². Hiá ming, 降命 kong' meng². Kiáng ming; to have command of French, 講得法國話 'kong tak, Fát kwok, wá². Kiáng teh Fáh kwoh hwá; I am at your command, 任你囑付 yam² 'ní chuk, fú². Jin ní chuh fú; have you any commands? 有何事囑托 'yau ,ho sz² chuk, t'ok, Yú ho sz chuh t'oh.

Commandant, of an army, 將軍 ,tséung ,kwan. Tsiáng kiun; ditto, of troops, either by land or water, 提督 ,t'ai tuk,. T'í tuh, 總鎮 'tsung chan'. Tsung chin, 兵頭 ,ping ,t'au. Ping t'au; ditto of a garrison, 協鎮 híp, chan'. Hieh chin.

Commanded, as the emperor, 下諭 'há ü². Hiá yú, 下詔 'há chiú'. Hiá cháu, 降諭 kong' ü². Kiáng yú, 下旨 'há 'chí. Hiá chí; ordered, 命令過 meng² ling² kwo'. Ming ling kwo; controlled, 督理過 tuk, 'lí kwo'. Tuh lí kwo; he commanded respect, 有體面 'yau 't'ai mín². Yú t'í mien; he commanded in person, 親督過 ,ts'an tuk, kwo'. Ts'in tuh kwo.

Commander, a chief, 頭人 ,t'au ,yan. T'au jin; one who has supreme authority, 操權者 ,ts'ò ,k'ün 'ché. Ts'áu k'iuen ché; commander-in-chief of an army, 元帥 ,ün shui'. Yuen shwái, 主帥 'chü shui'. Chú shwái, 領軍 'leng ,kwan. Ling kiun, 四平將軍 sz' ,p'ing ,tséung ,kwan. Sz p'ing tsiáng kiun, 四征將軍 sz' ,ching ,tséung ,kwan. Sz ching tsiáng kiun; commander-in-chief of the national armies, 天下兵馬元帥 ,t'ín há² ,ping 'má ,ün shui'. T'ien hiá ping má yuen shwái; commander of the mounted body guard, 侍衛馬軍司 shí² wai² 'má ,kwan ,sz. Shí wei má kiun sz; ditto, of the infantry, 侍衛步軍司 shí² wai² pò² ,kwan ,sz. Shí wei pú kiun sz; commander-in-chief of the van, rear, right and left, 前後左右將軍 ,ts'ín hau² 'tso yau² ,tséung ,kwan. Ts'ien hau tso yú tsiáng kiun; naval commander, 水師提督 'shui ,sz ,t'ai tuk,. Shwui sz t'í tuh; a heavy beetle or wooden mallet, used in paving, 舂杵 ,chung 'ch'ü. Chung ch'ú.

Commanding, bidding, 命令 meng² ling². Ming ling, 吩咐 ,fan fú². Fan fú; governing, 督理 tuk, 'lí, 管理 'kún 'lí. Kwán lí; having in power, 操權 ,ts'ò ,k'ün. Ts'áu k'iuen; commanding, as one's appearance, 凜然 'lam ,ín. Lin jen, 威嚴 ,wai ,ím. Wei yen, 儼然 ím' ,ín. Yen jen, 森嚴 ,sham ,ím. Shin yen; a commanding appearance, 威風凜凜 ,wai ,fung 'lam 'lam. Wei fung lin lin, 外貌凜然 ngoi² mau² 'lam ,ín. Wái mau lin jen; to give a commanding view, 巍巍 ,ngai ,ngai. Wei wei; commanding influence, 有權 'yau ,k'ün. Yú k'iuen, 有面子 'yau mín² 'tsz. Yú mien tsz.

Commandment, a command, 命令 meng² leng². Ming ling, 誡命 kái' meng². Kiái ming, 戒律 kái' lut,. Kiái liuh, 誡 kái'; the Ten Commandments, 十戒 shap, kái'. Shih kiái, 十條誡 shap, ,t'iú kái'. Shih t'iáu kiáu; divine commandments, 上帝之誡 Shéung² tai' ,chí kái'. Sháng tí chí kiái, 天戒 ,t'ín kái'. T'ien kiái.

Commatic, concise, 簡捷 'kán tsít,. Kien tsieh.

Commatism, conciseness in writing, 簡捷者 'kán tsít, 'ché. Kien tsieh ché, 簡捷之句 'kán tsít, ,chí kü'. Kien tsieh chí kü.

Commeasurable, see Commensurable.

Comme il faut, as it should be, 應當 ,ying ,tong. Ying táng.

Commelina 淡竹葉 tám² chuk, íp,. Tán chuh yeh, 鴨跖 áp, chik,. Yáh chih.

Commemorable 可記 'ho kí'. K'o kí, 可憶 'ho yik,. K'o yih, 可紀 'ho 'kí. K'o kí.

Commemorate, to call to remembrance by a solemn act, 記 kí'. Kí, 誌記 chí' kí'. Chí kí, 記念 kí' ním². Kí nien; to celebrate with honor and solemnity, 表揚 'piú ,yéung. Piáu yáng.

Commemorated 誌記過 chí' kí' kwo'. Chí kí kwo, 表揚過 'piú ,yéung kwo'. Piáu yáng kwo.

Commemorating 記念 kí' ním². Kí nien, 誌記 chí' kí'. Chí kí, 表揚 'piú ,yéung. Piáu yáng.

Commemoration 追憶 ,chui yik,. Chui yih, 記念 kí' ním². Kí nien, 表揚 'piú ,yéung. Piáu yáng; a commemoration day, 追憶古日 ,chui yik, 'kú yat,. Chui yih kú jih, 弔古日 tiú' 'kú yat,. Tiáu kú jih; the commemoration day of Wat-ün, 端午日 ,tün 'ng yat,. Twán wú jih.

Commemorative 使憶的 'sz yik, tik,. Shí yih tih, 記憶的 kí' yik, tik,. Kí yih tih, 追念嘅 ,chui ním² ké'.

Commence, to begin, to take rise or origin, 始 'ch'í. Ch'í, 初 ,ch'o. Ts'ú, 首 'shau. Shau, 首先 'shau ,sín. Shau sien, 始有 'ch'í 'yau. Ch'í yú, 始係 'ch'í hai². Ch'í hí, 初起 ,ch'o 'hí. Ts'ú k'í, 起 'hí. K'í, 起頭 'hí ,t'au. K'í t'au, 開首 ,hoi 'shau. K'ái shau, 起首 'hí 'shau. K'í shau, 原係 ,ün hai². Yuen hí, 原本 ,ün 'pún. Yuen pun, 原來 ,ün ,loi. Yuen lái, 元始 ,ün 'ch'í. Yuen ch'í, 始出 'ch'í ch'ut,. Ch'í ch'uh; to commence work, 下手 'há 'shau. Hiá shau, 埋手 ,mái 'shau. Mái shau, 開手 ,hoi 'shau. K'ái shau, 郁手 yuk, 'shau, 動手 tung² 'shau. Tung shau, 發軔 fát, yan². Fáh yin, 開工 ,hoi ,kung. K'ái kung, 始作 'ch'í tsok,. Ch'í tsoh, 開啟 ,hoi 'k'ai. K'ái k'í, 開基 ,hoi ,kí. K'ái kí, 肇基 shiú² ,kí. Sháu kí, 鑿行 tsok, ,hang. Tsoh hang, 甫 'fú. Fú; to commence a voyage, 開身 ,hoi ,shan. K'ái shin, 動身 tung² ,shan. Tung shin, 絞錨 'káu ,náu. Kiáu miáu; to commence a journey, 起程 'hí ,ch'ing. K'í ch'ing, 起身 'hí ,shan. K'í shin, 開行 ,hoi ,hang. K'ái hang, 啟行 'k'ai ,hang. K'í hang; to commence a journey, applied to the emperor, 啟鑾 'k'ai ,lün. K'í lwán; to commence a reign, 臨御 ,lam ü². Lin yú, 登位 ,tang wai². Tang wei; to commence a new dynasty, 立鼎 lap, 'ting. Lih ting; to commence a march, as soldiers, 起兵 'hí ,ping.

K'í ping, 動兵 tung² ₍ping. Tung ping; to commence to learn, 初學 ₍ch'o hok₂. Ts'ú hioh, 起首讀 'hí 'shau tuk₂. K'í shau tuh; to commence reading, 開卷 ₍hoi 'kün. K'ái kiuen, 起讀 'hí tuk₂. K'í tuh; to commence writing, 下筆 'há pat₂. Hiá pih, 落筆 lok₂ pat₂. Loh pih, 執筆 chap₂ pat₂. Chih pih; to commence learning to write, 開筆 ₍hoi pat₂. K'ái pih; to commence the literary examinations, 開科 ₍hoi ₍fo. K'ái ko; to commence an action at law, 打官府 'tá ₍kún 'fú. Tá kwán fú, 打官司 'tá ₍kún ₍sz. Tá kwán sz; to commence a quarrel, 起隙 'hí kwik₂. K'í kih, 起釁 'hí yan². K'í hin; to commence life, 出身 ch'ut₂ ₍shan. Ch'uh shin; charity commences at home and reaches those who are remote, 仁者由親及疎 ₍yan 'ché ₍yau ₍ts'an k'ap₂ ₍sho. Jin ché yú ts'in kih sú; the emperor T'áng commenced at Koh, 自葛載 tsz² Kot₂ tsoi². Tsz Koh tsái; to commence a writer, 初作 ₍ch'o tsok₂. Ts'ú tsoh.

Commence, to originate, 始創 'ch'í ch'ong'. Ch'í chw'áng, 創做 ch'ong' tsò². Chw'áng tso.

Commenced, began, 起過 'hí kwo'. K'í kwo, 開手做過 ₍hoi 'shau tsò² kwo'. K'ái shau tso kwo.

Commencement, beginning, 元始 ₍ün 'ch'í. Yuen ch'í, 始初 'ch'í ₍ch'o. Ch'í ts'ú, 起初 'hí ₍ch'o. K'í ts'ú, 起首 'hí 'shau. K'í shau, 起頭 'hí ₍t'au. K'í t'áu, 首先 'shau ₍sín. Shau sien; the commencement of work, 開工者 ₍hoi ₍kung 'ché. K'ái kung ché; the commencement of heaven and earth, 開闢天地 ₍hoi p'ik₂ ₍t'ín tí². K'ái p'ih t'ien tí; the day in which degrees are publicly conferred in the English and American colleges and universities, 登科日 ₍tang ₍fo yat₂. Tang ko jih; in China, the day when the students become A. M., L. L. D., & Ph. D., 開榜日 ₍hoi 'pong yat₂. K'ái páng jih.

Commencing, beginning work, 下手 'há 'shau. Hiá shau, 埋手 ₍mái 'shau. Mái shau, 開工 ₍hoi ₍kung. K'ái kung; ditto a journey, 起身 'hí ₍shan. K'í shin, 起程 'hí ₍ch'ing. K'í ch'ing; ditto a voyage, 開頭 ₍hoi ₍t'au. K'ái t'au, 開身 ₍hoi ₍shan. K'ái shin; ditto laying the foundation, 開基 ₍hoi ₍kí. K'ái kí.

Commend, to represent as worthy of notice, regard or kindness, 稱讚 ₍ch'ing tsán'. Ch'ing tsán, 稱功 ₍ch'ing ₍kung. Ch'ing kung, 讚美 tsán' 'mí. Tsán mei, 讚羨 tsán' sín². Tsán sien, 褒獎 ₍pò 'tséung. Páu tsiáng, 褒美 ₍pò 'mí. Páu mei, 嘉美 ₍ká 'mí. Kiá mei, 獎讚 'tséung tsán'. Tsiáng tsán; to commit or give in charge, 交托 ₍káu t'ok₂. Kiáu t'oh; I commend him to your care, 交托過你 ₍káu t'ok₂ kwo' 'ní. Kiáu t'oh kwo ní, 交托他與你 ₍káu t'ok₂ ₍t'á 'ü 'ní. Kiáu t'oh t'á yú ní; to introduce, 舉薦 'kü tsín'. Kü tsien.

Commendable 可稱讚 'ho ₍ch'ing tsán'. K'o ch'ing tsán, 可讚美 'ho tsán' 'mí. K'o tsán mei, 可嘉的 'ho ₍ká tik₂. K'o kiá tih, 可薦的 'ho tsín' tik₂. K'o tsien tih; laudable, 讚得過 tsán' tak₂ kwo'. Tsán teh kwo.

Commendably, laudably, 嘉然 ₍ká ₍ín. Kiá jen, 美然 'mí ₍ín. Mei jen, 可讚然 'ho tsán' ₍ín. K'o tsán jen.

Commendam 署牧師之職 'shü muk₂ ₍sz ₍chí chik₂. Shú muh sz chí chih.

Commendation, the act of commending, 稱讚者 ₍ch'ing tsán' 'ché. Ch'ing tsán ché; praise, 讚美 tsán' 'mí. Tsán mei, 讚美者 tsán' 'mí 'ché. Tsán mei ché, 褒獎者 ₍pò 'tséung 'ché. Páu tsiáng ché, 褒美者 ₍pò 'mí 'ché. Páu mei ché; letter of commendation, 薦書 tsín' ₍shü. Tsien shú; good nature is the best commendation, 好心能薦人 'hò ₍sam ₍nang tsín' ₍yan. Háu sin nang tsien jin, 至薦人者善心也 chí' tsín' ₍yan 'ché shín² ₍sam 'yá. Chí tsien jin ché shen sin yé.

Commendator, he who holds a benefice in commendam, 署牧師之職者 'shü muk₂ ₍sz ₍chí chik₂ 'ché. Shú muh sz chí chih ché.

Commendatory, which serves to commend, 稱讚的 ₍ch'ing tsán' tik₂. Ch'ing tsán tih, 讚美嘅 tsán' 'mí ké'; a commendatory letter, 薦書 tsín' ₍shü. Tsien shú; commendatory expressions, 讚美之詞 tsán' 'mí ₍chí ₍ts'z. Tsán mei chí ts'z.

Commended, praised, 稱讚過 ₍ch'ing tsán' kwo'. Ch'ing tsán kwo, 讚美過 tsán' 'mí kwo'. Tsán mei kwo; committed in charge, 交托過 ₍káu t'ok₂ kwo'. Kiáu t'oh kwo.

Commending, praising, 稱讚 ₍ch'ing tsán'. Ch'ing tsán, 讚美 tsán' 'mí. Tsán mei; committing in charge, 交托 ₍káu t'ok₂. Kiáu t'oh; respresenting favorably, 薦 tsín'. Tsien.

Commensurability } 可較量者 'ho káu' ₍léung
Commensurableness } 'ché. K'o kiáu liáng ché, 相符者 ₍séung ₍fú 'ché. Siáng fú ché, 可較者 'ho káu' 'ché. K'o kiáu ché, 可相較 'ho ₍séung káu'. K'o siáng kiáu, 可並較者 'ho ping' káu' 'ché. K'o ping kiáu ché.

Commensurable, that have a common measure, 等量 'tang ₍léung. Tang liáng, 可相較 'ho ₍séung káu'. K'o siáng kiáu, 可與量 'ho 'ü ₍léung. K'o yú liáng, 可並較 'ho ping' káu'. K'o ping kiáu; that may be measured by the same number or quality, 可與量 'ho 'ü ₍léung. K'o yú liáng, 相等 ₍séung 'tang. Siáng tang.

Commensurate, having a common measure, 相等 ₍séung 'tang. Siáng tang, 相符 ₍séung ₍fú. Siáng fú, 相並 ₍séung ping'. Siáng ping; the matter is commensurate to the words, 辭意相符 ₍ts'z í' ₍séung ₍fú. Ts'z í siáng fú, 語意相合 'ü í' ₍séung hòp₂. Yú í siáng hoh.

Commensurate, to reduce to common measure, 使爲並等 'sz ₍wai ping' 'tang. Shí wei ping tang, 致爲同量 chí' ₍wai ₍t'ung léung². Chí wei t'ung liáng.

Commensuration, proportion, 並等 ping' 'tang. Ping tang, 可相符者 'ho ₍séung ₍fú 'ché. K'o siáng fú ché, 可相較者 'ho ₍séung káu' 'ché.

K'o siáng kiáu ché, 可與較者 'ho 'ü káu' 'ché. K'o yú kiáu ché.

Commensurateness 並等 ping' 'tang. Ping tang, 可相較者 'ho ˏséung káu' 'ché. K'o siáng kiáu ché.

Comment, to explain, 註 chü'. Chú, 註解 chü' 'kái. Chú kiái, 註釋 chü' shik˳. Chú shih, 詁訓 'kú fan'. Kú hiun, 註明 chü' ˏming. Chú ming, 詮 ˏts'ün. Ts'iun; to criticise, 評 ˏp'ing. P'ing, 評註 ˏp'ing chü'. P'ing chú, 品評 'pan ˏp'ing. Pin p'ing; to make notes on, 批評 ˏp'ai ˏp'ing. P'í p'ing; to make observations, 評論 ˏp'ing lun². P'ing lun; to annotate, 旁批 ˏp'ong ˏp'ai. P'áng p'í; to enlarge on, 推開 ˏt'úi ˏhoi. T'úi k'ái.

Comment, explanation, 註 chü'. Chú, 註解 chü' 'kái. Chú kiái, 註釋 chü' shik˳. Chú shih, 詁訓 'kú fan'. Kú hiun; annotation, 旁訓 ˏp'ong fan'. P'áng hiun, 旁批 ˏp'ong ˏp'ai. P'áng p'í, 旁解 ˏp'ong 'kái. P'áng kiái; criticism, 評註 ˏp'ing chü'. P'ing chú, 批評 ˏp'ai ˏp'ing. P'í p'ing.

Commentary, exposition, 註 chü'. Chú, 註解 chü' 'kái. Chú kiái; a commentary on the Sacred Scripture, 聖經註解 shing' ˏking chü' 'kái. Shing king chú kiái; a commentary on the Four Books, 四書註解 sz' ˏshü chü' 'kái. Sz shú chú kiái.

Commentator 註解者 chü' 'kái 'ché. Chú kiái ché, 註釋者 chü' shik˳ 'ché. Chú shih ché; one who writes annotations, 旁訓者 ˏp'ong fan' 'ché. P'áng hiun ché, 批評者 ˏp'ai ˏp'ing 'ché. P'í p'ing ché.

Commenting 註 chü'. Chú, 註解 chü' 'kái. Chú kiái, 註釋 chü' shik˳. Chú shih, 批評 ˏp'ai ˏp'ing. P'í p'ing.

Commentitious, invented, 荒唐 ˏfong ˏt'ong. Hwáng t'áng, 虛謬 ˏhü mau². Hü miú; feigned, 假僞 'ká ngai². Kiá wei.

Commerce, barter, 貿易 mau² yik˳. Mau yih, 交易 ˏkáu yik˳. Kiáu yih; trade, 生意 ˏshang í'. Sang í, 買賣 'mái mái². Mái mái, 生理 ˏshang 'lí. Sang lí, 沽市 ˏkú 'shí. Kú shí. 商事 ˏshéung sz². Sháng sz, 販者 fán' 'ché; commerce between the sexes, 男女之交通 ˏnám 'nü ˏchí ˏkáu ˏt'ung. Nán nü chí kiáu t'ung; commerce of ideas, 互通意思 ú² ˏt'ung í' sz'. Hú t'ung í sz; a treaty of commerce, 通商約書 ˏt'ung ˏshéung yéuk˳ ˏshü. T'ung sháng yoh shú.

Commerce, to carry on trade, 做生意 tsò² ˏshang í'. Tso sang í.

Commercial 貿易的 mau² yik˳ tik˳. Mau yih tih, 生意嘅 ˏshang í' ké', 通商的 ˏt'ung ˏshéung tik˳. T'ung sháng tih, 買賣的 'mái mái² tik˳. Mái mái tih; commercial treaty, 通商約書 ˏt'ung ˏshéung yéuk˳ ˏshü. T'ung sháng yoh shú, 貿易約書 mau² yik˳ yéuk˳ ˏshü. Mau yih yoh shú; commercial affairs, 貿易之事 mau² yik˳ ˏchí sz². Mau yih chí sz; commercial articles and terms, 通商名字 ˏt'ung ˏshéung ˏmeng sz². T'ung sháng ming tsz; a commercial nation, 商民 ˏshéung ˏman. Sháng min.

Commination, a threat or threatening, 恐嚇 'hung hák˳. K'ung hih, 天責之咒 ˏt'ín chák˳ ˏchí chau'. T'ien tseh chí chau; a recital of God's threatenings, 祝天怒者 chuk˳ ˏt'ín nò² 'ché. Chuh t'ien nú ché, 告天責者 kò' ˏt'ín chák˳ 'ché. Káu t'ien tseh ché.

Comminatory 祝天怒的 chuk˳ ˏt'ín nò² tik˳. Chuh t'ien nú tih, 告天責嘅 kò' ˏt'ín chák˳ ké'.

Commingle, to mix together, as different substances, 擾匀 ˏk'au ˏwan. K'ü yun, 擾埋 ˏk'au ˏmái. K'ü mái, 混雜 wan² tsáp˳. Hwan tsáh, 和匀 wo² ˏwan. Ho yun, 參雜 ˏts'ám tsáp˳. Ts'án tsáh.

Commingled 擾匀過 ˏk'au ˏwan kwo'. K'ü yun kwo, 混雜過 wan² tsáp˳ kwo'. Hwan tsáh kwo, 參雜過 ˏts'ám tsáp˳ kwo'. Ts'án tsáh kwo.

Comminuible, reducible to powder, 可磨末 'ho ˏmo mút˳. K'o mo moh, 可磨成粉 'ho ˏmo ˏshing 'fan. K'o mo ching fan.

Comminute, to pulverize, 研末 ˏngán [ˏín] mút˳. Yen moh, 研到粉 ˏngán tò' 'fan. Yen táu fan, 研細 ˏngán sai'. Yen sí.

Comminution 研末者 ˏngán mút˳ 'ché. Yen moh ché, 研到粉者 ˏngán tò' 'fan 'ché. Yen táu fan ché, 舂到微塵 ˏchung tò' ˏmí ˏch'an. Chung táu wí ch'in.

Commiserable, deserving of commiseration, 可憐憫 'ho ˏlín 'man. K'o lien min, 可憐恤 'ho ˏlín sut˳. K'o lien siuh.

Commiserate, to pity, 可憐 'ho ˏlín. K'o lien, 憐憫 ˏlín 'man. Lien min, 慈悲 ˏts'z ˏpí. Ts'z pí, 哀矜 ˏoi ˏking. Ngái king, 哀憐 ˏoi ˏlín. Ngái lien, 悲哀 ˏpí ˏoi. Pí ngái, 憫惻 'man ch'ak˳. Min ts'eh, 憐恤 ˏlín sut˳. Lien siuh, 憫恤 'man sut˳. Min siuh, 悲惻 ˏpí ch'ak˳. Pí ts'eh, 依 ˏí. Í, 憖 ˏín. Yen, 憪 kan². Kin; to condole, 弔慰 tiú' wai'. Tiáu wei.

Commiserating 可憐 'ho ˏlín. K'o lien, 憐憫 ˏlín 'man. Lien min.

Commiseration 哀憐 ˏoi ˏlín. Ngái lien, 憐憫 ˏlín 'man. Lien min, 可憐者 'ho ˏlín 'ché. K'o lien ché, 憐人者 ˏlín ˏyan 'ché. Lien jin ché, 噢咿 ò' ˏí. Ngau i, 恤憐 sut˳ ˏlín. Siuh lien, 憐心 ˏlín ˏsam. Lien sin.

Commiseratively, from compassion, 由憐心 ˏyau ˏlín ˏsam. Yú lien sin.

Commiserator 可憐者 'ho ˏlín 'ché. K'o lien ché.

Commissariat, the office of a commissary, 代理事之職 toi² 'lí sz² ˏchí chik˳. Tái lí sz chí chih; the commissariat department, 軍需部 ˏkwan ˏsü pò². Kiun sü pú; the military commissariat, 軍糧局 ˏkwan ˏléung kuk˳. Kiun liáng kiuh, 軍需局 ˏkwan ˏsü kuk˳. Kiun sü kiuh.

Commissary, a commission, 使 sz'. Shí, 司 ˏsz. Sz, 使臣 sz' ˏshan. Shí chin; a commissary of an army, 督糧官 tuk˳ ˏléung ˏkún. Tuh liáng kwán, 運糧官 wan² ˏléung ˏkún. Yun liáng kwán; commissary of grain, 督糧道 tuk˳ ˏléung tò².

Tuh liáng táu, 糧儲道 ˏléung ˏch'ü tò². Liáng ch'ú táu, 糧道 ˏléung tò². Liáng táu; a military commissary for the inspection of the army, 監軍 ˏkám ˏkwan. Kien kiun.

Commissary-general, the head of the commissary department, 軍需局總 ˏkwan ˏsü kuk ˋtsung. Kiun sü kiuh tsung.

Commission, the act of committing a sin, 犯 fán². Fán, 行 ˏhang. Hang; the act of intrusting, as a charge or duty, 委 ˋwai. Wei, 委任 ˋwai yam². Wei jin, 託 t'ok ˋ. T'oh, 託任 t'ok ˋ yam². T'oh jin, 授印 shau² yan². Shau yin; to appoint a commission for investigating or managing a certain affair, 委官查辦 ˋwai ˏkún ˏch'á pán². Wei kwán ch'á pán; an officer's commission, 官印 ˏkún yan². Kwán yin; the thing committed, 委托者 ˋwai t'ok ˋ ˋché. Wei t'oh ché; to give a commission to a person, 拜托事某人 pái² t'ok ˋ sz² ˋmau ˏyan. Pái t'oh sz mau jin, 拜托事某人辦 pái² t'ok ˋ sz² ˋmau ˏyan pán². Pái t'oh sz mau jin pán; a commission-merchant, 經紀商 ˏking ˋkí ˏshéung. King kí sháng; the allowance made to a commission-merchant, 用錢 yung² ˏts'ín. Yung tsien, 用銀 yung² ˏngan. Yung yin; to take a commission, 抽分 ˏch'au ˏfan. Ch'au fan; to have a commission, 有職分 ˋyau chik ˋ fan². Yú chih fan; to turn one out of his commission, 革職 kák ˋ chik ˋ. Keh chih; to put the great seal into commission, 授國印某署理 shau² kwok ˋ yan² ˋmau ˋshü ˋlí. Shau kwoh yin mau shú lí; a mandate, 命令 meng² ling². Ming ling; the commission of sin, 犯罪 fán² tsúi². Fán tsúi, 故犯罪者 kú² fán² tsúi² ˋché. Kú fán tsúi ché, 故犯之罪 kú² fán² ˏchí tsúi². Ku fán chí tsúi.

Commission, to appoint, 委任 ˋwai yam². Wei jin, 委託 ˋwai t'ok ˋ. Wei t'oh; to depute, 差委 ˏch'ái ˋwai. Ch'ái wei, 差使 ˏch'ái ˋsz. Ch'ái shí, 囑託 chuk ˋ t'ok ˋ. Ch'uh t'oh; to intrust, 託 t'ok ˋ. T'oh, 託理 t'ok ˋ ˋlí. T'oh lí, 託辦 t'ok ˋ pán². T'oh pán, 拜托 pái² t'ok ˋ. Pái t'oh, 付託 fú² t'ok ˋ. Fú t'oh, 交託 ˏkáu t'ok ˋ. Kiáu t'oh, 寄託 kí² t'ok ˋ. Kí t'oh; to empower, 交權代理 ˏkáu ˏk'ün toi² ˋlí. Kiáu k'iuen tái lí; to charge, 命令 meng² ling². Ming ling; commission him with it, 託佢理 t'ok ˋ ˋk'ü ˋlí. T'oh k'ü lí, 拜託他理 pái² t'ok ˋ ˏt'á ˋlí. Pái t'oh t'á lí.

Commission-merchant 坐地經紀商 tso² tí² ˏking ˋkí ˏshéung. Tso tí king kí sháng, 經紀商 ˏking ˋkí ˏshéung. King kí sháng.

Commissioned 委過 ˋwai kwo². Wei kwo, 委託過 ˋwai t'ok ˋ kwo². Wei t'oh kwo, 託過 t'ok ˋ kwo². T'oh kwo, 拜託過 pái² t'ok ˋ kwo². Pái t'oh kwo, 差委過 ˏch'ái ˋwai kwo². Ch'ái wei kwo, 交權過 ˏkáu ˏk'ün kwo². Kiáu k'iuen kwo.

Commissioner 使 sz². Shí, 司 ˏsz, 差 ˏch'ái; Imperial commissioner, 欽差 ˏyam ˏch'ái. K'in ch'ái; the three commissioners (of Canton), 三司 ˏsám ˏsz. Sán sz; the salt commissioner, 鹽運司 ˏím wan² ˏsz. Yen yun sz; the commissioner of finances, 布政司 pò² ching² ˏsz. Pú ching sz; the commissioner of justice, 按察司 on² ch'át ˋ ˏsz. Ngán ch'áh sz, 臬司 ít ˋ ˏsz. Nieh sz, 觀察司 ˏkún ch'át ˋ ˏsz. Kwán ch'áh sz, 臬臺 ít ˋ ˏt'oi. Nieh t'ái; commissioner for inspecting the army, 監軍使 ˏkám ˏkwan sz². Kien kiun shí; commissioner for the defence of the state, 防禦使 ˏfong ü² sz². Fáng yú shí; commissioner for military operations, 經畧使 ˏking léuk ˋ sz². King lioh shí; commissioner for soothing the people, 宣撫使 ˏsün ˋfú sz². Siuen fú shí; commissioner for transports, 轉運使 ˋchün wan² sz². Chuen yun shí; commissioner of customs, 海關 ˋhoi ˏkwán. Hái kwán, 關部 ˏkwán pò². Kwán pú; commissary in the grain department, 治粟內史 chí² suk ˋ noi² ˋsz. Chí suh nui shí; commissioner of the police, 制置使 chai² chí² sz². Chí chí shí; commissioner of the privy council, 樞密使 ˏk'ü mat ˋ sz². K'ü mih shí; commissioner for suppressing rebellion, 招討使 ˏchiú ˋt'ò sz². Cháu t'áu shí.

Commissure, a joint, seam or closure, 聯處 ˏlün ch'ü². Lien ch'ü, 埋處 ˏmái ch'ü². Mái ch'ú.

Commit, to give in trust, 託 t'ok ˋ. T'oh, 托 t'ok ˋ. T'oh, 委托 ˋwai t'ok ˋ. Wei t'oh, 拜托 pái² t'ok ˋ. Pái t'oh, 囑託 chuk ˋ t'ok ˋ. Chuh t'oh, 交托 ˏkáu t'ok ˋ. Kiáu t'oh, 渶託 ˋmúi t'ok ˋ. Mei t'oh; to perpetrate, 行 ˏhang. Hang, 犯 fán². Fán; to give over to one, 交付 ˏkáu fú². Kiáu fú, 交與 ˏkáu ˋü. Kiáu yú; I commit this to you, 託你做 t'ok ˋ ˋní tsò². T'oh ní tso, 託你理 t'ok ˋ ˋní ˋlí. T'oh ní lí; to commit an orphan in charge, 託孤 t'ok ˋ ˏkú. T'oh kú; to commit one, 牽連自己 ˏhín ˏlín tsz² ˋkí. K'ien lien tsz kí, 自危 tsz² ˏngai. Tsz wei; to commit to memory, 讀到熟 tuk ˋ tò² shuk ˋ. Tuh táu shuh, 讀熟 tuk ˋ shuk ˋ. Tuh shuh; to commit to prison, 下獄 ˋhá yuk ˋ. Hiá joh; to commit for trial, 解大葛審 kái² tái² kot ˋ ˋsham. Kiái tá koh shin, 解審 kái² ˋsham. Kiái shin; to commit to paper, 下筆 ˋhá pat ˋ. Hiá pih, 書於紙 ˏshü ˏü ˋchí. Shú yú chí; to commit to writing, 潤筆 yun² pat ˋ. Jun pih; to commit a crime, 犯罪 fán² tsúi². Fán tsúi, 行罪 ˏhang tsúi². Hang tsúi; to commit an offence, 得罪 tak ˋ tsúi². Teh tsúi, 獲罪 wok ˋ tsúi². Hwoh tsúi; to commit adultery, 行姦 ˏhang ˏkán. Hang kien, 行姦淫 ˏhang ˏkán ˏyam. Hang kien yin, 寄猳 kí² ˏká. Kí kiá; to commit fornication. 行淫 ˏhang ˏyam. Hang yin; to commit a capital crime, 犯死罪 fán² ˋsz tsúi². Fán sz tsúi; to commit suicide, 自盡 tsz² tsun². Tsz tsin, 自縊 tsz² ai². Tsz í, 自尋短見 tsz² ˏts'am ˋtün kín². Tsz ts'in twán kien.

Commitment, the act of committing for trial, 解大葛審 kái² tái² kot ˋ ˋsham. Kiái tá koh shin; a sending to prison, 下獄 ˋhá yuk ˋ. Hiá joh; an order for confining in prison, 定丟監 teng² ˏtiú ˏkám. Ting tiáu kién; the act of delivering in charge, 交托者 ˏkáu t'ok ˋ ˋché. Kiáu t'oh ché; a perpetration, 行罪 ˏhang tsúi². Hang

tsúi, 犯罪 fán² tsúi². Fán tsúi; the act of exposing one's self, 自牽連者 tsz² ˏhín ˏlín ʿché. Tsz k'ien lien ché.

Committal, the, of a crime, 行罪者 ˏhang tsúi² ʿché. Hang tsúi ché; the committal of a person for trial, 解官府審 kái' ˏkún ʿfú ʿsham. Kiái kwán fú shin, 解大葛審 kái' tái² kot, ʿsham. Kiái tá koh shin.

Committed, delivered in trust, 託過 t'ok, kwo'. T'oh kwo, 交託過 ˏkáu t'ok, kwo'. Kiáu t'oh kwo, 拜託過 pái' t'ok, kwo'. Pái t'oh kwo; fully committed, 解過官府審 kái' kwo' ˏkún ʿfú ʿsham. Kiái kwo kwán fú shin; he was committed to prison, 丟過監 ˏtiú kwo' ˏkám. Tiáu kwo kien.

Committee, a, 首事 ʿshau sz². Shau sz, 事首 sz² ʿshau. Sz shau, 值事 chik, sz². Chih sz, 理長 ʿlí ʿchéung. Lí cháng, 掌事者 ʿchéung sz² ʿché. Cháng sz ché, 司事者 ˏsz sz² ʿché. Sz sz ché; the committee of a society, 會首事 úi² ʿshau sz². Hwui shau sz, 會長 úi² ʿchéung. Hwui cháng.

Committing, giving in trust, 託 t'ok,. T'oh, 托 t'ok,. T'oh, 拜託 pái' t'ok,. Pái t'oh, 交託 ˏkáu t'ok,. Kiáu t'oh; committing to prison, 下獄 ʿhá yuk,. Hiá joh; committing for trial, 解官府審 ʿkái ˏkún ʿfú ʿsham. Kiái kwán fú shin; exposing, 牽連 ˏhín ˏlín. K'ien lien, 自危 tsz² ˏngai. Tsz wei.

Commix, to mix or mingle, 摳匀 ˏk'au ˏwan. K'ü yun, 混雜 wan² tsáp,. Hwan tsáh, 和匀 wo² ˏwan. Ho yun.

Commixture, the act of mixing, 摳匀者 ˏk'au ˏwan ˏché. K'ü yun ché; the mass formed by mixing different things, 摳雜嘅物 ˏk'au tsáp, ké' mat,, 摳雜的野 ˏk'au tsáp, tik, ʿyé, 混雜之物 wan² tsáp, ˏchí mat,. Hwan tsáh chí wuh.

Commode, a convenient article, 便宜的野 ˏp'ín ˏí tik, ʿyé. P'ien í tih yé; a chest of drawers, 槓箱 ʿlung ˏséung. Lung siáng.

Commodious, convenient, 便宜的 ˏp'ín ˏí tik,. P'ien í tih, 便當的 pín² tong' tik,. Pien táng tih, 利便的 lí² pín² tik,. Lí pien tih, 順便 shun² pín². Shun pien; useful, 着使 chéuk, ʿshai. Choh shí, 受用的 shau² yung² tik,. Shau yung tih, 着用 chéuk, yung². Choh yung, 合用 hòp, yung². Hoh yung, 便合 pín² hòp,. Pien hoh, 有裨益 ʿyau ˏp'í yik,. Yú p'í yih, 裨宜 ˏp'í ˏí. P'í í.

Commodity, advantage, 益 yik,. Yih; article of commerce, 貨 fo'. Ho, 貨物 fo' mat,. Ho wuh; staple commodity, 盛貨 shing² fo'. Shing ho, 大消流貨 tái² ˏsiú ˏlau fo'. Tá siáu liú ho; foreign commodities, 洋貨 ˏyéung fo'. Yáng ho; various commodities, 雜貨 tsáp, fo'. Tsáh ho.

Commodore, the officer who commands a squadron or detachment of ships, 協臺 híp, ˏt'oi. Hieh t'ái, 協鎮 híp, chan'. Hieh chin.

Common, belonging equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely, 通用 ˏt'ung yung². T'ung yung; belonging to the public, 公用 ˏkung yung². Kung yung, 大衆用 tái² chung' yung². Tá chung yung, 公共的 ˏkung kung² tik,. Kung kung tih, 公家的 ˏkung ˏká tik,. Kung kiá tih; our common country, 衆屬的國 chung' shuk, tik, kwok,. Chung shuh tih kwoh, 大家嘅國 tái² ˏká ké' kwok,; usual, ordinary, 凡常 ˏfán ˏshéung. Fán cháng, 平常 ˏp'ing ˏshéung. P'ing cháng, 尋常 ˏts'am ˏshéung. Ts'in cháng, 用常 yung² ˏshéung. Yung cháng, 庸常 ˏyung ˏshéung, Yung cháng, 平庸 ˏp'ing ˏyung. P'ing yung, 甬常 ʿyung ˏshéung. Yung cháng, 常然 ˏshéung ˏín. Cháng jen, 等閒 ʿtang ˏhán. Tang hien; a common thing, 平常嘅野 ˏp'ing ˏshéung ké' ʿyé, 平常的物 ˏp'ing ˏshéung tik, mat,. P'ing cháng tih wuh; a common soldier, 兵人 ˏping ˏyan. Ping jin; a common man, 白丁 pák, ˏting. Peh ting, 白衣 pák, ˏí. Peh í, 凡夫 ˏfán ˏfú. Fán fú, 凡庸 ˏfán ˏyung. Fán yung, 凡人 ˏfán ˏyan. Fán jin, 庸人 ˏyung ˏyan. Yung jin, 匹夫 p'at, ˏfú. Pih fú, 凡常之輩 ˏfán ˏshéung ˏchí púi'. Fán cháng chí pei, 俗人 tsuk, ˏyan. Suh jin; common clothes, 常服 ˏshéung fuk,. Ch'áng fuh, 布衣 pò' ˏí. Pú í, 常衣 ˏshéung ˏí, 袒 yat,. Jih; common people, 庶民 shü' ˏman. Shú min, 庶人 shü' ˏyan. Shú jin, 平民 ˏp'ing ˏman. P'ing min, 小人 ʿsiú ˏyan. Siáu jin, 愚民 ˏü ˏman. Yú min, 蚩民 ˏch'í ˏman. Ch'í min; vulgar, 下賤 há² tsín². Hiá tsien; a common saying, 俗語 tsuk, ʿü. Suh yú, 諺 ín². Yen, 諺語 ín² ʿü. Yen yú; common use, 通用 ˏt'ung yung². T'ung yung, 時常使 ˏshí ˏshéung ʿshai. Shí cháng shí; common dishes, 家常送 ˏká ˏshéung sung'. Kiá cháng sung; a common meal, 家常飯 ˏká ˏshéung fán². Kiá cháng fán; common talk, 閒話 ˏhán wá'. Hien hwá, 悠悠之論 ˏyau ˏyau ˏchí lun¹. Yú yú chí lun, 常談 ˏshéung ˏt'ám. Cháng t'án; a common field, 義田 í² ˏt'ín. Í t'ien; a common affair, 常事 ˏshéung sz². Cháng sz, 不時有嘅事 pat, ˏshí ʿyau ké' sz²; frequent, 常有嘅 ˏshéung ʿyau ké', 時時有嘅 ˏskí ˏshí ʿyau ké'; common custom, 常規 ˏshéung ˏkw'ai, 平常規矩 ˏp'ing ˏshéung ˏkw'ai ʿkü. P'ing cháng kw'ei kü; coarse, 粗 ˏts'ò. Ts'ú; a common noun, 類通名字 lui² ˏt'ung ˏmeng tsz². Lui t'ung ming tsz, 通用名字 ˏt'ung yung² ˏmeng tsz². T'ung yung ming tsz; common law, 常例 ˏshéung lai². Cháng lí; court of common pleas, 常案部 ˏshéung on' pò². Cháng ngán pú; Common Prayer, the liturgy of the Church of England, 禱告通文 ʿtò kò' ˏt'ung ˏman. Táu káu t'ung wan, 大英國聖會禮 Tái Ying kwok, shing' úi² ʿlai. Tá Ying kwoh shing hwui lí.

Common, public ground, 公地 ˏkung tí². Kung tí, 郊 ˏkáu. Kiáu, 郊原 ˏkáu ˏün. Kiáu yuen.

Common, to have a joint right with others in common ground, 共用 kung² yung². Kung yung, 公用 ˏkung yung². Kung yung, 通 ˏt'ung. T'ung; to eat at a table in common, 共食 kung² shik,. Kung shih.

Common-carrier 運貨者 wan² fo' 'ché. Yun ho ché, 搬運貨者 ˏpún wan² fo' 'ché. Pwán yun ho ché.

Common-council 公局 ˏkung kukˎ. Kung kiuh.

Common-hall 公所 ˏkung 'sho. Kung so, 會館 úi² 'kún. Hwui kwán.

Common-looking, having a common appearance, 庸俗 ˏyung tsukˎ. Yung suh, 庸祿 ˏyung lukˎ. Yung luh, 俗相 tsukˎ séung'. Suh siáng.

Common-sense 見識 kín' shikˎ. Kien shih, 明理 ˏming 'lí. Ming lí, 達理 tátˎ 'lí. Táh lí; a person of common-sense, 明理嘅人 ˏming 'lí ké' ˏyan.

Commonality, the common people, 庶民 shü' ˏman. Shú min, 平民 ˏp'ing ˏman. P'ing min, 百姓 pákˎ sing'. Peh sing.

Commoner, one of the lower rank, 凡夫 ˏfán ˏfú. Fán fú, 平常嘅人 ˏp'ing ˏshéung ké' ˏyan; a member of the house of commons, 民委官 ˏman 'wai ˏkún. Min wei kwán, 委辦官 'wai pán² ˏkún. Wei pán kwán, 公會人 ˏkung úi² ˏyan. Kung hwui jin; one who has a joint right in common ground, 地內嘅人 tí² noi² ké' ˏyan, 共分公地者 kung² ˏfan ˏkung tí² 'ché. Kung fan kung tí ché; a prostitute, 老舉 'lò 'kü. Láu kü.

Commonly, usually, 平時 ˏp'ing ˏshí. P'ing shí, 常 ˏshéung. Cháng, 常時 ˏshéung ˏshí. Cháng shí, 每每 'múi 'múi. Mei mei, 不時 patˎ ˏshí. Puh shí, 平日 ˏp'ing yatˎ. P'ing jih; generally, 大概 tái² 'k'oi. Tá k'ái, 都係 ˏtò hai². Tú hí.

Commonplace, common, 平常的 ˏp'ing ˏshéung tikˎ. P'ing cháng tih, 尋常的 ˏts'am ˏshéung tikˎ. Ts'in cháng tih.

Commonplace-book 記部 kí' pò². Kí pú.

Commons, the common people, 百姓 pákˎ sing'. Peh sing; in England, the lower house of parliament, 民委官會 ˏman 'wai ˏkún úi². Min wei kwán hwui; common grounds, 共用之地 kung² yung² ˏchí tí². Kung yung chí tí.

Commonty, land belonging to two or more common proprietors, 公家地 ˏkung ˏká tí². Kung kiá tí.

Commonweal, } a state, 國 kwokˎ. Kwoh; re-
Commonwealth, } public, 民政 ˏman ching'. Min ching; the whole body of people in a state, 國民 kwokˎ ˏman. Kwoh min, 民 ˏman. Min, 百姓 pákˎ sing'. Peh sing, 衆 chung'. Chung.

Commorance 居處 ˏkü ch'ü'. Kü ch'ú.

Commotion, excitement, 亂 lün². Lwán, 搖亂 ˏiú lün². Yáu lwán, 大亂 tái² lün². Tá lwán; disturbance, 反亂 'fán lün². Fán lwán, 變亂 pín' lün². Pien lwán; agitation, 變動 pín' tung². Pien tung; tumult, 亂嚷 lün² yéung². Lwán jáng, 亂聲 lün² ˏshing. Lwán shing.

Commune, to converse, 相談 ˏséung ˏt'ám. Siáng t'án, 談論 ˏt'ám lun². T'án lun; to have intercourse in contemplation or meditation, 交通 ˏkáu ˏt'ung. Kiáu t'ung; to commune with God, 交通與上帝 ˏkáu ˏt'ung 'ü Shéung² tai'. Kiáu t'ung yú Sháng tí; to partake of the sacrament or Lord's Supper, 食聖餐 shikˎ shing' ˏts'án. Shih shing ts'án.

Commune 司 * ˏsz. Sz, 堡 * 'pò. Páu.

Communicability, capable of being communicated, as information, 可通知者 'ho ˏt'ung ˏchí 'ché. K'o t'ung chí ché, 可報者 'ho pò' 'ché. K'o páu ché; capable of being imparted, 可傳者 'ho ˏch'ün 'ché. K'o ch'uen ché, 可傳染者 'ho ˏch'ün 'ím 'ché. K'o ch'uen yen ché, 傳染者 ˏch'ün 'ím 'ché. Chuen yen ché.

Communicable, that may be imparted from one to another, 可傳的 'ho ˏch'ün tikˎ. K'o ch'uen tih, 傳染嘅 ˏch'ün 'ím ké'; that may be communicated, as information, 可報的 'ho pò' tikˎ. K'o páu tih, 報得嘅 pò' takˎ ké'.

Communicant, one who communes at the Lord's table, 食聖餐者 shikˎ shing' ˏts'án 'ché. Shih shing ts'án ché, 共食晚餐者 kung² shikˎ 'mán ˏts'án 'ché. Kung shih wán ts'án ché; one who is entitled to partake of the sacrament, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper, 可食聖餐者 'ho shikˎ shing' ˏts'án 'ché. K'o shih shing ts'án ché.

Communicate, to impart, 施 ˏshí. Shí, 交 ˏkáu. Kiáu, 交給 ˏkáu k'apˎ. Kiáu kih; to impart reciprocally, 互相與 ú² ˏséung 'ü. Hú siáng yú, 互相交 ú² ˏséung ˏkáu. Hú siáng kiáu, 有交通 'yau ˏkáu ˏt'ung. Yú kiáu t'ung, 相通 ˏséung ˏt'ung. Siáng t'ung; to have a share of, 有分於 'yau fan² ˏü. Yú fan yú; to communicate, as information, 報 pò'. Pú, 報知 pò' ˏchí. Pú chí, 達知 tátˎ ˏchí. Táh chí; to communicate information, 報消息 pò' ˏsiú sikˎ. Pú siáu sih, 通知 ˏt'ung ˏchí. T'ung chí, 報知 pò' ˏchí. Pú chí, 達知 tátˎ ˏchí. Táh chí, 通消息 ˏt'ung ˏsiú sikˎ. T'ung siáu sih, 傳遞 ˏch'ün tai². Ch'uen tí, 致達 chí' tátˎ. Chí táh, 致告 chí' kò'. Chí káu; to communicate to a higher officer or person, 稟報 'pan pò'. Pin pú, 稟告 'pan kò'. Pin káu, 稟達 'pan tátˎ. Pin táh, 申稟 ˏshan 'pan. Shin pin; to communicate ideas, 達意 tátˎ í'. Táh í, 通意 ˏt'ung í'. T'ung í, 致意 chí' í'. Chí í; to communicate instruction, 傳教 ˏch'ün káu'. Ch'uen kiáu, 傳授 ˏch'ün shau². Ch'uen shau, 傳衣鉢 ˏch'ün ˏí pútˎ. Ch'uen í poh; to communicate to others, 波及 ˏpo k'apˎ. Po kih, 分及 ˏfan k'apˎ. Fan kih; to communicate a disease, 染病 'ím peng². Yen ping, 傳染病 ˏch'ün 'ím peng². Ch'uen yen ping, 瘴 tokˎ. Toh; to communicate a secret, 洩密 sítˎ matˎ. Sieh mih, 洩漏機密 sítˎ lau² ˏkí matˎ. Sieh lau kí mih; communicate this to him, 報他知 pò' ˏt'á ˏchí. Pú t'á chí.

Communicate, to partake of the Lord's Supper, 食聖餐 shikˎ shing' ˏts'án. Shih shing ts'án, 食晚餐 shikˎ 'mán ˏts'án. Shih wán ts'án; to have a communication or passage from one to another,

* The latter is a subdivision of the former. A 縣 is divided in to 司, and a 司 into 堡.

通 ˏt'ung. T'ung, 相通 ˏséung ˏt'ung. Siáng t'ung; to have intercourse, 相交 ˏséung ˏkáu. Siáng kiáu, 交接 ˏkáu tsípˏ. Kiáu tsieh, 往來 'wong ˏloi. Wáng lái, 交際 ˏkáu tsái'. Kiáu tsí, 交處 ˏkáu 'ch'ü. Kiáu chú; to communicate with a friend by letter, 筆墨相通 patˏ makˏ ˏséung ˏt'ung. Pih mih siang t'ung, 信札往來 sun' chátˏ 'wong ˏloi. Sin cháh wáng lái.

Communicated, as information, 報知過 pò' ˏchí kwo'. Pú chí kwo, 達知過 tátˏ ˏchí kwo'. Táh chí kwo, 通過 ˏt'ung kwo'. T'ung kwo; ditto to a higher officer, 稟告 'pan kò'. Pin káu; ditto, as a disease, 染過 'ím kwo'. Yen kwo, 傳染過 ˏch'ün 'ím kwo'. Ch'uen yen kwo; bestowed, 施過 ˏshí kwo'. Shí kwo, 交過 ˏkáu kwo'. Kiáu kwo.

Communicating, giving or bestowing, 交 ˏkáu. Kiáu, 交與 ˏkáu 'ü. Kiáu yú, 施 ˏshí. Shí; ditto, as a disease, 染 'ím. Yen, 傳染 ˏch'ün 'ím. Ch'uen yen; leading or conducting from place to place, 通 ˏt'ung. T'ung, 相通 ˏséung ˏt'ung. Siáng t'ung; having intercourse with each other, 相交 ˏséung ˏkáu. Siáng kiau, 交接 ˏkáu tsípˏ. Kiáu tsieh, 往來 'wong ˏloi. Wáng lái.

Communication, the act of imparting or conferring, 交給 ˏkáu k'apˏ. Kiáu kih, 交與者 'káu 'ü 'ché. Kiáu yú ché, 施與者 ˏshí 'ü 'ché. Shí yú ché; intercourse, 相論 ˏséung lun². Siáng lun, 交通 ˏkáu ˏt'ung. Kiáu t'ung, 交接 ˏkáu tsípˏ. Kiáu tsieh, 相交 ˏséung ˏkáu. Siáng kiáu; to have a verbal communication, 相論 ˏséung lun². Siáng lun, 談論 ˏt'ám lun². T'án lun, 商議 ˏshéung 'í. Sháng í; communication of indeas, 通意者 ˏt'ung í 'ché. T'ung í chí; communication to a higher officer, 稟報 'pan pò'. Pin pú, 稟告 'pan kò'. Pin káu; information, 消息 ˏsiú sikˏ. Siáu sih; he sent me a communication, 他寄信與我 ˏt'á kí' sun' 'ü 'ngo. T'á kí sin yú wo; I received a communication, 接倒封信 tsípˏ 'tò ˏfung sun'. Tsieh táu fung sin, 收倒封書 ˏshau 'tò ˏfung ˏshü. Sháu táu fung shú; communication of an ambassador to the high Imp. officers, 照會 chiú' úi². Ckáu hwui; ditto the subordinate foreign officers to Chinese high officers, 伸陳 ˏshan ˏch'an. Shin ch'in; ditto the communication of the high Imp. officers in the provinces to the latter, 劄行 cháp, ˏhang. Chah hang; a communication of non-officials, natives or foreigners, to the resp. officers, 稟明 'pan ˏming. Pin ming; official communication, *行文 ˏhang ˏman. Hang wan; good understanding between men, 氣味交 hí' mí² ˏkáu. K'í wí kiáu, 心交 ˏsam ˏkáu. Sin kiáu; spiritual communication, 神交 ˏshan ˏkáu. Shin kiáu; connecting passage, 通路 ˏt'ung lò². T'ung lú, 相通 ˏséung ˏt'ung. Siáng t'ung.

* Rules for Official Communication. ‡

The Commander-in-Chief of all the forces communicates with the Six Supreme Boards under the term 照會 chiú' úi². Cháu hwui; the latter † — the former—咨呈 ˏtsz ˏch'ing. Tsz ch'ing. The Six Boards—Provincial Treasurer and with the Pr. Judge—照會 chiú' úi². Cháu hwui; the latter—with the former—咨呈 ˏtsz ˏch'ing. Tsz ch'ing. The Commander-in-Chief of a Province, the Governor General, the Admiral, the Governor, the Major General—one another—咨文 ˏtsz ˏman. Tsz wan; with the Major General only—照會 chiú' úi². Cháu hwui. The Major General—the Governor General &c.—咨呈 ˏtsz ˏch'ing. Tsz ch'ing. The Governor General, the Governor, the Collector of the Salt Gabel, the Hoppo and the Literary Chancellor—the Chief Secretary of the Provincial Treasurer, with the Ch. Secretary of the Pr. Judge and of the Prefects—仰經歷 'yéung ˏking likˏ. Yáng king lih. The Three Commissioners and the Prefects—their resp. Chief Secretaries—經歷呈院 ˏking likˏ ˏch'ing ün². King lih ch'ing yuen. The Provincial Treasurer—the Prefect and the District Magistrates—劄付 cháp, fú². Cháh fú; the latter—the former—申文 ˏshan ˏman. Shin wan. The Pr. Judge—the Prefect—故牒 kú' típˏ. Kú tieh; the latter—the former—牒呈 típˏ ˏch'ing. Tieh ch'ing. The Commissioners, the Intendant of Circuit, the Deputy Commissioner, the Collector of the Salt Gabel—the Major General and with the Admiral—咨呈 ˏtsz ˏch'ing. Tsz ch'ing. The Major General and the Admiral—the Commissioners and with the Intendant of Circuit—照會 chiú' úi². Cháu hwui. The Assistant Commissioner—the other Commissioners and with the Collector of the Salt Gabel—手本 'shau 'pún. Shau pun; with the Major General—咨文 ˏtsz ˏman. Tsz wan. The Majors of the resp. stations—the Captains of the Army, with the Assistant Commissioners, the with Collector of the Salt Gabel and with the Prefects—手本移會 'shau 'pún ˏí úi². Shau pun í hwui, The Assistant Commissioners—the District Magistrates—照會 chiú' úi². Cháu hwui; the latter—the former—牒呈 típˏ ˏch'ing. Tieh ch'ing. The Prefect and the 三館—Admiral and with the Major General—牒呈 típˏ ˏch'ing. Tieh ch'ing; The Admiral in return uses 劄付 cháp, fú². Cháh fú. The Prefect and the 三館—the Major General—咨呈 ˏtsz ˏch'ing. Tsz ch'ing; the latter in return uses 照會 chiú' úi². Cháu hwui. The Prefect—the 州 Chau, and the Chau with the 縣 Hien—帖文 t'íp, ˏman. T'ieh wan, and 牌票仰 ˏp'ái p'iú' 'yéung. P'ái p'iáu yáng; The 縣—the 州 and the 州 with the Prefect—申文 ˏshan ˏman. Shin wan; The Prefect—the Sub-

† The first (—) = communicate or communicates with; the second (—) = under the term. ‡ 留青新集 Vol. 13.

Communicative, inclined to communicate information &c., 好講 hò' 'kong. Háu kiáng, 好談 hò' ,t'ám. Háu t'án, 好講話 hò' 'kong wá². Háu kiáng hwá; inclined to disclose secrets, 好洩密 hò' sít, mat,. Háu sieh mih, 好洩機密 hò' sít, ,kí mat,. Háu sieh kí mih; disposed to impart knowledge, 好教 hò' káu'. Háu kiáu; disposed to disclose one's opinion, 好講其意 hò' 'kong ,k'í í'. Háu kiáng k'í í, 有懷欲吐 'yau ,wái yuk, t'ò'. Yú hwái yuh t'ú; infectious, 噲染 'úi 'ím, 染嘅 'ím ké'.

Communicator, one who imparts knowledge, 傳教者 ,ch'ün káu' 'ché. Ch'uen kiáu ché; one who communicates information, 報消息者 pò' ,siú sik, 'ché. Pú siáu sih ché; one who discloses secrets, 洩密者 sít, mat, 'ché. Sieh mih ché; one who confers, 施者 ,shí 'ché. Shí ché, 施主 ,shí 'chü. Shí chú.

Communing, conversing familiarly, 相論 ,séung lun². Siáng lun, 相談 ,séung ,t'ám. Siáng t'án, 談 ,t'ám. T'án; having familiar intercourse with, 相交 ,séung ,káu. Siáng kiáu, 交處 ,káu 'ch'ü. Kiáu ch'ú, 交接 ,káu tsíp,. Kiáu tsieh, 交友 ,káu 'yau. Kiáu yú.

Communion, mutual intercourse between two persons or more, 交通 ,káu ,t'ung. Kiáu t'ung, 相交 ,séung ,káu. Siáng kiáu, 相通 ,séung ,t'ung. Siáng t'ung, 往來 'wong ,loi. Wáng lái, 交處 ,káu 'ch'ü. Kiáu ch'ú, 交接 ,káu tsíp,. Kiáu tsieh; spiritual communion, 神交 ,shan ,káu. Shin kiáu; communion with God 交於上帝 ,káu ,ü Shéung² tái'. Kiáu yú Sháng tí, 與上帝交 'ü Shéung² tai' ,káu. Yú Sháng tí kiáu, 有分於上帝 'yau fan² ,ü Shéung² tai'. Yú fan yú Sháng tí; communion with the devil, 交於魔鬼 ,káu ,ü ,mo 'kwai. Kiáu yú mo kwei; communion of the Holy Spirit, 聖神之交通 Shing' ,shan ,chí kiáu ,t'ung. Shing shin chí kiáu t'ung; communion of Christians, 聖會之交通 shing' úi² ,chí ,káu ,t'ung. Shing hwui chí kiáu t'ung; communion of saints, 聖人之交通 shing' ,yan ,chí ,káu ,t'ung. Shing jin chí kiáu t'ung; the holy communion, 聖餐 shing' ,ts'án. Shing ts'án, 晚餐 'mán ,ts'án. Wán ts'án; communion-service, 聖餐禮 shing' ,ts'án 'lai. Shing ts'án lí, 施聖餐 ,shí shing' ,ts'án. Shí shing ts'án; to partake of the holy communion, 食晚餐 shik, 'mán ,ts'án. Shih wán ts'án; to celebrate the holy communion, 施晚餐 ,shí 'mán ,ts'án. Shí wán ts'án; carnal communion, 情交 ,ts'ing ,káu. Ts'ing kiáu; fellowship, 交通 ,káu ,t'ung. Kiáu t'ung, 交情 ,káu ,ts'ing. Kiáu ts'ing, 心交 ,sam ,káu. Sin kiáu, 相交 ,séung ,káu. Siáng kiáu.

Communism, community of property among all the citizens of a state, 大公之道 tái² ,kung ,chí tò². Tá kung chí táu, 通用百物之道 ,t'ung yung² pák, mat, ,chí tò². T'ung yung peh wuh chí táu, 均用百物之道 ,kwan yung² pák, mat, ,chí tò².

Community, common possession or enjoyment, 通用 ,t'ung yung². T'ung yung, 共用者 kung² yung² 'ché. Kung yung ché, 均用者 ,kwan yung² 'ché. Kiun yung ché; a society of people, having common rights and privileges, 大衆 tái² chung'. Tá chung, 大家 tái² ,ká. Tá kiá, 齊家 ,ts'ai ,ká. Ts'í kiá, 衆人 chung' ,yan. Chung jin; a community of Buddhist monks, 一門和尚 yat, ,mún ,wo shéung². Yih mun ho sháng; community of property, 百物之通用 pák, mat, ,chí ,t'ung yung². Peh wuh chí t'ung yung, 通用百物者 ,t'ung yung² pák, mat, 'ché. T'ung yung peh wuh ché, 均用物業 ,kwan yung² mat, íp,. Kiun yung wuh nieh; community of interests, 關屬大衆 ,kwán shuk, tái² chung'. Kwán shuh tá chung, 總屬大衆 'tsung shuk, tái² chung'. Tsung shuh tá chung; living in a single community, 住埋一執 chü² ,mái yat, tsap,.

Commutable, that may be exchanged or mutually changed, 可改 'ho 'koi. K'o k'ái, 可改換 'ho 'koi ún². K'o kái hwán, 可改易 'ho 'koi yik,. K'o kái yih, 改換得 'koi ún² tak,. Kái hwán teh, 贖得 shuk, tak,. Shuh teh, 減得 'kám tak,. Kien teh; that may be given for another, 可贖 'ho shuk,. K'o shuh, 可易 'ho yik,. K'o yih; it shall be commutable, 可改易之 'ho 'koi yik, ,chí. K'o kái yih chí, 可易之 'ho yik, ,chí.

Commutation, change, 變換 pín' ún². Pien hwán, 改換者 'koi ún² 'ché. Kái hwán ché, 贖 shuk,.

RULES FOR OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION.—*Continued.*

Prefect—關文 ,kwán ,man. Kwán wan; with the Dep. Sub-Prefect and his Assistant—牒 típ,. Tieh; with the Principal Secrety—照會 chiú' úi². Cháu hwui, 牌票仰 ,p'ái p'iú' 'yéung. P'ái p'iáu yáng. The Principal Secretary—the Prefect—呈 ,ch'ing. Ch'ing. The Prefect—Secretaries and their assistants—故牒 kú' típ,. Kú tieh, 牌票仰 ,p'ái p'iú' 'yéung. P'ái p'iáu yáng; the latter use in return 牒呈 típ, ,ch'ing. Tieh ch'ing. The District Magistrates—the Assistant District Magistrates—關 ,kwán. Kwán; with a Township Magistrate—牒 típ,. Tieh; with the Inspectors of Police—照會 chiú' úi². Cháu hwui. The Inspectors of Police—the District Magistrate—呈 ,ch'ing. Ch'ing; the Assistant District Magistrate, the Township Magistrate and the Inspector of Police—Prefect—呈 ,ch'ing. Ch'ing. The District Magistrate—Governor of the Jail—故牒 kú' típ,. Kú tieh; the latter in return uses 牒呈 típ, ,ch'ing. Tieh ch'ing; the Prefect and the District Magistrate—Director of graduates—故牒 kú' típ,. Kú tieh; the latter uses in return 牒呈 típ, ,ch'ing. Tieh ch'ing. The Prefect—the Chief Secretary of the Prefecture in which Peking is situated—照會 chúi' úi². Ch'áu hwui, &c. &c.

Shah; exchange, 易 yik₂. Yih, 交換 ˏkáu úⁿ². Kiáu hwán, 互易 úⁿ² yik₂. Hú yih, 交易 ˏkáu yik₂. Kiáu yih; the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less, 減刑 ʿkám ˏying. Kien hing; the commutation money, 贖價 shuk₂ káʾ. Shuh kiá; the commutation of death into banishment, 易死刑以問軍 yik₂ ʿsz ˏying ʿí manⁿ² ˏkwan. Yih sz hing í wan kiun.

Commutative 易的 yik₂ tik₂. Yih tih, 改換嘅 ʿkoi úⁿ² kéʾ; commutative justice, 易刑 yik₂ ˏying. Yih hing.

Commute, to exchange, 易 yik₂. Yih, 改換 ʿkoi úⁿ². Kái hwán, 遞換 taiⁿ² úⁿ². Tí hwán, 改 ʿkoi. Kái, 贖 shuk₂. Shuh; to commute a sentence, 減刑 ʿkám ˏying. Kien hing, 易刑 yik₂ ˏying. Yih hing; to commute a contract, 贖合同 shuk₂ hòp₂ ˏtʼung Shuh hoh tʼung, 贖身 shuk₂ ˏshan. Shuh shin, 贖工 shuk₂ ˏkung. Shuh kung; to commute a punishment, 贖罪 shuk₂ tsúiⁿ². Shuh tsúi.

Commute, to compensate, 贖 shuk₂. Shuh, 補銀 ʿpò ˏngan. Pú yin; to stand in the place of, 易 yik₂. Yih, 換 úⁿ². Hwán, 更換 ˏkang úⁿ². Kang hwán.

Commuted, exchanged, 易過 yik₂ kwoʾ. Yih kwo, 贖過 shuk₂ kwoʾ. Shuh kwo, 減過 ʿkám kwoʾ. Kien kwo.

Comose, ending in a tuft or kind of brush, 鬚杪的 suiⁿ² ʿmiú tik₂. Sui máu tih.

Compact, closely and firmly united, 密實 mat₂ shat₂. Mih shih, 堅實 ˏkín shat₂. Kien shih, 實體的 shat₂ ʿtʼai tik₂. Shih tʼí tih, 精密 ˏtseng mat₂. Tsing mih, 飭 shik₂. Chih; composed, consisting, 包 ˏpáu. Páu; brought into a small compass, 團結 ˏtʼün kít₂. Twʼán kieh; not bulky, 歸密 ˏkwai mat₂. Kwei mih; a compact style, 簡 ʿkán. Kien, 簡文 ʿkán ˏman. Kien wan, 省文 ʿshang ˏman. Sang wan; a compact discourse, 簡言 ʿkán ˏín. Kien yen, 講得簡明 ʿkong tak₂ ʿkán ˏming. Kiáng teh kien ming; compact coal, 堅炭 ˏkín tʼánʾ. Kien tʼán.

Compact, an agreement, 合同 hòp₂ ˏtʼung. Hoh tʼung, 約 yéuk₂. Yoh, 契 kʼaiʾ. Kʼí, 契約 kʼaiʾ yéuk₂. Kʼí yoh, 約書 yéuk₂ ˏshü. Yoh shú, 盟 ˏmang. Mang.

Compact, to join firmly, 結實 kít₂ shat₂. Kieh shih, 整密實 ʿching mat₂ shat₂. Ching mih shih; to join together, 連埋 ˏlín ˏmái. Lien mái, 合埋 hòp₂ ˏmái. Hoh mái; to consolidate, 合埋一吓 hòp₂ ˏmái yat₂ ʿhá. Hoh mái yih hiá, 合爲一體 hòp₂ ˏwai yat₂ ʿtʼai. Hoh wei yih tʼí; to leage with, 聯謀 ˏlün ˏmau. Lien mau, 串謀 chʼünʾ ˏmau. Chʼuen mau.

Compactedly, closely, 堅實 ˏkín shat₂. Kien shih, 密實 mat₂ shat₂. Mih shih.

Compactedness, density, 堅實者 ˏkín shat₂ ʿché. Kien shih ché, 密實者 mat₂ shat₂ ʿché. Mih shih ché, 堅固者 ˏkín kúʾ ʿché. Kien kú ché.

Compactly, closely, 密實 mat₂ shat₂. Mih shih.

Compactness, closeness, 密實者 mat₂ shat₂ ʿché. Mih shih ché, 堅實者 ˏkín shat₂ ʿché. Kien shih ché; firmness, 堅固者 ˏkín kúʾ ʿché. Kien kú ché, 結實者 kít₂ shat₂ ʿché. Kieh shih ché; density, 實體者 shat₂ ʿtʼai ʿché. Shih tʼí ché; the opposite of bulkiness, 緊密 ʿkan mat₂. Kin mih, 歸密者 ʿkwai mat₂ ʿché. Kwei mih ché.

Companion, one who keeps company with another, 伴 púnⁿ². Pwán, 侶 ʿlü. Lü, 儔 ˏchʼau. Chʼau, 儕 ˏchʼái. Chʼái, 耦 ʿngau. Ngau, 伴侶 púnⁿ² ʿlü. Pwán lü, 匹 pʼat₂. Pʼih, 配 pʼúiʾ. Pʼei, 伙伴 ʿfo púnⁿ. Ho pwán, 夥計 ʿfo kaiʾ [kíʾ]. Ho kí, 伙計 ʿfo kíʾ, 僚友 ˏliú ʿyau. Liáu yú; one who accompanies another, 陪伴 ˏpʼúi púnⁿ². Pʼei pwán; a traveling companion, 陪行者 ˏpʼúi ˏhang ʿché. Pʼei pwán ché, 行侶 ˏhang ʿlü. Hang lü; an official companion, 僚 ˏliú. Liáu, 同僚 ˏtʼung ˏliú. Tʼung liáu; a companion in arms, 營伴 ˏying púnⁿ². Ying pwán; the companion way, 船尾房梯 ˏshün ʿmí ˏfong ˏtʼai. Chʼuen wí fáng tʼí; the companion ladder, 大艙梯 tʼáiⁿ² ˏtsʼong ˏtʼai. Tá tsʼáng tʼí; to agree to be companions, 結侶 kít₂ ʿlü, Kieh lü, 聯伴 ˏlün púnⁿ². Lien pwán, 做伴 tsòⁿ² púnⁿ². Tso pwán, 打伙 ʿtá ʿfo. Tá ho, 孖夥計 ˏmá ʿfo kíʾ, 合伴 hòp₂ púnⁿ². Hoh pwán; a good companion, 唔好同伴 ˏm ʿhò ˏtʼung púnⁿ², 損友 ʿsün ʿyau. Sun yú; an excellent companion, 好伴 ʿhò púnⁿ². Háu pwán, 善伴 shínⁿ² púnⁿ². Shen pwán, 益友 yik₂ ʿyau. Yih yú.

Companionable, fit for good fellowship, 可爲伴 ʿho ˏwai púnⁿ². Kʼo wei pwán, 可做夥伴 ʿho tsòⁿ² ʿfo púnⁿ². Kʼo tso ho pwán; sociable, 好相與 ʿhò ˏséung ʿü. Háu siáng yú, 好交情 ʿhò ˏkáu ˏtsʼing. Háu kiáu tsʼing, 好友 ʿhò ʿyau. Háu yú.

Companionship, fellowship, 伴者 púnⁿ² ʿché. Pwán ché, 侶者 ʿlü ʿché. Lü ché, 爲伴者 ˏwai púnⁿ² ʿché. Wei pwán ché, 爲友者 ˏwai ʿyau ʿché. Wei yú ché, 爲伙計者 ˏwai ʿfo kíʾ ʿché. Wei ho kí ché.

Company, the soldiers under the command of a captain, 一隊兵 yat₂ túiⁿ² ˏping. Yih túi ping, 一陣兵卒 yat₂ chanⁿ² ˏping tsut₂. Yih chin ping tsuh, 一旗兵 yat₂ ˏkʼí ˏping. Yih kʼí ping; a company of men, 一羣人 yat₂ ˏkwʼan ˏyan. Yih kʼiun jin, 一班人 yat₂ ˏpán ˏyan. Yih pwán jin, 羣隊 ˏkwʼan túiⁿ². Kʼiun túi, 會衆 úiⁿ² chungʾ. Hwui chung; a company of friends or equals, 羣黨 ˏkwʼan ʿtong. Kʼiun táng, 夥黨 ʿfo ʿtong. Ho táng; a company of friends, 羣友 ˏkwʼan ʿyau. Kʼiun yú, 一會友 yat₂ úiⁿ² ʿyau. Yih hwui yú, 朋黨 ˏpʼang ʿtong. Pʼang táng; a company of women, 倅 tsut₂. Tsuh; a company of actors, 戲班 hí ˏpan. Hí pán; of the same company, 同班輩 ˏtʼung ˏpán púiʾ. Tʼung pán pei; the E. I. company, 公司* ˏkung ˏsz. Kung sz; the [E. I.] Company's woollens, 公司大呢 ˏkung ˏsz

* 公司 in China only been applied to the E. I. Company both as a noun and an adjective; at present it is applied both to mercantile firms and public companies

tái² 'ní. Kung sz tá ní; a mercantile company, 公會 ˏkung úi². Kung hwui, 公司 ˏkung ˏsz. Kung sz, 商會 ˏshéung úi². Sháng hwui; an insurance company, 保險公司 'pò 'hím ˏkung ˏsz. Páu hien kung sz, 燕梳公司 ín' ˏsho ˏkung ˏsz. Yen sú kung sz; a ship's company, 船伴 ˏshün pún². Ch'uen pwán, 船夥 ˏshün 'fo. Ch'uen ho; to bear company, 陪坐 ˏp'úi tso². P'ei tso, 陪伴 ˏp'úi pún². P'ei pwán; to go with, 陪行 ˏp'úi ˏhang. P'ei hang; to leave one's company, 離羣 ˏlí ˏkw'an. Lí k'iun, 別友 pít, 'yau. Pieh yú; to have company, 請朋友 'ts'eng ˏp'ang 'yau. Ts'ing p'ang yú, 邀友 ˏiú 'yau. Yáu yú; a company of travelers, 成羣行 ˏshing ˏkw'an ˏhang. Ching k'iun hang, 纏行 lai² ˏhang. Lá hang, 成班行 ˏshing ˏpán ˏhang. Ching pán hang; a company at dinner, 一班同席 yat, ˏpán ˏt'ung tsik,. Yih pán t'ung tsih; not fond of company, 少交友 'shiú ˏkáu 'yau. Sháu kiáu yú, 寡相交 'kwá ˏséung ˏkáu. Kwá siáng kiáu, 懶於逢迎 'lán ˏü ˏfung ˏying. Lán yú fung ying, 懶於迎接 'lán ˏü ˏying tsíp,. Lán yú ying tsieh; they had a large company, 請過好多朋友 'ts'eng kwo' 'hò ˏto ˏp'ang 'yau. Ts'ing kwo háu to p'ang yú, 昨邀衆友 tsok, ˏiú chung' 'yau. Tsoh yáu chung yú; the company at a funeral, 弔客 tiú' hák,. Tiáu k'eh; to see company, 去妓館 hü' kí² 'kún. K'ü kí kwán; to keep a woman company, 陪女 ˏp'úi 'nü. P'ei nü.

Company, see Accompany.

Comparable, that may be compared, 可比 'ho 'pí. K'o pí, 可比的 'ho 'pí tik,. K'o pí tih; being of equal regard, 可相比 'ho ˏséung 'pí. K'o siáng pí, 可相較 'ho ˏséung káu'. K'o siáng kiáu, 可對較 'ho túi' káu'. K'o túi kiáu; not comparable to, 不可比 pat, 'ho 'pí. Puh k'o pí, 無對 ˏmò túi'. Wú túi, 譬不得 p'í' pat, tak,. P'í puh teh, 唔相比得 ˏm ˏséung 'pí tak,.

Comparably 可比的 'ho 'pí tik,. K'o pí tih.

Comparative, estimated by comparison, 可比 'ho 'pí. K'o pí, 比得 'pí tak,. Pí teh; the comparative degree (Grammar), 比級 'pí k'ap,. Pí kih, 勢字比級之式 shai' tsz² 'pí k'ap, ˏchí shik,. Shí tsz pí kih chí shih; comparative studies, 比學 'pí hok,. Pí hioh.

Comparatively 比之 'pí ˏchí. Pí chí, 若相比 yéuk, ˏséung 'pí. Joh siáng pí; it is comparatively useless, 比之則不多益 'pí ˏchí tsak, pat, ˏto yik,. Pí chí tseh puh to yih.

Compare, to, 比 'pí. Pí, 比較 'pí káu'. Pí kiáu, 譬 p'í'. P'í, 比並 'pí ping'. Pí ping, 比校 'pí káu'. Pí kiáu, 比肩 'pí ˏkín. Pí kien, 角交 kok, ˏkáu. Koh kiáu, 比類 'pí lui². Pí lui, 相比 ˏséung 'pí. Siáng pí, 相較 ˏséung káu'. Siáng kiáu, 參考 ˏts'ám 'háu. Ts'án k'áu, 等 'tang. Tang, 訂 ting'. Ting, 對 túi'. Túi, 梓 tsut,. Tsuh, 稽 k'ai. K'í; to compare with each other, 相比 ˏséung 'pí. Siáng pí, 相較 ˏséung káu'. Siáng kiáu; to compare accounts, 對數 túi' sò'. Túi sú, 計校 kai' káu'. Kí kiáu; to compare weights, 較重 káu' chung². Kiáu chung; to compare by way of criticism, 比評 'pí ˏp'ing. Pí p'ing; to compare with former sages, 以輩前世 'í púi' ˏts'ín shai'. Í pei ts'ien shí, 以比前人 'í 'pí ˏts'ín ˏyan. Í pí ts'ien jin; compare them, 你並過 'ní ping' kwo'. Ní ping kwo, 比一吓 'pí yat, 'há; no man can compare with him, 無人比得上 ˏmò ˏyan 'pí tak, 'shéung. Wú jin pí teh sháng, 無可比美 ˏmò 'ho 'pí 'mí. Wú k'o pí mei; cannot compare them, 無可比 ˏmò 'ho 'pí. Wú k'o pí; to compare by measurement, 較量 káu' ˏléung. Kiáu liáng; to compare right and wrong, long and short &c., 比較是非長短 'pí káu' shí² ˏfí ˏch'éung 'tün. Pí kiáu shí fí ch'áng twán; to compare strength, 比較雌雄 'pí káu' ˏts'z ˏhung. Pí kiáu ts'z hiung, 比武 'pí 'mò. Pí wú, 相賽* ˏséung ts'oi'. Siáng sái; to compare opposing evidence, 對審 túi' 'sham. Túi shin; to compare equals, 以物比物 'í mat, 'pí mat,. Í wuh pí wuh; to compare ancient and modern times, 評論古今 ˏp'ing lun² 'kú ˏkam. P'ing lun kú kin; to compare the nativities of two children prior to betrothing, 合年生 hòp, ˏnín ˏshang; to compare musters, 對辦 túi' pán². Túi pán.

Compared 比過 'pí kwo'. Pí kwo, 比較過 'pí káu' kwo'. Pí kiáu kwo, 比並過 'pí ping' kwo'. Pí ping kwo; they cannot be compared, 唔並得住 ˏm ping' tak, chü².

Comparer, one who compares, 比者 'pí 'ché. Pí ché, 比較者 'pí káu' 'ché. Pí kiáu ché, 比並者 'pí ping' 'ché. Pí ping ché.

Comparing 比 'pí. Pí, 比較 'pí káu'. Pí kiáu.

Comparison, the act of comparing, 比者 'pí 'ché. Pí ché, 比較者 'pí káu' 'ché. Pí kiáu ché; an illustration, 譬喻 p'í' ü². P'í yú, 譬如 p'í' ˏü. P'í jú, 譬諭 p'í' ü². P'í yú, 比興 'pí hing'. Pí hing; to draw a comparison, 比一比 'pí yat, 'pí. Pí yih pí, 設譬喻 ch'ít, p'í' ü². Sheh p'í yú, 相比 ˏséung 'pí. Siáng pí; without comparison, 譬不得 p'í' pat, tak,. P'í puh teh, 比不得 'pí pat, tak,. Pí puh teh, 無可比較 ˏmò 'ho 'pí káu'. Wú k'o pí kiáu; good and bad cannot be distinguished without comparison, 無比並唔知好醜 ˏmò 'pí ping' ˏm ˏchí 'hò 'ch'au. Wú pí ping wú chí háu ch'au.

Compart, to, 間隔 kán' kák,. Kien keh, 分開隔隔 ˏfan ˏhoi kák, kák,. Fan k'ái keh keh; to compart a garden, 分坵 ˏfan ˏyau. Fan k'iú.

Compartment, a division of a ground plot, 坵 ˏyau. K'iú; a compartment of a figure, 格 kák,. Keh; compartments of a ship, 倉 ˏts'ong. Ts'áng, 倉箱 ˏts'ong ˏséung. Ts'áng siáng; to divide into compartments, 間坵 kán' ˏyau. Kien k'iú, 間格 kán' kák,. Kien keh, 間倉 kán' ˏts'ong. Kien ts'áng, 間房 kán' ˏfong. Kien fáng.

* The latter is used in the sense of comparing by emulation, contest &c.

Compass, a circle or circuit, 環繞 ˏwán ʿiú. Hwán yáu, 圜繞 ˏwán ʿiú. Hwán yáu, 周圍 ˏchau ˏwán. Chau hwán, 回環 ˏúi ˏwán. Hwui hwán, 寰 ˏwán. Hwán, 運 wan². Yun, 運行 wan² ˏhang. Yun hang; the compass of a town, 周圍城 ˏchau ˏwai ˏshing. Chau wei ching, 圜城 ˏwán ˏshing. Hwán ching; my life has run its compass, 命運已盡 meng² wan² ʿí tsun². Ming yun í tsin; to fetch a great compass, 彎行 ˏwán ˏhang, 圜行 ˏwán ˏhang. Hwán hang, 週行 ˏchau ˏhang. Chau hang; in the compass of two days, 兩日間 ʿléung yat₂ ˏkán. Liáng jih kien; to keep within compass, 照規矩 chiú' ˏkw'ai ʿkü. Cháu kwei kü; to keep one within compass, 壓制人 át₂ chai' ˏyan. Yáh chí jin, 禁壓人 kam' át₂ ˏyan. Kin yáh jin; within compass, 有限 ʿyau hán². Yú hien; to speak within compass, 講不出眞實之外 ʿkong pat₂ ch'ut₂ ˏchan shat₂ ˏchí ngoi². Kiáng puh ch'uh chin shih chí wái, 語不離實 ʿü pat₂ ˏlí shat₂. Yú puh lí shih; the compass of honesty, 眞實之內 ˏchan shat₂ ˏchí noi². Chin shih chí nui; the compass of the voice, 聲音之格 ˏshing ˏyam ˏchí kák₂. Shing yin chí keh; a mariner's compass, 羅經 ˏlo ˏking (ˏkang). Lo king, 羅盤 ˏlo ˏp'ún. Lo pw'án, 指南針 ʿchí ˏnám ˏcham. Chí nán chin; amplitude compass, 定南針 teng² ˏnám ˏcham. Ting nán chin, 定正南針 teng² ching' ˏnám ˏcham; a pair of compasses, 規 ˏkw'ai. Kwei, 基剪 ˏkí ʿtsín. Kí tsien; compasses and rule, 規矩 ˏkw'ai ʿkü. Kwei kü; to draw a circle with compasses, 以規打圈 ʿí ˏkw'ai ʿtá ˏhün. Í kwei tá k'iuen, 打圈 ʿtá ˏhün. Tá k'iuen; to reduce to a small compass, as one's buisiness, 縮少 shuk₂ ʿshiú. Shuh sháu; ditto, as writing, 省少 ʿsháng ʿshiú. Sang sháu; ditto in bulk, 縮細 shuk₂ sai'. Shuh sí, 收窄 ˏshau chák₂. Shau tseh, 埋窄 ˏmái chák₂. Mái tseh.

Compass, to stretch round, 周圍 ˏchau ˏwai. Chau wei; to compass about, 圜住 ˏwán chü². Hwán chú, 圍住 ˏwai chü². Wei chú, 繞住 ʿiú chü². Yáu chú; to besiege, 圍困 ˏwai kw'an². Wei hw'an, 四面圍困 sz' mín² ˏwai kw'an². Sz mien wei kw'an; to compass one's desire, 得其意 tak₂ ˏk'í í'. Teh k'í í; to compass a business, 成就 ˏshing tsau². Ching tsiú, 成事 ˏshing sz². Ching sz, 遂謀 sui² ˏmau. Sui mau; to plot, 謀 ˏmau. Mau, 謀度 ˏmau tok₂. Mau toh.

Compass-box, a box for a compass, 羅經盒 ˏlo ˏkang hòp₂. Lo king hoh.

Compass-needle 指南針 ʿchí ˏnám ˏcham. Chí nán chin, 羅經針 ˏlo ˏkang ˏcham. Lo king chin.

Compassable 可周圍 ʿho ˏchau ˏwai. K'o chau wei, 可圍住 ʿho ˏwai chü². K'o wei chú, 可環住 ʿho ˏwán chü². K'o hwán chú.

Compassed, surrounded, 圍住過 ˏwai chü² kwo'. Wei chú kwo, 環過 ˏwán kwo'. Hwán kwo; obtained, 得過 tak₂ kwo'. Teh kwo.

Compasses, see Compass.

Compassing, encircling, 周圍 ˏchau ˏwai. Chau wei, 圍住 ˏwai chü². Wei chú, 環住 ˏwán chü². Hwán chú; obtaining, 得 tak₂. Teh; accomplishing, 成就 ˏshing tsau². Ching tsiú, 遂成 sui² ˏshing. Sui ching; intending, 謀 ˏmau. Mau.

Compassion, a suffering with another, 憐恤 ˏlín sut₂. Lien siuh, 憐憫 ˏlín ʿman. Lien min, 矜憐 ˏking ˏlín. King lien, 矜恤 ˏking sut₂. King siuh, 可憐 ʿho ˏlín. K'o lien, 慈悲 ˏts'z ˏpí. Ts'z pí; have compassion on me, 可憐我 ʿho ˏlín ʿngo. K'o lien wo, 憐恤我 ˏlín sut₂ ʿngo. Lien siuh wo, 體恤我 ʿt'ai sut₂ ʿngo. T'í siuh wo; to raise one's compassion, 惹人憐 ʿyé ˏyan ˏlín. Jé jin lien, 動人憐 tung² ˏyan ˏlín. Tung jin lien.

Compassionate, merciful, 憐心 ˏlín ˏsam. Lien sin, 慈悲的 ˏts'z ˏpí tik₂. Ts'z pí tih, 惻隱之心 ch'ak₂ ʿyan ˏchí ˏsam. Ts'eh yin chí sin, 矜憐嘅 ˏking ˏlín ké', 可憐嘅 ʿho ˏlín ké'; indulgent, 寬心的 ˏfún ˏsam tik₂. Kwán sin tih.

Compassionate, to commiserate, 可憐 ʿho ˏlín. K'o lien, 矜憐 ˏking ˏlín. King lien, 體憐 ʿt'ai ˏlín. T'í lien, 惜 sik₂. Sih, 憐惜 ˏlín sik₂. Lien sih, 恤憐 sut₂ ˏlín. Siuh lien, 哀憐 ˏoi ˏlín. Ngái lien, 卹憐 sut₂ ˏlín. Siuh lien, 憫惻 ʿman ch'ak₂. Min ts'eh, 憮恤 ˏmò sut₂. Wú siuh, 悽恤 ˏts'ai sut₂. Ts'í siuh; to compassionate the poor and aged, 恤窮老 sut₂ ˏk'ung ʿlò. Siuh k'iung láu; to compassionate the poor, 賙濟 ˏchau tsai'. Chau tí; to compassionate sailors, as the Goddess of Grace, 慈航 ˏts'z ˏhong. Ts'z háng; to compassionate the orphans and widows, 憐孤恤寡 ˏlín ˏkú sut₂ ʿkwá. Lien kú siuh kwá; heaven compassionates the people, 天矜于民 ˏt'ín ˏking ˏü ˏman. T'ien king yú min.

Compassionate, to have compassion, 發憐心 fát₂ ˏlín ˏsam. Fáh lien sin, 發憐憫 fát₂ ˏlín ʿman. Fáh lien min.

Compassionately, mercifully, 恤然 sut₂ ˏín. Siuh jen, 以憐心 ʿí ˏlín ˏsam. Í lien sin, 可憐的 ʿho ˏlín tik₂. K'o lien tih.

Compassionateness, the quality of being compassionate, 憐憫者 ˏlín ʿman ʿché. Lien min ché.

Compassionating, having pity on, 可憐 ʿho ˏlín. K'o lien, 體恤 ʿt'ai sut₂. T'í siuh.

Compatible, consistent, 合 hòp₂. Hoh, 合宜 hòp₂ ˏí. Hoh í; compatible with his duty, 合其本分 hòp₂ ˏk'í ʿpún fan². Hoh k'í pun fan, 合身分 chéuk₂ ˏshan fan². Choh shin fan, 合身分 hòp₂ ˏshan fan². Hoh shin fan; compatible with reason, 合理 hòp₂ ʿlí. Hoh lí, 適理 shik₂ ʿlí. Shih lí; not compatible with one's office, 不合職分 pat₂ hòp₂ chik₂ fan². Puh hoh chih fan, 唔合身分 ˏm hòp₂ ˏshan fan².

Compatibleness, consistency, 合宜者 hòp₂ ˏí ʿché. Hoh í ché.

Compatriot, one of the same country, 同國者 ˏt'ung kwok₂ ʿché. T'ung kwoh ché, 同國嘅 ˏt'ung kwok₂ ké'.

Compeer, an equal, 夥計 ʻfo kíʼ. Ho kí, 伴黨 pún² ʻtong. Pwán táng, 儔侶 ˏch'au ʻlü. Ch'au lü, 平班 ˏp'ing ˏpán, 平黨 ˏp'ing ʻtong. P'ing táng; an associate, 伴 pún². Pwán.

Compel, to force, 逼 pikˎ. Pih, 偪 pikˎ. Pih 迫 pikˎ. Pih, 勉强 ʻmín ʻk'éung. Mien k'iáng, 强迫 ʻk'éung pikˎ. K'iáng pih, 勒迫 lakˏ pikˎ. Leh pih, 威逼 ˏwai pikˎ. Wei pih, 勢逼 shaiʼ pikˎ. Shí pih, 逼迫 pikˎ pakˎ. Pih peh, 要 ˏiú. Yáu, 牽掣 ˏhín chaiʼ. K'ien chí, 排撥 ˏp'ái tsánʼ. P'ái tsán; to take by force or violence, 强奪 ʻk'éung tütˏ. K'iáng toh; compel him, 逼佢 pikˎ ʻk'ü. Pih k'ü, 勒逼他 lakˏ pikˎ ˏt'á. Leh pih t'á, 要之 ˏiú ˏchí. Yáu chí; to compel you to do it, 監你做 ˏkám ʻní tsòʼ.

Compellable, that may be forced, or constrained, 可逼 ʻho pikˎ. K'o pih, 可勒逼 ʻho lakˏ pikˎ. K'o leh pih, 可要 ʻho ˏiú. K'o yáu, 可强 ʻho ʻk'éung. K'o k'iáng.

Compelled, forced, 逼過 pikˎ kwoʼ. Pih kwo, 勒逼過 lakˏ pikˎ kwoʼ. Leh pih kwo, 强逼過 ʻk'éung pikˎ kwoʼ. K'iáng pih kwo, 要過 ˏiú kwoʼ. Yáu kwo.

Compelling 逼 pikˎ. Pih, 强逼 ʻk'éung pikˎ. K'iáng pih.

Compendious, short, abridged, 簡畧 ʻkán léukˏ. Kien lioh, 撮要 ts'ütˎ iúʼ. Ts'oh yáu, 簡撮 ʻkán ts'ütˎ. Kien ts'oh, 要畧 iúʼ léukˏ. Yáu lioh, 省簡 ʻsháng ʻkán. Sang kien; a compendious way, 捷徑 tsítˏ kingʼ. Tsieh king; a compendious mode of gaining knowledge, 讀書捷徑 tukˏ ˏshü tsítˏ kingʼ. Tuh shú tsieh king; comprehensive, 總要 ʻtsung iúʼ. Tsung yáu, 包涵 ˏpáu ˏhám. Páu hien, 括要 kútˎ iúʼ. Kwoh yáu; a compendious discourse, 畧論 léukˏ lun². Lioh lun, 畧講 léukˏ ʻkong. Lioh kiáng; to give a compendious account, 說其大畧 shütˎ ˏk'í tái² léukˏ. Shwoh k'í tá lioh.

Compendiously, in a short or brief manner, 簡然 ʻkán ˏín. Kien jen, 畧 léukˏ. Lioh; an epitome, 簡畧 ʻkán léukˏ. Kien lioh, 省簡 ʻsháng ʻkán. Sang kien.

Compendiousness, brevity, 簡畧 ʻkán léukˏ. Kien lioh, 要畧 iúʼ léukˏ. Yáu lioh, 撮要者 ts'ütˎ iúʼ ʻché. Ts'oh yáu ché.

Compendium, an abridgment, 要畧 iúʼ léukˏ. Yáu lioh, 撮要 ts'ütˎ iúʼ. Ts'oh yáu, 約言 yéukˎ ˏín. Yoh yen, 輯要 ts'apˎ iúʼ. Ts'ih yáu, 簡編 ʻkán ˏp'ín. Kien p'ien, 簡畧 ʻkán léukˏ. Kien lioh, 要言 iúʼ ˏín. Yáu yen; to draw up a compendium, 輯要 ts'apˎ iúʼ. Ts'ih yáu, 纂要 ʻtsün iúʼ. Tswán yáu; a compendium of a general work, 總要 ʻtsung iúʼ. Tsung yáu; a compendium of general history, 綱目 ˏkong mukˏ. Káng muh, 紀畧 ʻkí léukˏ. Kí lioh, 紀要 ʻkí iúʼ. Kí yáu.

Compensate, to remunerate, 賞 ʻshéung. Sháng; to give an equivalent, 塡還 ˏt'ín ˏwán. T'ien hwán, 賠還 ˏp'úi ˏwán. P'ei hwán, 賠償 ˏp'úi ˏch'éung [ˏshéung]. P'ei ch'áng; to recompense, 償 ˏch'éung. Ch'áng; to requite, 報 pòʼ. Pú, 報答 pòʼ táp˒. Pú táh, 酬 ˏch'au. Ch'au, 酬答 ˏch'au táp˒. Ch'au táh, 酬報 ˏch'au pòʼ. Ch'au pú, 報應 pòʼ yingʼ. Pú ying; to compensate for trouble, 賞勞 ʻshéung lò². Sháng láu, 酬勞 ˏch'au ˏlò. Ch'au láu, 答勞 táp˒ ˏlò. Táh láu; to compensate for work, 賞工 ʻshéung ˏkung. Sháng kung, 酬工 ˏch'au ˏkung. Ch'au kung; to compensate for defects, 抵塡 ʻtai ˏt'ín. Tí t'ien, 抵補 ʻtai ʻpò. Tí pú, 補還 ʻpò ˏwán. Pú hwán, 補缺 ʻpò kütˎ. Pú kiueh, 償 ˏch'éung. Ch'áng; to compensate for offences, 贖罪 shukˏ tsúi². Shuh tsúi, 以金贖罪 ʻí ˏkam shukˏ tsúi². Í kin shuh tsúi, 掛花紅 kwáʼ ˏfá ˏhung.

Compensated 賞過 ʻshéung kwoʼ. Sháng kwo, 償過 ˏch'éung kwoʼ. Ch'áng kwo, 酬過 ˏch'au kwoʼ. Ch'au kwo, 報過 pòʼ kwoʼ. Pú kwo, 賠還過 ˏp'úi ˏwán kwoʼ. P'ei hwán kwo, 補還過 ʻpò ˏwán kwoʼ. Pú hwán kwo, 賠償過 ˏp'úi ˏch'éung kwoʼ. P'ei ch'áng kwo.

Compensating 賞 ʻshéung. Sháng, 償 ˏch'éung. Ch'áng, 酬報 ˏch'au pòʼ. Ch'au pú, 賠償 ˏp'úi ˏch'éung. P'ei ch'áng, 賠還 ˏp'úi ˏwán. P'ei hwán, 抵塡 ʻtai ˏt'ín. Tí t'ien, 塡還 ˏt'ín ˏwán. T'ien hwán.

Compensation, that which is given or received as an equivalent for services, 賞 ʻshéung. Sháng, 資 ˏtsz. Tsz, 酬資 ˏch'au ˏtsz. Ch'au tsz, 金 ˏkam. Kin, 檳資 ˏpan ˏtsz. Pin tsz, 酒資 ʻtsau ˏtsz. Tsiú tsz, 茶資 ˏch'á ˏtsz. Ch'á tsz; compensation for losses, 賠金 ˏp'úi ˏkam. P'ei kin, 賠補銀 ˏp'úi ʻpò ˏngan. P'ei pú yin, 補項 ʻpò hong². Pú hiáng; compensation for injury &c., 補花紅銀 ʻpò ˏfá ˏhung ˏngan. Pú hwá hung yin, 補置銀 ʻpò chíʼ ˏngan. Pú chí yin; compensation for manslaughter, 補安家銀 ʻpò ˏon ˏká ˏngan. Pú ngán kiá yin, 補止淚銀 ʻpò ʻchí luiʼ ˏngan. Pú chí lui yin; ditto for bodily injury, 補湯藥銀 ʻpò ˏt'ong yéukˏ ˏngan. Pú t'áng yoh yin; compensation for writing, 筆金 patˎ ˏkam. Pih kin, 筆資 patˎ ˏtsz. Pih tsz; satisfaction, 償項 ˏch'éung hong². Ch'áng hiáng, 賠項 ˏp'úi hong². P'ei hiáng; amend, 補還 ʻpò ˏwán. Pú hwán, 花紅 ˏfá ˏhung. Hwá hung, 抵補銀 ʻtai ʻpò ˏngan. Tí pú yin, 抵補項 ʻtai ʻpò hong². Tí pú hiáng; secret compensation, 陰報 ˏyam pòʼ. Yin pú; open compensation, 陽報 ˏyéung pòʼ. Yáng pú.

Compensatory, serving for compensation, 賞的 ʻshéung tikˎ. Sháng tih, 酬的 ˏch'au tikˎ. Ch'au tih, 償的 ˏch'éung tikˎ. Ch'áng tih, 賠還的 ˏp'úi ˏwán tikˎ. P'ei hwán tih, 賠補嘅 ˏp'úi ʻpò kéʼ, 賠償嘅 ˏp'úi ˏch'éung kéʼ; compensatory money, 賞金 ʻshéung ˏkam. Sháng kin, 報金 pòʼ ˏkam. Pú kin, 酬金 ˏch'au ˏkam. Ch'au kin.

Compete, to, 爭先 ˏcháng ˏsín. Tsang sien, 鬥頂 tauʼ ʻteng. Tau ting, 占先 chímʼ ˏsín. Chen sien, 相爭 ˏséung ʻcháng. Siáng tsang, 相占 ˏséung chímʼ. Siáng chen, 相鬥 ˏséung tauʼ.

Siáng tau; to compete for honors, 爭名 ˌcháng ˌmeng. Tsang ming, 爭榮 ˌcháng ˌwing. Tsang yung, 爭貴 ˌcháng kwai'. Tsang kwei; able to compete with him, 敵得住 tikˌ tak, chü². Tih teh chú.

Competence, } such a quantity as is sufficient, 足
Competency, } tsukˌ. Tsuh, 豐衣足食 ˌfung ˌí tsukˌ shikˌ. Fung í tsuh shih, 够使 kau' 'shai. Kiú shí, 够用 kau' yung². Kiú yung; competency of talent, 才能 ˌts'oi ˌnang. Ts'ái nang, 才幹 ˌts'oi kon'. Ts'ái kán; legal capacity or qualification, 有權 'yau ˌk'ün. Yú k'iuen, 權勢 ˌk'ün shai'. K'iuen shí; competency as a witness; 可作証 'ko tsokˌ ching'. K'o tsoh ching, 可做供証 'ho tsò² ˌkung ching'. K'o tso kung ching.

Competent, adequate, 足 tsukˌ. Tsuh, 够 kau'. Kiú, 優 ˌyau. Yú; qualified, having legal capacity or power, 有權 'yau ˌk'ün. Yú k'iuen; ditto, having the necessary ability, 可以 'ho 'í. K'o í, 足以 tsukˌ 'í, 可能 'ho ˌnang. K'o nang, 有本事 'yau 'pún sz². Yú pun sz, 才足 ˌts'oi tsukˌ. Ts'ái tsuh, 能足 ˌnang tsukˌ. Nang tsuh, 才堪 ˌts'oi ˌhòm. Ts'ái k'án; competent for an office, 可以勝任 'ho 'í ˌshing yam². K'o í shing jin, 可以担當 'ho 'í ˌtám ˌtong. K'o í tán táng, 可以肩任 'ho 'í ˌkín yam². K'o í kien jin, 可以仔肩 'ho 'í 'tsai ˌkín. K'o í tsí kien; fit, 可用 'ho yung². K'o yung, 合宜 hòpˌ ˌí. Hoh í, 相宜 ˌséung ˌí. Siáng í, 適中 shikˌ ˌchung. Shih chung; a competent person, 可人 'ho ˌyan. K'o jin; competent for that duty, 可以做得 'ho 'í tsò² takˌ. K'o í tso teh, 做得 tsò² takˌ. Tso teh, 足以爲之 tsukˌ 'í ˌwai ˌchí. Tsuh í wei chí; I am not competent to judge, 我不能定 'ngo patˌ ˌnang teng². Wo puh nang ting, 我不敢定 'ngo patˌ 'kòm teng². Wo puh kán ting, 我不敢决 'ngo patˌ 'kòm kütˌ. Wo puh kán kiueh.

Competing 爭先 ˌcháng ˌsín. Tsang sien, 相鬥 ˌséung tau'. Siáng tau, 鬥先 tau' ˌsín. Tau sien, 占先 chím' ˌsín. Chen sien.

Competition 爭先者 ˌcháng ˌsín 'ché. Tsang sien ché, 相爭 ˌséung ˌcháng. Siáng tsang, 相賽 ˌséung ts'oi'. Siáng sái; competition for distinctions, 爭名 ˌcháng ˌmeng. Tsang ming, 爭名奪利 ˌcháng ˌmeng tütˌ lí². Tsang ming toh lí; competition for excellence, 兩家賽好 'léung ˌká ts'oi' 'hò. Liáng kiá sái háu, 兩家爭好 'léung ˌká ˌcháng 'hò. Liáng kiá tsang háu, 兩家爭勝 'léung ˌká ˌcháng shing'. Liáng kiá tsang shing, 互相角勝 ú² ˌséung kokˌ shing'. Hú siáng koh shing; competition for a prize, 大衆爭得 tái² chung' ˌcháng takˌ. Tá chung tsang teh, 衆爭奪標 chung' ˌcháng tütˌ ˌpiú. Chung tsang toh piáu; jealousy, 爭氣 ˌcháng hí'. Tsang k'í, 鬥氣 tau' hí'. Tau k'í; to come in competition, 鬥頂 tau' 'teng. Tau ting.

Competitor 敵手 tikˌ 'shau. Tih shau, 對頭 túi' ˌt'au. Túi t'au, 匹響 p'atˌ ˌch'au. P'ih ch'au, 響敵 ˌch'au tikˌ. Ch'au tih, 仇家 ˌch'au ˌká. Ch'au kiá, 爭先者 ˌcháng ˌsín 'ché. Tsang sien ché, 鬥先者 tau' ˌsín 'ché. Tau sien ché.

Competitive 相爭的 ˌséung ˌcháng tikˌ. Siáng tsang tih, 相鬥的 ˌséung tau' tikˌ. Siáng tau tih; competive examination, 考勝負 'háu shing' fú². K'áu shing fú, 考高低 'háu ˌkò ˌtai. K'áu káu tí.

Compilation, a collection of certain parts of a book or books into a separate book or pamphlet, 抄集 ˌch'áu tsapˌ. Ch'áu tsih, 抄雜 ˌch'áu tsápˌ. Ch'áu tsáh, 輯 ts'apˌ. Ts'ih, 輯要 ts'apˌ iú'. Ts'ih yáu, 纂篇 'tsün ˌp'ín. Tswán p'ien; to make a compilation, 抄集 ˌch'áu tsapˌ. Ch'áu tsih, 修集 ˌsau tsapˌ. Siú tsih, 拾人餘唾* shapˌ ˌyan ˌü t'o'. Shih jin yú t'o, 食人口水* shikˌ ˌyan 'hau 'shui. Shih jin k'au shwui, 拾人牙慧* shapˌ ˌyan ˌngá wai'. Shih jin yá hwui.

Compile, to collect parts or passages of books or writings into a book or pamphlet, 抄 ˌch'áu. Ch'áu, 述 shutˌ. Shuh, 輯 ts'apˌ. Ts'ih, 纂 'tsün. Tswán, 纂輯 'tsün ts'apˌ. Tswán ts'ih, 集 tsapˌ. Tsih, 抄雜 ˌch'áu tsápˌ. Ch'áu tsáh, 拾人餘唾 shapˌ ˌyan ˌü t'o'. Shih jih yú t'o, 抄成書 ˌch'áu ˌshing ˌshü. Ch'áu chiug shú.

Compiled 抄過 ˌch'áu kwo'. Ch'áu kwo, 輯過 ts'apˌ kwo'. Ts'ih kwo, 纂輯過 'tsün ts'apˌ kwo'. Tswán ts'ih kwo, 集過 tsapˌ kwo'. Tsih kwo, 述過 shutˌ kwo'. Shuh kwo; he compiled but did not compose it, 述而不作 shutˌ ˌí patˌ tsokˌ. Shuh rh puh tsoh.

Compiler 抄者 ˌch'áu 'ché. Ch'áu ché, 輯者 ts'apˌ 'ché, 纂輯者 'tsün ts'apˌ 'ché. Tswán ts'ih ché, 食人言者 shikˌ ˌyan ˌín 'ché. Shih jin yen ché, 抄集者 ˌch'áu tsapˌ 'ché. Ch'áu tsih ché.

Compiling 抄 ˌch'áu, 輯 ts'apˌ. Ts'ih, 纂輯 'tsün ts'apˌ. Tswán ts'ih, 食人言 shikˌ ˌyan ˌín. Shih jin yen, 抄集 ˌch'áu tsapˌ. Ch'áu tsih.

Complacence, } a state of being pleased or gratified,
Complacency, } 喜歡 'hí ˌfún. Hí hwán, 悅意 ütˌ í'. Yueh í, 合意 hòpˌ í'. Hoh í, 中意 ˌchung í'. Chung í; deportment and address, that affords pleasure, 文禮 ˌman 'lai. Wan lí, 雅緻 'ngá chí'. Yá chí, 文雅 ˌman 'ngá. Wan yá, 好禮貌 'hò 'lai mau². Háu lí mau.

Complacent, civil, 好禮貌 'hò 'lai mau². Háu lí mau, 文禮 ˌman 'lai. Wan lí, 文雅 ˌman 'ngá. Wan yá, 得趣 tak, ts'ü'. Teh ts'ü; very complacent, 得咁趣 tak, kòm' ts'ü'. Teh kán ts'ü, 好趣緻 hò' ts'ü' chí'. Háu ts'ü chí'; affable, 温潤 ˌwan yun². Wan jun; complacent pride, 盈滿 ˌying 'mún. Ying mwán.

Complain, to utter expressions of grief, 訴 ˌsú. Sú, 告 kò'. Káu, 講閉氣 'kong pai' aí', 講抑鬱 'kong yikˌ watˌ. Kiáng yih yuh, 告不安 kò' patˌ ˌon. Káu puh ngán, 告心不樂 kò' ˌsam patˌ lokˌ. Káu sin puh loh; to murmur, 出怨言 ch'utˌ ün' ˌín. Ch'uh yuen yen, 話心

* These are very vulgar terms, and only used to express the utmost contempt of the work in preparation &c., &c.

不平 wá² ˏsam pat, ˏp'ing. Hwá sin puh p'ing, 話心唔輸服 wá² ˏsam ˏm ˏshü fuk,; he complains of head-ache, 話有頭痛 wá² ʿyau ˏt'au t'ung'. Hwá yú t'au t'ung; he complains of a distemper, 話唔自然 wá² ˏm tsz² ˏín, 說不自在 shüt, pat, tsz² tsoi². Shwoh puh tsz tsái, 訴病 sú' peng². Sú ping; to find fault, 告不是 kò' pat, shí². Káu puh shí, 話唔着 wá² ˏm chéuk,; to accuse of an offense, 告罪 kò' tsúi². Káu tsúi; to complain, as to the guilt, 投訴 ˏt'au ˏsú. T'au sú; to complain of one's own grievances, 告己之難 kò' ʿkí ˏchí nán². Káu kí chí nán, 訴己之寃 sú' ʿkí ˏchí ˏün. Sú kí chí yuen, 訴苦 sú' ʿfú. Sú k'ú.

Complain, to lament, 哀哀 ˏoi ˏoi. Ngái ngái, 哀號 ˏoi ˏhò. Ngái háu, 哀泣 ˏoi yap,. Ngái kih; to complain of one another, 相告 ˏséung kò'. Siáng káu; "complained to the expansive heavens," 號泣于旻天 ˏhò yap, ˏü ˏman ˏt'ín. Háu kih yú min t'ien.

Complainant, a prosecutor, 原告 ˏün kò'. Yuen káu, 告官者 kò' ˏkún ʿché. Káu kwán ché, 訴寃之人 sú' ˏün ˏchí ˏyan. Sú yuen chí jin.

Complainer, one who expresses grief, 抑鬱嘅人 yik, wat, ké' ˏyan, 說不安者 shüt, pat, ˏon ʿché. Shwoh puh ngán ché, 話唔樂嘅人 wá² ˏm lok, ké' ˏyan, 唔輸服嘅人 ˏm ˏshü fuk, ké' ˏyan.

Complaining, expressing grief, 告不安 kò' pat, ˏon. Káu puh ngán, 說不樂 shüt, pat, lok,. Shwoh puh loh, 憂悶 ˏyau mún². Yu mwán; murmuring, 話唔輸服 wá² ˏm ˏshü fuk,, 出怨言 ch'ut, ün' ˏín. Ch'uh yuen yen.

Complaint, expression of grief, 告憂 kò' ˏyau. Káu yú, 訴悶 sú' mún². Sú mwán, 告不安樂 kò' pat, ˏon lok,. Káu puh ngán loh; murmuring, 告心不輸服 kò' ˏsam pat, ˏshü fuk,. Káu sin puh shú fuh, 怨言 ün' ˏín. Yuen yen, 訴怨 sú' ün'. Sú yuen; expression of grievances, 訴難 sú' nán². Sú nán; a finding fault, 告罪 kò' tsúi². Káu tsúi; a finding fault with one another, 相告 ˏséung kò'. Siáng káu; accusation, 告狀 kò' chong². Káu chwáng; bodily complaint, 疾病 tsat, peng². Tsih ping, 症候 ching' hau². Ching hau, 身有病 ˏshan ʿyau peng². Shin yú ping, 恙 yéung². Yáng; your complaint, 貴恙 kwai' yéung². Kwei yáng; my complaint, 賤恙 tsín² yéung². Tsien yáng; to have a complaint, 抱恙 ʿp'ò yéung². P'áu yáng; to have a slight complaint, 偶沾微恙 ʿngau ˏchím ˏmí yéung². Ngau chen wí yáng, 畧畧有病 léuk, léuk, ʿyau peng². Lioh lioh yú ping; to state one's complaint or grievance, 訴己難 sú' ʿkí nán². Sú kí nán; the complaint is getting worse, 病日甚 peng² yat, sham². Ping jih shin, 病日重 peng² yat, chung². Ping jih chung, 病日篤 peng² yat, tuk,. Ping jih tuh; an old complaint, 舊症 kau² ching'. Kiú ching, 舊病 kau² peng². Kiú ping; a new complaint, 新症 ˏsan ching'. Sin ching; a complaint breaking out anew, 病新發 peng² ˏsan fát,. Ping sin fáh, 病新起 peng² ˏsan ʿhí. Ping sin k'í, 病又發 peng² yau² fát,. Ping yú fáh.

Complaisance, a pleasing deportment, 文禮 ˏman ʿlai. Wan lí, 婉轉 ʿün ʿchün. Yuen chuen, 禮讓 ʿlai yéung². Lí jáng, 儀文 ˏí ˏman. Í wan, 歡容 ˏfún ˏyung. Hwán yung; exterior acts of civility, 禮貌 ʿlai mau². Lí mau, 好禮數 ʿhò ʿlai shò'. Háu lí sú; condescension, 謙讓 ˏhím yéung². Hien jáng.

Complaisant, courteous, 好禮貌的 ʿhò ʿlai mau² tik,. Háu lí mau tih, 好禮法嘅 ʿhò ʿlai fát, ké', 文禮嘅 ˏman ʿlai ké', 文雅的 ˏman ʿngá tik,. Wan yá tih, 雅緻的 ʿngá chí' tik,. Yá chí tih; affable, 謙讓 ˏhím yéung². Hien jáng, 禮讓的 ʿlai yéung² tik,. Lí jáng tih, 婉娩 ʿün ʿmán. Yuen wán, 婉容 ʿün ˏyung. Yuen yung, 和順 ˏwo shun². Ho shun, 厚待 hau² toi². Hau tái, 溫和 ˏwan ˏwo. Wan ho, 優待 ˏyau toi². Yú tái.

Complaisantly, in a pleasing manner, 以禮 ʿí ʿlai. Í lí, 以禮數 ʿí ʿlai shò². Í lí sú.

Complement, full quantity or number, 滿額 ʿmún ngák,. Mwán ngeh, 滿數 ʿmún shò'. Mwán sú, 足數 tsuk, shò'. Tsuh sú, 够數 kau' shò'. Kiú sú, 全數 ˏts'ün shò'. Ts'iuen sú, 實數 shat, shò'. Shih sú, 齊數 ˏts'ai shò'. Ts'í sú; complement of men, 人够 ˏyan kau'. Jin kiú, 人齊 ˏyan ˏts'ai. Jin ts'í; ornaments, 粧色 ˏchong shik,. Chwáng sih; the complement of an arc, 餘弧 ˏü ˏú. Yú hú; make up the complement, 整滿 ʿching ʿmún. Ching mwán, 整足 ʿching tsuk,. Ching tsuh, 俾够 ʿpí kau'. Pí kiú, 補其缺 ʿpò ˏk'í küt,. Pú k'í kiueh, 補足 ʿpò tsuk,. Pú tsuh.

Complete, having no deficiency, 全 ˏts'ün. Ts'iuen, 齊 ˏts'ai. Ts'í, 足 tsuk,. Tsuh, 滿 ʿmún. Mwán, 够 kau'. Kiú, 十分 shap, ˏfan. Shih fan, 十足 shap, tsuk,. Shih tsuh, 周全 ˏch'au ˏts'ün. Ch'au ts'iuen, 全嘟 ˏts'ün sái', 齊全 ˏts'ai ˏts'ün. Ts'í ts'iuen, 齊備 ˏts'ai pí². Ts'í pí, 完全 ˏün ˏts'ün. Yuen ts'iuen, 周備 ˏchau pí². Chau pí, 完備 ˏün pí². Yuen pí, 俱全 ˏkü ˏts'ün. Kü ts'iuen, 囫圇 fat, ˏlun. Hwuh lun, 充滿 ˏch'ung ʿmún. Ch'ung mwán, 成及 ˏshing k'ap,. Ching kih, 終遂 ˏchung sui². Chung sui, 通 ˏt'ung. T'ung, 盡 tsun². Tsin, 儘 ʿtsun. Tsin, 畢 pat,. Pih, 事事齊備 sz² sz² ˏts'ai pí². Sz sz ts'í pí, 各事齊備 kok, sz² ˏts'ai pí². Koh sz ts'í pí, 萬全 mán² ˏts'ün. Wán ts'iuen; a complete set, 全副 ˏts'ün fú'. Ts'iuen fú; a complete set of a work, 全套書 ˏts'ün t'ò' ˏshü. Ts'iuen t'áu shú; the set is complete, 一套全嘟 yat, t'ò' ˏts'ün sái', 一套完全 yat, t'ò' ˏün ˏts'ün. Yih t'áu yuen ts'iuen; the house is complete, 起好間屋 ʿhí ʿhò ˏkán uk,. K'í háu kien uh, 建成間屋 kín' ˏshing ˏkán uk,. Kien ching kien uh; a complete flower, 全花 ˏts'ün ˏfá. Ts'iuen hwá; complete in fidelity and filial piety, 忠孝兩全 ˏchung háu' ʿléung ˏts'ün. Chung hiáu liáng ts'iuen; a complete circle, 圜 ˏwán. Hwán, 圈 ˏhün. K'iuen, 全圈 ˏts'ün ˏhün.

Ts'iuen k'iuen; a complete man, 成器 ˌshing hí'. Ching k'í; all delivered complete, 成起去 ˌshing 'hí hü'. Ching k'í k'ü; a complete sage, 全聖 ˌts'ün shing'. Ts'iuen shing; complete happiness, 滿福 'mún fukˌ. Mwán fuh; complete recovery, 好喉 'hò sái', 痊愈 ˌts'ün ü². Ts'iuen yú; a complete loss, 一敗到地 yat pái² tò' tí². Yih pái táu tí.

Complete, to finish, 成 ˌshing. Ching, 成就 ˌshing tsau². Ching tsiú, 完 ˌün. Yuen, 成完 ˌshing ˌün. Ching yuen, 成全 ˌshing ˌts'ün. Ching ts'iuen, 成事 ˌshing sz². Ching sz, 質 chatˌ. Chih, 考 'háu. K'áu, 完滿 ˌün 'mún. Yuen mwán, 滿 'mún., 積 tsikˌ. Tsih, 捷 tsítˌ. Tsieh, 濟 tsai'. Tsí; to complete one's work, 做完 tsò² ˌün. Tso yuen, 做成 tsò² ˌshing. Tso ching, 成功 ˌshing ˌkung. Ching kung, 完工 ˌün ˌkung. Yuen kung, 畢工 patˌ ˌkung. Pih kung; to complete a cycle of 60 years, 登花甲 ˌtang ˌfá kápˌ. Tang hwá kiáh; to complete an affair, 成事 ˌshing sz². Ching sz, 完事 ˌün sz². Yuen sz; to complete a meritorious work, 績功 tsikˌ ˌkung. Tsih kung; to complete one's task, 竣工 tsun' ˌkung. Tsiun kung; to complete one's term of office, 做滿一任 tsò² 'mún yatˌ yam². Tso mwán yih jin, 滿任 'mún yam². Mwán jin; to complete one term of service, 滿期 'mún ˌk'í. Mwán k'í; to complete a term of engagement as teacher, 滿師 'mún ˌsz. Mwán sz; to complete one's promise, 踐言 tsín² ˌín. Tsien yen, 成說 ˌshing shütˌ. Ching shwoh.

Completed, finished, 成完過 ˌshing ˌün kwo'. Ching yuen kwo, 完過 ˌün kwo'. Yuen kwo, 畢過 patˌ kwo'. Pih kwo; he completed his work, 成工 ˌshing ˌkung. Ching kung; it is all completed, 完完全全 ˌün ˌün ˌts'ün ˌts'ün. Yuen yuen ts'iuen ts'iuen, 齊齊全全 ˌts'ai ˌts'ai ˌts'ün ˌts'ün. Ts'í ts'í ts'iuen ts'iuen; all completed, 做完首尾 tsò² ˌün 'shau 'mí. Tso yuen shau wí; completed his 15th year, 成丁 ˌshing ˌting; all affairs were completed, 百事乃遂 pákˌ sz² 'nái sui². Peh sz nái sui, 事事做完 sz² sz² tsò² ˌün. Sz sz tso yuen; the discourse is completed, 言既遂矣 ˌín kí' sui² 'í. Yen kí sui í; the affair is not yet completed, 未了事 mí² 'liú sz². Wí liáu sz; the affair is completed, 事做成了 sz² tsò² ˌshing 'liú. Sz tso ching liáu, 事已覯 sz² 'í kau'. Sz í kau; completed it, 做起 tsò² 'hí. Tso k'í, 做完 tsò² ˌün. Tso yuen, 做成 tsò² ˌshing. Tso ching, 做滿 tsò² 'mún. Tso mwán, 做埋喉 tsò² ˌmái sái'; completed a term of office, 做滿一任 tsò² 'mún yatˌ yam². Tso mwán yih jin.

Completely 喉 sái', 全 ˌts'ün. Ts'iuen, 了 'liú. Liáu, 滿然 'mún ˌín. Mwán jen; completely done, 做喉 tsò² sái', 做全 tsò² ˌts'ün. Tso ts'iuen; completely eaten up, 食喉 shikˌ sái', 食清楚 shikˌ ˌts'ing 'ch'o. Shih ts'ing ts'ú, 食乾淨 shikˌ ˌkon tseng². Shih kán tsing; completely gone, 去喉 hü' sái'; understands completely, 十分通喉 shapˌ ˌfan ˌt'ung sái'; completely cured, 痊愈 ˌts'ün ü². Ts'iuen yú; completely filled, 斟滿 ˌcham 'mún. Chin mwán, 倒滿 'tò 'mún. Táu mwán; completely prepared, 全備 ˌts'ün pí². Ts'iuen pí; completely consumed by fire, 盡燒 tsun² ˌshiú. Tsin sháu, 盡焚 tsun² ˌfan. Tsin fan.

Completeness, perfection, 全 ˌts'ün. Ts'iuen, 全滿 ˌts'ün 'mún. Ts'iuen mwán, 全備 ˌts'ün pí². Ts'iuen pí.

Completing, finishing, 成 ˌshing. Ching, 成就 ˌshing tsau². Ching tsiú, 完 ˌün. Yuen, 竣 tsun'. Tsiun, 盡 tsun². Tsin, 滿 'mún. Mwán, 畢 patˌ. Pih.

Completion, act of completing, 完者 ˌün 'ché. Yuen ché, 成就者 ˌshing tsau² 'ché. Ching tsiú ché, 成完者 ˌshing ˌün 'ché. Ching yuen ché; state of being complete, 完了 ˌün 'liú. Yuen liáu, 齊者 ˌts'ai 'ché. Ts'í ché, 全滿 ˌts'ün 'mún. Ts'iuen mwán; perfect state, 全者 ˌts'ün 'ché. Ts'iuen ché; after the completion of the work, 完工之後 ˌün ˌkung ˌchí hau². Yuen kung chí hau, 竣工之後 tsun' ˌkung ˌchí hau². Tsiun kung chí hau; upon the completion of his term of service, 滿任之時 'mún yam² ˌchí ˌshí. Mwán jin chí shí, 滿任个時 'mún yam² ko' ˌshí. Mwán jin ko shí; ten is the completion of numbers, 十者數之終 shapˌ 'ché shò' ˌchí ˌchung. Shih ché sú chí chung; the completion of our desires, 遂願 sui² ün². Sui yuen, 遂望 sui² mong². Sui wáng; to hasten the completion, 敦逼 ˌtun pikˌ. Tun pih.

Complex, composed of two or more parts or things, 夾雜 káp, tsápˌ. Kiáh tsáh, 夾雜的 káp, tsápˌ tikˌ. Kiáh tsáh tih, 包雜的 ˌpáu tsápˌ tikˌ. Páu tsáh tih, 藏雜的 ˌts'ong tsápˌ tikˌ. Tsáng tsáh tih, 包幾件的 ˌpáu 'kí kín² tikˌ. Páu kí kien tih; intrivate, 彎纏嘅 ˌwán ˌch'ín ké'; difficult, 難 ˌnán. Nán; not simple, 唔純淨 ˌm ˌshun tseng², 不純一 patˌ ˌshun yatˌ. Puh shun yih; complex system, 夾雜之法 káp, tsápˌ ˌchí fátˌ. Kiáh tsáh chí fáh, 總法 'tsung fátˌ. Tsung fáh; complex numbers, 深數 ˌsham shò'. Shin sú; a complex affair, 夾雜之事 káp, tsápˌ ˌchí sz². Kiáh tsáh chí sz, 難嘅事 ˌnán ké' sz², 彎纏之事 ˌwán ˌch'ín ˌchí sz². Wán ch'en chí sz; a complex subject, 夾雜之總目 káp, tsápˌ ˌchí 'tsung mukˌ. Kiáh tsáh chí tsung muh; the complex form of a character, 大寫字法 tái² 'sé tsz² fátˌ. Tá sié tsz fáh.

Complexedness 夾雜者 káp, tsápˌ 'ché. Kiáh tsáh ché.

Complexion 顏色 ˌngán shikˌ. Yen sih; the color of the face, 面色 mín² shikˌ. Mien sih, 容顏 ˌyung ˌngán. Yung yen, 容色 ˌyung shikˌ. Yung sih; the color of the external parts of a body or thing, 人物之色 ˌyan matˌ ˌchí shikˌ. Jin wuh chí sih; a fair complexion, 白面 pákˌ mín². Peh mien, 面色白 mín² shikˌ pákˌ. Mien sih peh;

a pale complexion, 死白 ʿsz pák. Sz peh; a dark complexion, 紫糖色 ʿtsz ˏt'ong shik. Tsz t'áng sih; a yellow complexion, 黃面 ˏwong mín². Hwáng mien, 面色黃 mín² shik ˏwong. Mien sih hwáng; a good complexion, 好皮色 ʿhò ˏp'í shik. Háu p'í sih, 好面色 ʿhò mín² shik. Háu mien sih; the temperament, 品性 ʿpan sing'. Pin sing, 性情 sing' ˏts'ing. Sing ts'ing; to give a look at one's complexion, 贈觀氣色 tsang² ˏkún hí' shik. Tsang kwán k'í sih.

Complexity 夾雜者 káp tsáp ʿché. Kiáh tsáh ché, 屈曲者 wat huk ʿché. K'iuh k'iuh ché, 彎纏者 ˏwán ˏch'ín ʿché. Wán ch'en ché.

Compliance, the act of complying, or yielding to proposals, demands, &c., 循 ˏts'un. Siun, 從 ˏts'ung. Ts'ung, 順從 shun² ˏts'ung. Shun ts'ung, 順循 shun² ˏts'un. Shun siun, 依從 í ˏts'ung. Í ts'ung; submission, 服順 fuk shun². Fuh shun, 歸順 ˏkwai shun². Kwei shun; consent, 准循 ʿchun ˏts'un. Chun siun, 聽順 ˏt'eng shun². T'ing shun, 聽從 ˏt'eng ˏts'ung. T'ing ts'ung; three compliances of a female*, 三從 ˏsám ˏts'ung. Sán ts'ung; in compliance with your order, 聽命而行 ˏt'eng meng² í ˏhang. T'ing ming rh hang, 遵命而行 ˏtsun meng² í ˏhang. Tsun ming rh hang.

Compliant, yielding, 順從的 shun² ˏts'ung tik. Shun ts'ung tih, 循嘅 ˏts'un ké', 聽從嘅 ˏt'eng ˏts'ung ké', 歸順嘅 ˏkwai shun² ké'; civil, 好施禮嘅 hò' ˏshí ʿlai ké'; obliging, 婉容 ʿün ˏyung. Yuen yung; bending 柔軟 ˏyau ʿün. Jau yuen; compliant boughs, 弱枝 yéuk ˏchí. Joh chí, 軟枝 ʿün ˏchí. Yuen chí.

Compliantly 順然 shun² ˏín. Shun jen.

Complicate, to entangle, 糾纏 ʿtau ˏch'ín. Tau ch'en, 整亂 ʿching lün². Ching lwán, 調亂 tiú² lün². Tiáu lwán, 做亂 tsò² lün². Tso lwán, 摳亂 ˏk'au lün². K'ü lwán; to make complex, 夾雜 káp tsáp. Kiáh tsáh; to complicate matters, 糾纏事 ʿt'au ˏch'ín sz². T'au ch'en sz; to make intricate, 纏繞事 ˏch'ín ʿiú sz². Ch'en yáu sz.

Complicate, complex, 夾雜 káp tsáp. Kiáh tsáh, 纏繞的 ˏch'ín ʿiú tik. Ch'en yáu tih; in botany, folded together, 摺疊嘅 chíp típ ké', 重疊的 ˏch'ung típ tik. Ch'ung tieh tih.

Complicated, interwowen, 纏繞嘅 ˏch'ín ʿiú ké', 糾纏的 ʿtau ˏch'ín tik. Tau ch'en tih; entangled, 摳亂嘅 ˏk'au lün² ké', 難解的 ˏnán ʿkái tik. Nán kiái tih; complicated affair, 繚亂嘅事 ˏliú lün² ké' sz², 紛亂嘅事 ˏfan lün² ké' sz², 難解嘅事 ˏnán ʿkái ké' sz²; a complicated system, 纏繞之法 ˏch'ín ʿiú ˏchí fát. Ch'en yáu chí fáh, 難解嘅法 ˏnán ʿkái ké' fát; a complicated mechanism, 奧機 ò' ˏkí. Ngau kí, 深機 ˏsham ˏkí. Shin kí, 巧機 ʿháu ˏkí. K'iáu kí.

Complicating, as matters, 夾雜 káp tsáp. Kiáh tsáh, 繞纏 ʿiú ˏch'ín. Yáu ch'en, 糾纏 ʿtau ˏch'ín. Tau ch'en, 摳亂 ˏk'au lün². K'ü lwán.

Complication, the act of interweaving, 繞纏者 ʿiú ˏch'ín ʿché. Yáu ch'en ché, 繞亂者 ʿiú lün² ʿché. Yáu lwán ché; complications, 串亂 ch'ün' lün². Ch'uen lwán; great political complications, 多纏亂之事 ˏto ˏch'ín lün² ˏchí sz². To ch'en lwán chí sz, 多難解之事 ˏto ˏnán ʿkái ˏchí sz². To nán kiái chí sz.

Complice, see Accomplice.

Complicity 同謀者 ˏt'ung ˏmau ʿché. T'ung mau ché, 串謀者 ch'ün' ˏmau ʿché. Ch'uen mau ché.

Complied 從過 ˏts'ung kwo'. Ts'ung kwo, 順從過 shun² ˏts'ung kwo'. Shun ts'ung kwo, 聽從過 ˏt'eng ˏts'ung kwo'. T'ing ts'ung kwo; he complied with my wish, 他順我意 ˏt'á shun² ʿngo í'. T'á shun wo í, 他從我意 ˏt'á ˏts'ung ʿngo í'. T'á ts'ung wo í.

Compliment, an expression of civility, 致禮者 chí' ʿlai ʿché. Chí lí ché; present my compliments, 問候 man² hau². Wan hau, 問安 man² ˏon. Wan ngán, 請安 ʿts'eng ˏon. Ts'ing ngán, 致候 chí' hau². Chí hau, 代爲致意 toi² ˏwai chí' í'. Tái wei chí í, 代爲候安 toi² ˏwai hau² ˏon. Tái wei hau ngán; a man of compliments, 粧假苟嘅 ˏchong ʿká ʿkau ké', 粧體面嘅 ˏchong ʿt'ai mín² ké', 多禮嘅人 ˏto ʿlai ké' ˏyan, 虛文嘅人 ˏhü ˏman ké' ˏyan; an empty compliment, 空禮 ˏhung ʿlai. K'ung lí; do not stand upon compliments, 勿拘禮 mat ˏk'ü ʿlai. Wuh k'ü lí, 咪个拘禮 ʿmai ko' ˏk'ü ʿlai, 不要客氣 pat iú' hák hí'. Puh yáu k'eh k'í; acquaintances need not stand upon compliments, 熟不拘禮 shuk pat ˏk'ü ʿlai. Shuh puh k'ü lí; unmeaning compliments, 口頭話 ʿhau ˏt'au wá². K'au t'au hwá; to return a compliment, 回拜 ˏúi pái'. Hwui pái, 回謝 ˏúi tsé². Hwui sié, 回候 ˏúi hau². Hwui hau, 拜謝 pái' tsé². Pái sié 賠禮 ˏp'úi ʿlai. P'ei lí; a present or favor bestowed, 賀禮 ho² ʿlai. Ho lí, 具禮 kü² ʿlai. Kü lí.

Compliment 致禮 chí' ʿlai. Chí lí, 問候 man² hau². Wan hau, 請安 ʿts'eng ˏon. Ts'ing ngán, 致意 chí' í'. Chí í, 致候 chí' hau². Chí hau, 候安 hau² ˏon. Hau ngán, 稱 ˏch'ing. Ch'ing, 稱呼 ˏch'ing ˏfú. Ch'ing hú; to congratulate, 恭喜 ˏkung ʿhí. Kung hí, 恭賀 ˏkung ho². Kung ho, 道喜 tò² ʿhí. Táu hí, 叩賀 k'au' ho². K'au ho; to compliment by flattery, 奉承 fung² ˏshing. Fung ching; to compliment on new year, 叩賀 k'au' ho². K'au ho, 恭喜 ˏkung ʿhí. Kung hí, 恭賀 ˏkung ho². Kung ho, 拜賀 pái' ho². Pái ho; ditto on a birth-day, 祝賀 chuk ho². Chuh ho, 拜壽 pái' shau². Pái shau, 祝壽 chuk shau². Chuh shau, 賀壽 ho² shau². Ho shau; ditto a wife after three months' marriage, 致女 chí' ʿnü. Chí nü; to compliment one with presents, 恭賀 ˏkung ho². Kung ho; ditto with a ticket, 送票 sung' p'iú'. Sung p'iáu, 送票賀人 sung' p'iú' ho² ˏyan. Sung p'iáu ho jin.

Compliment, to pass compliments, 行禮 ˏhang ʿlai.

* At home she follows her father; when married, her husband; and after the death of the latter, her son.

Hang lí; to use ceremony. 用禮 yung² ʿlai. Yung lí; to use ceremonious language, 講禮話 ʿkong ʿlai wá². Kiáng lí hwá, 說禮話 shüt, ʿlai wá². Shwoh lí hwá.

Complimentary, complimental, 賀 ho². Ho, 恭賀 ˏkung ho² ké', 恭喜的 ˏkung ʿhí tikˏ. Kung hí tih, 賀禮的 ho² ʿlai tikˏ. Ho lí tih, 賀儀的 ho² ˏí tikˏ. Ho í tih; complimentary presents, 賀禮 ho² ʿlai. Ho lí, 賀儀 ho² ˏí. Ho í; a complimentary letter, 賀書 ho² ˏshü. Ho shú; flattering, 奉承 fung² ˏshing. Fung ching, 逢迎 ˏfung ˏying. Fung ying, 諂諛的 ʿch'ím ˏü tikˏ. Chen yú tih, 阿諛的 ˏo ˏü tikˏ. O yú tih.

Complimented, praised, 稱頌過 ˏch'ing tsung² kwo'. Ch'ing sung kwo; gratulated, 恭喜過 ˏkung ʿhí kwo'. Kung hí kwo; sent or presented one's compliments, 問候過 man² hau² kwo'. Wan hau kwo, 請過安 ʿts'eng kwo' ˏon. Ts'ing kwo ngán.

Compline, } among the Roman Catholics, the last
Complin, } prayer at night, 日終祝文 yatₒ ˏchung chukˏ ˏman. Yih chung chuh wan, 晚禱 ʿmán ʿtò. Wan táu, 晚堂 ʿmán ˏt'ong. Wán t'áng.

Complot, a plot, 一班黨 yatˏ ˏpán ʿtong. Yih pán ʿtong. Yih pán táng, 一黨人 yatˏ ʿtong ˏyan. Yih táng jin; a confederacy in some evil design, 惡黨 okˏ ʿtong. Ngoh táng, 奸黨 ˏkán ʿtong. Kien táng.

Complot, to plot together, 結黨 kítˏ ʿtong. Kieh táng; to conspire, 同謀 ˏt'ung ˏmau. T'ung mau, 謀害 ˏmau hoi². Mau hái.

Comply, to comply with, 從 ˏts'ung. Ts'ung, 順從 shun² ˏts'ung, 聽從 ˏt'eng ˏts'ung. T'ing ts'ung, 聽順 ˏt'eng shun². T'ing shun, 循 ˏts'un. Siun, 遵從 ˏtsun ˏts'ung. Tsun ts'ung, 依從 ˏí ˏts'ung. Í ts'ung, 遵依 ˏtsun ˏí. Tsun í, 若順 yéukₒ shun². Joh shun, 准從 ʿchun ˏts'ung. Chun ts'ung, 體 ʿt'ai. T'í, 遂意 sui² í'. Sui í, 娓 ʿmí. Wí, 婉 ʿün í'. Yuen í, 由 ˏyau. Yú; to comply obediently, 隨 ˏts'ui. Sui, 降服 ˏhong fukₒ. Hiáng fuh; to accord, 准行 ʿchun ˏhang. Chun hang; to assent, 允肯 ʿwan ʿhang. Yun hang, 允諾 ʿwan nokₒ. Yun noh, 應允 ˏying ʿwan. Ying yun; to comply with ancient usages, 依舊章程 ˏí kau² ˏchéung ˏch'ing. Í kiú cháng ch'ing, 循舊規矩 ˏts'un kau² ˏkw'ai ʿkü. Siun kiú kwei kü, 循守舊規 ˏts'un ʿshau kau² ˏkw'ai. Siun shau kiú kwei; to comply with the degree of heaven, 敬逆天命 king' yikₒ ˏt'ín meng². King nih t'ien ming; to comply with the evil inclinations of men, 隨人之惡 ˏts'ui ˏyan ˏchí okˏ. Sui jin chí ngoh; 從人慨惡 ˏts'ung ˏyan ké' okˏ; to comply with improperly, 隨佢放肆 ˏts'ui ʿk'ü fong' sz'. Sui [他] t'á fáng sz, 狥縱 ˏsun tsung'. Siun tsung, 殉 ˏsun. Siun, 殉 ˏsun. Siun; to comply with people's propensities, 殉人慾 ˏsun ˏyan yukₒ. Siun jin yuh, 隨人私慾 ˏts'ui ˏyan ˏsz yukₒ. Sui jin sz yuh, 殉情 ˏsun ˏts'ing. Siun ts'ing, 殉從於人 ˏsun ˏts'ung ˏü ˏyan. Siun ˏts'ung yú jin; to comply with one another's wishes &c., 相沿 ˏséung ˏün. Siáng yuen, 相循 ˏséung ˏts'un. Siáng siun; to comply in appearance, but oppose in heart, 面應心背 mín² ˏying ˏsam púi². Mien ying sin pei, 面從心違 mín² ˏts'ung ˏsam ˏwai. Mien ts'ung sin wei; ought to comply with, 當體 ˏtong ʿt'ai. Táng t'í, 體會 ʿt'ai úi². T'í hwui; difficult to comply with, 難從 ˏnán ˏts'ung. Nán ts'ung, 難依 ˏnán ˏí. Nán í, 難循 ˏnán ˏts'un. Nán siun; to comply with orders, 聽命 ˏt'eng meng². T'ing ming, 循命 ˏts'un meng². Siun ming; to comply with the times, 聽天行道 t'eng' ˏt'ín ˏhang tò². T'ing t'ien hang táu, 順命 shun² meng². Shun ming.

Component, constituting, 屬 shukₒ. Shuh, 入 yapₒ. Jih, 爲 ˏwai. Wei; a component part, 同分 ˏt'ung fan². T'ung fan, 屬物 shukₒ matₒ. Shuh wuh, 入別物的 yapₒ pítₒ matₒ tikˏ. Jih pich wuh tih, 連物 ˏlín matₒ. Lien wuh; it is a component part of that, 屬該物 shukₒ ˏkoi matₒ. Shuh kái wuh, 入彼的 yapₒ ʿpí tikˏ. Jih pí tih; zink is a component part of brass, 白鉛入黃銅 pákₒ ˏün yapₒ ˏwong ˏt'ung. Peh yuen jih hwáng t'ung; tin and copper are component parts of bronze, 銅擂與錫成爲紅銅 ˏt'ung ˏk'au ʿü sek ˏshing ˏwai ˏhung ˏt'ung. T'ung k'ü yú sih ching wei hung t'ung.

Components 屬物 shukₒ matₒ. Shuh wuh, 夾物 kápˏ matₒ. Kiáh wuh, 連物 ˏlín matₒ. Lien wuh.

Comport, to agree with, 相合 ˏséung hòpₒ. Siáng hoh, 相符 ˏséung ˏfú. Siáng fú; to suit, 適合 shikˏ hòpₒ. Shih hoh.

Comportable 合 hòpₒ. Hoh.

Compose, to put or set together, 合成 hòpₒ ˏshing. Hoh shing, 合埋 hòpₒ ˏmái. Hoh mái; to compose, as a writer, 作 tsokˏ. Tsoh, 著 chü'. Chú, 著作 chü' tsokˏ. Chú tsoh, 撰 chán². Chán, 譔 chán². Chán, 做 tsò². Tso; to compose, as a printer, 執 chapˏ. Chih, 執字 chapˏ tsz². Chih tsz; ditto in Chinese, 安 ˏon. Ngán; to compose an essay, 作文章 tsokˏ ˏman ˏchéung. Tsoh wan cháng, 譔文 chán² ˏman. Chán wan; to compose a book, 作書 tsokˏ ˏshü. Tsoh shú, 做書 tsò² ˏshü. Tso shú, 著書 chü' ˏshü. Chú shú; to compose a narrative, 著述 chü' shutₒ. Chú shuh; to compose a poem, 作詩 tsokˏ ˏshí. Tsoh shí, 做詩 tsò² ˏshí. Tso shí, 題詩 ˏt'ai ˏshí. T'í shí; to compose a tune, 作歌 tsokˏ ˏko. Tsoh ko; ditto a ditty, 作歌仔 tsokˏ ˏko ʿtsai, 編歌兒 ˏp'ín ˏko ˏí. P'ien ko rh; to compose a line, 執一行 chapˏ yatˏ ˏhong. Chih yih háng; to compose one's affairs, 打理自己慨事 ʿtá ʿlí tsz² ʿkí ké' sz². Tá lí tsz kí tih sz, 檢點己事 ʿkím ʿtím ʿkí sz². Kien tien kí sz; to compose one's mind, 安心 ˏon ˏsam. Ngán sin, 定心 teng² ˏsam. Ting sin, 放心 fong' ˏsam. Fáng sin; to compose in the mind, 腹稿 fukˏ ʿkò. Fuh káu; to compose one's limbs, 安白體 ˏon pákˏ ʿt'ai. Ngán peh t'í; to compose, as the sea after a storm, 海漸波平

'hoi tsím² ˌpo ˌp'ing. Hái tsien po p'ing, 漸漸波平 tsím² tsím² ˌpo ˌp'ing. Tsien tsien po p'ing; to compose music, 作樂 tsok, ngok₂. Tsoh yoh, 作樂引 tsok, ngok₂ 'yan. Tsoh yoh yin; to compose a difference, 講和 'kong ˌwo. Kiáng ho, 拍和 p'ák, ˌwo. Peh ho; to compose one's self to sleep, 恬然就寢 ˌt'ím ˌín tsau² 'ts'am. T'ien jen tsiú ts'in, 安然打睡 ˌon ˌín 'tá shui². Ngán jen tá shwui.

Composed, set together, 合埋過 hòp₂ ˌmái kwo'. Hoh mái kwo, 合成過 hòp₂ ˌshing kwo'. Hoh ching kwo; calmed, 安過 ˌon kwo'. Ngán kwo; calm, 安寧 ˌon ˌning. Ngán ning, 安靜 ˌon tsing². Ngán tsing, 平安 ˌp'ing ˌon. P'ing ngán, 安康 ˌon ˌhong. Ngán káng, 安妥 ˌon 't'o. Ngán t'o, 申申如也 ˌshan ˌshan ˌü 'yá. Shin shin jú yé, 安舒 ˌon ˌshü. Ngán shú; composed in mind, 安心 ˌon ˌsam. Ngán sin, 心定 ˌsam teng². Sin ting, 定心 teng² ˌsam. Ting sin.

Composedly, calmly, 安然 ˌon ˌín. Ngán jen; seriously, 肅然 suk, ˌín. Suh jen, 儼然 'ím ˌín. Yen jen.

Composedness, tranquility, 安靜 ˌon tsing². Ngán tsing, 康寧 ˌhong ˌning. Káng ning; composedness of mind, 安心 ˌon ˌsam. Ngán sin, 定心 teng² ˌsam. Ting sin, 守氣 'shau hí'. Shau k'í.

Composer, a, of books, 作書者 tsok, ˌshü 'ché. Tsoh shú ché; one who adjusts a difference, 和睦 ˌwo muk₂. Ho muh, 和頭 ˌwo ˌt'au. Ho t'au.

Composing, placing together, 合埋 hòp₂ ˌmái. Hoh mái, 成合 ˌshing hòp₂. Ching hoh; writing an original work, 作書 tsok, ˌshü. Tsoh shú, 撰書 chán² ˌshü. Chán shú; quieting, 安 ˌon. Ngán; setting types, 執字 chap, tsz². Chih tsz.

Composing-stick 執字架 chap, tsz² ká'. Chih tsz kiá.

Composite, made up of parts, 合埋的 hòp₂ ˌmái tik₂. Hoh mái tih, 合成的 hòp₂ ˌshing tik₂. Hoh ching tih, 湊合的 ts'au' hòp₂ tik₂. Ts'au hoh tih.

Composition, the act of forming a whole or integral, by placing together and uniting different parts, 合埋者 hòp₂ ˌmái 'ché. Hoh mái ché, 合成者 hòp₂ ˌshing 'ché. Hoh ching ché, 湊合者 ts'au' hòp₂ 'ché. Ts'au hoh ché, 摳埋者 ˌk'au ˌmái 'ché. K'ü mái ché; a compound, in medicine, 劑 ˌtsai. Tsí, 泡製 p'áu' chai'. P'áu chí; a composition of metal, 雜金 tsáp₂ ˌkam. Tsáh kin; brass is a composition, consisting of copper and zink, 黃銅爲雜金* ˌwong ˌt'ung ˌwai tsáp₂ ˌkam. Hwáng t'ung wei tsáh kin; a literary composition, 文章 ˌman ˌchéung. Wan cháng; a musical composition, 一條樂 yat, ˌt'iú ngok₂. Yih t'iáu yoh; a composition in fine arts, 巧合者 'háu hòp₂ 'ché. K'iáu hoh ché; adjustment, 妥議 't'o 'í. T'o í, 斟定 ˌcham teng². Chin ting, 斟妥 ˌcham 't'o. Chin t'o; composition money, 斟定銀 ˌcham teng² ˌngan. Chin ting yin; compensation, 抵塡銀 'tai ˌt'ín ˌngan. Tí t'ien yin; a composition in money for supplying viands, 折食 chít, shik₂. Chen shih; the composition of words, 合兩字爲一 hòp₂ 'léung tsz² ˌwai yat₂. Hoh liáng tsz wei yih, 做蜆殼字 tsò² 'hín hok, tsz². Tso hien koh tsz, 孖蜆殼字 ˌmá 'hín hok, tsz². Má hien koh tsz; the synthetical method of reasoning, 推論 ˌch'ui lun². Ch'ui lun, 設理而論之 ch'ít, 'lí ˌí lun² ˌchí. Sheh lí rh lun chí, 立論 lap₂ lun². Lih lun; composition in printing, 執字者 chap, tsz² 'ché. Chih tsz ché; ditto in chemistry, 雜物 tsáp₂ mat₂. Tsáh wuh, 摳雜物 ˌk'au ˌmái mat₂. K'ü mái wuh; composition of forces, 倍力 'p'úi lik₂. Pei lih, 加倍力 ˌká 'p'úi lik₂. Kiá pei lih; finished composition, 斐然成章 'fí ˌín ˌshing ˌchéung. Fí jen ching cháng.

Compositor, one who sets types, 執字者 chap, tsz² 'ché. Chih tsz ché, 擺板者 'pái 'pán 'ché. Pái pán ché.

Compost, a mixture or composition of various manuring substances, for fertilizing land, 雜糞 tsáp₂ fan'. Tsáh fan; a mixture for plastering houses, or compo, 灰砂 ˌfúi ˌshá. Hwui shá.

Composure, a settled state of mind, 定心 teng² ˌsam. Ting sin, 安然自得 ˌon ˌín tsz² tak₂. Ngán jen tsz teh, 安寧 ˌon ˌning. Ngán ning; presence of mind, 寂然者 tsik₂ ˌín 'ché. Tsih jen ché, 自得之貌 tsz² tak, ˌchí mau². Tsz teh chí mau, 介然自守 kái' ˌín tsz² 'shau. Kiái jen tsz shau.

Compound, to mix or unite two or more ingredients in one mass or body, 摳雜 ˌk'au tsáp₂. K'ü tsáh, 摳埋 ˌk'au ˌmái. K'ü mái, 調和 ˌt'iú ˌwo. T'iáu ho, 和匀 wo² ˌwan. Ho yun, 齏 ˌtsai. Tsí; to compound medicine, 製藥 chai' yéuk₂. Chí yoh, 泡製藥 p'áu' chai' yéuk₂. P'áu chí yoh, 法製藥 fát, chai' yéuk₂. Fáh chí yoh, 劑 ˌtsai. Tsí, 齏藥 ˌtsai yéuk₂. Tsí yoh; ditto, by decoction, 泡製 p'áu' chai'. P'áu chí; ditto by cutting into small bits, 銳藥 cháp₂ yéuk₂. Sáh yoh; to compound words, 作孖蜆殼字 tsok, ˌmá 'hín hok, tsz². Tsoh má hien koh tsz, 連字 ˌlín tsz². Lien tsz, 成連字 ˌshing ˌlín tsz². Ching lien tsz; to settle amicably, 拍和 p'ák, ˌwo. Peh ho, 講和 'kong ˌwo. Kiáng ho, 勸解 hün' 'kái. K'iuen kiái; to adjust by agreement, 斟定 ˌcham teng². Chin ting; to compound a debt, 成數歸結 ˌshing shò' ˌkwai kít₂. Ching sú kwei kieh; to compound felony, 拍和 p'ák, ˌwo. Peh ho, 解寃 'kái ˌün. Kiái yuen; to compound metals, 鎔會金 ˌyung úi² ˌkam. Yung hwui kin, 鑄埋金 chü' ˌmái ˌkam. Chú mái kin.

Compound, to agree upon concession, 議定 'í teng². Í ting, 酌定 chéuk, teng². Choh ting; to come to terms of agreement by abating something of the first demand, 減價而賣 'kám ká' ˌí mái². Kien kiá rh mái; to compound with a felon, 與賊拍和 'ü ts'ák, p'ák, ˌwo. Yú ts'ih peh ho; to

* 銅與白鉛鑄埋作黃銅

compound for, 講和 'kong ˌwo. Kiáng ho; to compound for one's fault, 贖罪 shukˌ tsúi². Shuh tsúi, 補花紅 'pò ˌfá ˌhung. Pú hwá hung.

Compound, composed of two or more ingredients, 雜 tsápˌ. Tsáh, 雜的 tsápˌ tikˌ. Tsáh tih, 參雜 ˌts'ám tsápˌ. Ts'án tsáh, 摳雜的 ˌk'au tsápˌ tikˌ. K'ü tsáh tih; a compound word, 孖字 ˌmá tsz². Má tsz, 合字 hòpˌ tsz². Hoh tsz, 連字 ˌlín tsz². Lien tsz. 連合的字 ˌlín hòpˌ tikˌ tsz². Lien hoh tih tsz; a compound Chinese character, 合字 hòpˌ tsz². Hoh tsz, 合埋嘅字 hòpˌ ˌmái ké' tsz²; a compound flower, 會花 úi² ˌfá. Hwui hwá; a compound stem, 丫枝幹 ˌá ˌchí kon'. Yá chí kán; a compound leaf, 會葉 úi² ípˌ. Hwui yeh; compound interest, 利上利 lí² shéung² lí². Lí sháng lí, 會的利 úi² tikˌ lí². Hwui tih lí; compound motion, 並動 ping' tung². Ping tung, 竝動 ping' tung². Ping tung; compound number, 分數 ˌfan shò'. Fan sú; compound larceny, 入屋搶野 yapˌ ukˌ 'ts'éung 'yé. Jih uh ts'iáng yé, 搶刼 'ts'éung kípˌ. Ts'iáng kieh; compound metal, 雜金 tsápˌ ˌkam. Tsáh kin; compound medicine, 劑 ˌtsai. Tsí, 製藥 chai' yéukˌ. Chí yoh, 法製藥 fátˌ chai' yéukˌ. Fáh chí yoh; compound mass, 雜物 ˌtsai matˌ. Tsí wuh, 雜物 tsápˌ matˌ. Tsáh wuh.

Compound, a mass or body formed by the mixture of two or more ingredients, 雜物 tsápˌ matˌ. Tsáh wuh; a yard round a building, 天井 ˌt'ín 'tseng. T'ien tsing, 屋外閒地 ukˌ ngoi² ˌhán tí². Uh wái hien tí.

Compounded, mixed, 雜的 tsápˌ tikˌ. Tsáh tih, 摳雜的 ˌk'au tsápˌ tikˌ. K'ü tsáh tih, 摳勻嘅 ˌk'au ˌwan ké', 參雜的 ˌts'ám tsápˌ tikˌ. Ts'án tsáh tih.

Compounding, uniting different substances in one body or mass, 摳雜 ˌk'au tsápˌ. K'ü tsáh, 摳勻 ˌk'au ˌwan. K'ü yun, 調和 ˌt'iú ˌwo. T'iáu ho, 和勻 wo² ˌwan. Ho yun, 製 chai'. Chí, 劑 ˌtsai. Tsí, 齊 ˌtsai. Tsí.

Comprador 買辦 'mái pán². Mái pán; a comprador's man, 買辦爪 'mái pán² 'cháu. Mái pán cháu.

Comprehend, to understand, 曉 'hiú. Hiáu, 明 ˌming. Ming, 明白 ˌming pákˌ. Ming peh, 噲 'úi, 知 ˌchí. Chí, 通 ˌt'ung. T'ung, 通達 ˌt'ung tátˌ. T'ung táh, 識 shikˌ. Shih, 明曉 ˌming 'hiú. Ming hiáu, 明料 ˌming liú². Ming liáu, 了然 'liú ˌín. Liáu jen, 曉了 'hiú 'liú. Hiáu liáu, 理會 'lí úi². Lí hwui; to comprehend or to be able to understand, 曉得 'hiú takˌ. Hiáu teh, 識得 shikˌ takˌ. Shih teh, 知得 ˌchí takˌ. Chí teh, 通得 ˌt'ung takˌ. T'ung teh; to comprehend well, 知明白 ˌchí ˌming pákˌ. Chí ming peh; difficult to comprehend, 難明 ˌnán ˌming. Nán ming; do you comprehend it? 你明白唔曾 'ní ˌming pákˌ ˌm ˌts'ang; to comprehend clearly or thoroughly, 測度 ch'akˌ tokˌ. Ts'eh toh, 通曉 ˌt'ung 'hiú. T'ung hiáu, 悉知 sikˌ ˌchí. Sih chí; I too comprehend it, 我都曉 'ngo ˌtò 'hiú. Wo tú hiáu; intelligent to comprehend, 肚裡明白 ˌt'ò 'lü ˌming pákˌ; to contain, 包括 ˌpáu kútˌ. Páu kwoh, 包涵 ˌpáu ˌhám. Páu hien, 包容 ˌpáu ˌyung. Páu yung, 含容 ˌhòm ˌyung. Hán yung, 包含 ˌpáu ˌhòm. Páu hán, 涵容 ˌhám ˌyung. Hien yung, 包在內 ˌpáu tsoi² noi². Páu tsái nui; this comprehends all, 呢的包埋攏總 ˌní ˌtí ˌpáu ˌmái 'lung 'tsung, 此包埋一切 'ts'z ˌpáu ˌmái yatˌ ts'ai². Ts'z páu mái yih ts'í; it will comprehend (comprise) all, 容納一切 ˌyung nápˌ yatˌ ts'ai². Yung náh yih ts'í; to imply, 在內 tsoi² noi². Tsái nui, 包 ˌpáu. Páu, 包在裡頭 ˌpáu tsoi² 'lü ˌt'au. Páu tsái lí t'au.

Comprehended, understood, 曉過 'hiú kwo'. Hiáu kwo, 曉了 'hiú 'liú. Hiáu liáu, 通了 ˌt'ung 'liú. T'ung liáu, 明白過 ˌming pákˌ kwo'. Ming peh kwo; contained, 包涵過 ˌpáu ˌhám kwo'. Páu hien kwo, 包容過 ˌpáu ˌyung kwo'. Páu yung kwo, 包括過 ˌpáu kútˌ kwo'. Páu kwoh kwo.

Comprehensible, capable of being understood, 曉得 'hiú takˌ. Hiáu teh, 可能曉 'ho ˌnang 'hiú. K'o nang hiáu, 可通得 'ho ˌt'ung takˌ. K'o t'ung teh; intelligible, 明 ˌming. Ming, 明白 ˌming pákˌ. Ming peh, 知得嘅 ˌchí takˌ ké', 通得的 ˌt'ung takˌ tikˌ. T'ung teh tih.

Comprehensible, with large extent of signification. 好明 'hò ˌming. Háu ming, 好明白 'hò ˌming pákˌ. Háu ming peh, 明然 ˌming ˌín. Ming jen, 了然 'liú ˌín. Liáu jen.

Comprehension, the act of containing, 包涵者 ˌpáu ˌhám 'ché. Páu hien ché, 包括者 ˌpáu kútˌ 'ché. Páu kwoh ché. 包在內者 ˌpáu tsoi² noi² 'ché. Páu tsái nui ché; capacity of the mind to understand, 見識 kín² shikˌ. Kien shih; capacity of knowing, 聰明 ˌts'ung ˌming. Ts'ung ming, 噲悟 'úi ng²; an epitome or compend, 要畧 iú' léukˌ. Yáu lioh.

Comprehensive, having the quality of comprising much, 廣大 'kwong tái². Kwáng tá, 闊大 fútˌ tái². Kw'oh tá, 廣闊的 'kwong fútˌ tikˌ. Kwáng kw'oh tih, 廣大的 'kwong tái² tikˌ. Kwáng tá tih, 廣爲包涵 'kwong ˌwai ˌpáu ˌhám. Kwáng wei páu hien, 大多包涵 tái' ˌto ˌpáu ˌhám. Tá to páu hien, 包得好多 ˌpáu takˌ 'hò ˌto. Páu teh háu to, 包藏許多 ˌpáu ˌts'ong 'hü ˌto. Páu tsáng hü to, 容納多嘅 ˌyung nápˌ ˌto ké'; general comprehensive arithmetic, 算法統宗 sün' fátˌ 't'ung ˌtsung. Swán fáh t'ung tsung; comprehensive knowledge, 博學 pokˌ hokˌ. Poh hioh, 博識 pokˌ shikˌ. Poh shih, 博覽 pokˌ 'lám. Poh lán; it is a comprehensive concern, 廣大嘅野 'kwong tái² ké' 'yé.

Comprehensively, with great extent or embrace, 廣大 'kwong tái². Kwáng tá, 寬闊 ˌfún fútˌ. Kwán kw'oh; comprehensively arranged, 整得廣闊 'ching takˌ 'kwong fútˌ. Ching teh kwáng kw'oh; comprehensively expressed, 說明白了 shútˌ ˌming pákˌ 'liú. Shwoh ming peh liáu, 識過明白

'kong kwo' ˏming pák₂. Kiáng kwo ming peh, 講得簡捷 'kong tak, 'kán tsít₂. Kiáng teh kien tsieh.

Comprehensiveness 包括多者 ˏpáu kút, ˏto 'ché. Páu kwoh to ché, 廣闊者 'kwong fút, 'ché. Kwáng kw'oh ché, 寬闊者 ˏfún fút, 'ché. Kwán kw'oh ché; the quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass, 包涵者 ˏpáu ˏhám 'ché. Páu hien ché, 簡捷 'kán tsít₂. Kien tsieh; power of intellect, 聰明 ˏts'ung ˏming. Ts'ung ming.

Compress, to press together by external force by the hand, 揸細 ˏchá sai'. Chá sí, 揸緊 ˏchá 'kan. Chá kin, 揸埋 ˏchá ˏmái. Chá mái, 揜實 kam² shat₂, 揜埋 kam² ˏmái, 逼實 pik, shat₂. Pih shih, 偪實 pik, shat₂. Pih shih, 偪埋 pik, ˏmái. Pih mái, 束小 ch'uk, 'siú. Shuh siáu; to compress in binding, 揪 ˏts'au. T'iú; to press between two things, to squeeze, 夾住 káp, chü². Kiáh chú, 夾 káp₂. Kiáh, 夾實 káp, shat₂. Kiáh shih; to press down, 壓細 át, sai'. Yáh sí, 壓小 át, 'siú. Yáh siáu, 揜細 kam² sai', 揜住 kam² chü², 壓着 át, chéuk₂. Yáh choh; to drive into a narrower compass, 逼緊 pik, 'kan. Pih kin, 逼小 pik, 'siú. Pih siáu; to compress with nippers, 拑住 ˏk'ím chü². K'ien chú, 鉗實 ˏk'ím shat₂. K'ien shih, 俾鉗拑實 'pí ˏk'ím ˏk'ím shat₂. Pí k'ien k'ien shih; to embrace carnally, 抱攬 'p'ò 'lám. P'áu lán.

Compress, a bolster of soft linen cloth with several folds, used by surgeons to cover a plaster for dressing wounds, 貼布 t'íp, pò'. T'ieh pú, 壓緊布 át, 'kan pò'. Yáh kin pú.

Compressed, pressed together by the hand, 揜實過 kam² shat₂ kwo', 揜埋過 kam² ˏmái kwo', 揜細過 kam² sai' kwo'; ditto within the hand, 揸埋過 ˏchá ˏmái kwo'. Chá mái kwo; pressed flat, 揜扁過 kam² 'pín kwo'; squeezed, 夾過 káp, kwo'. Kiáh kwo; forced into a narrow compass, 偪緊過 pik, 'kan kwo'. Pih kin kwo; pressed down, 壓實過 át, shat₂ kwo'. Yáh shih kwo; in botany, flatted, 兩邊平 'léung ˏpín ˏp'ing. Liáng pien p'ing.

Compressibility 揜實者 kam² shat₂ 'ché, 壓者 át, 'ché. Yáh ché, 偪緊者 pik, 'kan 'ché. Pih kin ché; the quality of being capable of compression into a smaller space or compass, 可揜細者 'ho kam² sai' 'ché, 可揜埋者 'ho kam² ˏmái 'ché, 可壓實者 'ho át, shat₂ 'ché. K'o yáh shih ché, 可偪緊者 'ho pik, 'kan 'ché. K'o pih kin ché.

Compressible, capable of being forced into a narrower compass, 可揜埋的 'ho kam² ˏmái tik, 可揜細㫖 'ho kam² sai' ké', 可壓實 'ho át, shat₂. K'o yáh shih, 揜得埋 kam² tak, ˏmái, 揜得細 kam² tak, sai'.

Compressing 揜埋 kam² ˏmái, 揜小 kam² 'siú, 壓細 át, sai'. Yáh sí, 壓緊 át, 'kan. Yáh kin.

Compression 揜埋者 kam² ˏmái 'ché, 揜實者 kam² shat₂ 'ché, 壓小者 át, 'siú 'ché. Yáh siáu ché, 束小者 ch'uk, 'siú 'ché. Shuh siáu ché, 偪緊者 pik, 'kan 'ché. Pih kin ché; compression of the air, 偪緊天氣者 pik, 'kan ˏt'ín hí' 'ché. Pih kin t'ien k'í ché, 偪埋天氣者 pik, ˏmái ˏt'ín hí' 'ché. Pih mái t'ien k'í ché, 氣之緊偪 hí' ˏchí 'kan pik₂. K'í chí kin pih.

Compressure, the act or force of one body pressing against another, 相偪者 ˏséung pik, 'ché. Siáng pih ché, 相壓者 ˏséung át, 'ché. Siáng yáh ché.

Comprint, the surreptitious printing of a work belonging to another, 冒印人書者 mò² yan' ˏyan ˏshü 'ché. Máu yin jin shú ché, 冒印的書 mò² yan' tik, ˏshü. Máu yin tih shú.

Comprise, to comprehend, or include within itself, 包 ˏpáu. Páu, 包涵 ˏpáu ˏhám. Páu hien, 包括 ˏpáu kút₂. Páu kwoh, 括 kút₂. Kwoh; to include, 在內 tsoi² noi². Tsái nui, 在內中 tsoi² noi² ˏchung. Tsái nui chung; to encircle, 周圍 ˏchau ˏwai. Chau wei; it may be comprised in a few words, 數字可以括之 shò' tsz² 'ho 'í kút, ˏchí. Sú tsz k'o í kwoh chí, 幾个字包括 'kí ko' tsz² ˏpáu sái'; they are comprised in these words, 此字括之 'ts'z tsz² kút, ˏchí. Ts'z tsz kwoh chí, 呢哋字包佢 ˏní tí² tsz² ˏpáu 'k'ü; they comprise an area of fifty feet, 縱橫包五十尺 ˏtsung ˏwáng ˏpáu 'ng shap₂ ch'ek₂. Tsung hung páu wuh shih ch'ih, 橫据計五丈 ˏwáng tím² kai' 'ng chéung²; they comprise all, 攏總在內 'lung 'tsung tsoi² noi².

Comprised 包 ˏpáu. Páu, 括 kút₂. Kwoh, 包括 ˏpáu kút₂. Páu kwoh, 在內 tsoi² noi². Tsái nui; they are comprised in it, 皆在內 ˏkái tsoi² noi². Kiái tsái nui, 一概在內 yat, k'oi' tsoi² noi². Yih k'ái tsái nui, 包括一切 ˏpáu kút, yat, ts'ai'. Páu kwoh yih ts'í.

Compromise, an amicable agreement between parties in controversy, to settle differences by mutual concessions, 推讓而和 ˏt'úi yéung² ˏí ˏwo. T'úi jáng rh ho, 相讓 ˏséung yéung². Siáng jáng; mutual agreement, 相和 ˏséung ˏwo. Siáng ho, 兩家拍和 'léung ˏká p'ák, ˏwo. Liáng kiá peh ho.

Compromise, to adjust and settle a difference by mutual agreement, 相讓而和 ˏséung yéung² ˏí ˏwo. Siáng jáng rh ho, 兩家拍和 'léung ˏká p'ák, ˏwo. Liáng kiá peh ho, 兩家斷開 'léung ˏká tün' ˏhoi. Liáng kiá twán k'ái; to compromise a difference, 拍和爭端 p'ák, ˏwo ˏcháng ˏtün. Peh ho tsang twán; to compromise another, 延及他人 ˏín k'ap₂ ˏt'á ˏyan. Yen kih t'á jin, 拖連於他人 ˏt'o ˏlín ˏü ˏt'á ˏyan. T'o lien yú t'á jin, 累及人 lui² k'ap₂ ˏyan, 波及他人 ˏpo k'ap₂ ˏt'á ˏyan. Po kih t'á jin; to compromise the state, 貽累國家 ˏí lui² kwok, ˏká. Í lui kwoh kiá; to compromise one's self, 累自己 lui² tsz² 'kí. Lui tsz kí; to put to hazard, 危个件事 ngai² ko' kín² sz². Wei ko kien sz, 危事 ˏngai sz². Wei ko kien sz; to compromise one's honor, 累自己聲名 lui² tsz² 'kí ˏshing ˏmeng. Lui tsz kí shing

ming; to compromise the guiltless, 無辜受累 ˏmò ˏkú shau² lui². Wú kú shau lui.

Compromised, settled by agreement with mutual concessions, 相讓而和 ˏséung yéung² ˏí ˏwo. 拍和决事 p'ák, ˏwo küt, sz². Peh ho kiuch sz; he compromised me, 他累過我 ˏt'á lui² kwo' ˋngo. T'á lui kwo wo, 他拖累過我 ˏt'á ˏt'o lui² kwo' ˋngo. T'á t'o lui kwo wo.

Compromissorial, relating to a compromise, 拍和的 p'ák, ˏwo tik,. Peh ho tih.

Compromit, to pledge or engage, by some act or declaration, which may not be a direct promise, but which renders necessary some future act, 話包應 wá² ˏpáu ˏying. Hwá páu ying; to put to hazard by some previous act or measure, which cannot be recalled, 危事 ˏngai sz². Wei sz, 累事 lui² sz². Lui sz, 以話或行爲累事 ˋí wá² wák, ˏhang ˏwai lui² sz². Í hwá hwoh hang wei lui sz.

Compromited 危過 ˏngai kwo'. Wei kwo, 累過 lui² kwo'. Lui kwo.

Comptroll, see Control

Compulsatory, compelling, 逼嘅 pik, ké', 强逼的 ˋk'éung pik, tik,. K'iáng pih tih.

Compulsion, the act of driving or urging by force, 强 ˋk'éung. K'iáng, 强逼者 ˋk'éung pik, ˋché. K'iáng pih ché, 勉强者 ˋmín ˋk'éung ˋché. Mien k'iáng ché, 勒逼 lak, pik,. Leh pih, 用力 yung² lik,. Yung lih, 用權勢 yung² ˏk'ün shai'. Yung k'iuen shí; by compulsion, 以强逼 ˋí ˋk'éung pik,. Í k'iáng pih, 恃權 shí² ˏk'ün. Shí k'iuen, 行霸道 ˏhang pá' tò². Hang pá táu.

Compulsive 强的 ˋk'éung tik,. K'iáng tih, 偪的 pik, tik,. Pih tih, 强逼的 ˋk'éung pik, tik,. K'iáng pih tih, 勉强的 ˋmín ˋk'éung tik,. Mien k'iáng tih, 勒逼的 lak, pik, tik,. Leh pih tih.

Compulsively, by compulsion, 强 ˋk'éung. K'iáng, 逼 pik,. Pih.

Compulsiveness 强者 ˋk'éung ˋché. K'iáng ché, 逼者 pik, ˋché. Pih ché, 强逼者 ˋk'éung pik, ˋché. K'iáng pih ché.

Compulsory 强嘅 ˋk'éung ké'. 逼嘅 pik, ké', 勒逼的 lak, pik, tik,. Leh pih tih; compulsory service, 派委 p'ái' ˋwai. P'ái wei, 强事 ˋk'éung sz². K'iáng sz; compulsory loan, 監借銀 ˏkám tsé' ˏngan. Kien tsié yin, 勒借 lak, tsé'. Leh tsié.

Compunction, the sting of conscience proceeding from a conviction of having violated a moral duty, 悔恨 fúi' hau². Hwui han, 懊悔 ò' fúi'. Ngau hwui; without compunction, 無上心 ˏmò ˋshéung ˏsam. Wú sháng sin, 無掛心 ˏmò kwá' ˏsam. Wú kwá sin.

Compurgation, the act of justifying a man by the oath of others, 表白他人 ˋpiú pák, ˏt'á ˏyan. Piáu peh t'á jin, 顯白 ˋhín pák,. Hien peh.

Compurgator 表白者 ˋpiú pák, ˋché. Piáu peh ché.

Computable 可算 ˋho sün'. K'o swán, 可計 ˋho kai'. K'o kí, 可算得出 ˋho sün' tak, ch'ut,. K'o swán teh ch'uh.

Computation, the act of computing, 打算嘅事 t'á sün' ké' sz², 計算者 kai' sün' ˋché. Kí swán ché, 推測者 ˏch'ui ch'ak, ˋché. Ch'ui ts'eh ché, 算度者 sün' tok, ˋché. Swán toh ché; estimate, 忖度者 ˋts'ün t'ok, ˋché. Ts'un toh ché; a wrong computation, 數錯 ˋshò ts'o'. Sú ts'o; rules or system of computation, 算法 sün' fát,. Swán fáh.

Compute, to cast up an account, 打算 ˋtá sün'. Tá swán, 計 kai'. Kí, 計算 kai' sün'. Kí swán, 數 ˋshò. Sú; to cast or estimate in the mind, 忖度 ˋts'ün tok,. Ts'un toh, 計度 kai' tok,. Kí toh, 料度 liú² tok,. Liáu toh, 料 liú². Liáu; compute together, 合計 hòp, kai'. Hoh kí, 合算 hòp, sün'. Hoh swán, 總算 ˋtsung sün'. Tsung swán, 統算 ˋt'ung sün'. T'ung swán, 共計 kung² kai'. Kung kí; compute how many, 數過幾多 ˋshò kwo' ˋkí ˏto. Sú kwo kí to, 數過多少 ˋshò kwo' ˏto ˋshiú. Sú kwo to sháu.

Computed, counted, 數過 ˋshò kwo'. Sú kwo, 計過 kai' kwo'. Kí kwo; estimated, 度過 tok, kwo'. Toh kwo, 料過 liú² kwo'. Liáu kwo.

Computer, one who computes, 打算者 ˋtá sün' ˋché. Tá swán ché, 計算者 kai' sün' ˋché. Kí swán ché; a calculator, 忖度者 ˋts'ün tok, ˋché. Ts'un toh ché.

Computing, counting, 打算 ˋtá sün'. Tá swán, 計 kai'. Kí, 數 shò'. Sú; estimating, 料 liú². Liáu, 度 tok,. Toh.

Comrade, a fellow, 夥計 ˋfo kí'. Ho kí, 伙伴 ˋfo pún². Ho pwán; an associate in office, 僚 ˏliú. Liáu, 伴侶 pún² ˋlü. Pwán lü.

Comradeship 做夥計 tsò² ˋfo kí', 做伴 tsò² pún². Tsò pwán.

Con, as the pros and cons, 長短 ˏch'éung ˋtün. Ch'áng twán.

Con, to know, 知 ˏchí. Chí, 識 shik,. Shih.

Con amore, with love or pleasure, 樂爲 lok, ˏwai. Loh wei.

Concamerate, to arch over, 起拱 ˋhí ˋkung. K'í kung, 蓋以拱 k'oi' ˋí ˋkung. K'ái í kung.

Concatenate, to link together, 相連 ˏséung ˏlín. Siáng lien, 連扣 ˏlín k'au'. Lien k'au, 連鎖 ˏlín ˋso. Lien so.

Concatenated, linked together, 相連 ˏséung ˏlín. Siáng lien, 連扣 ˏlín k'au'. Lien k'au, 連鎖 ˏlín ˋso. Lien so.

Concatenating 相連 ˏséung ˏlín. Siáng lien.

Concatenation, a series of links united, 相連者 ˏséung ˏlín ˋché. Siáng lien ché; concatenation of circumstances, 相連之事 ˏséung ˏlín ˏchí sz². Siáng lien chí sz, 相接之事 ˏséung tsíp, ˏchí sz². Siáng tsieh chí sz, 牽連之事 ˏhín ˏlín ˏchí sz². K'ien lien chí sz.

Concave 凹 nap,. Yáu, 凹的 nap, tik,; concave tiles, 陰瓦 ˏyam ˋngá. Yin yá; to make concave, 挖凹的 wát, nap, tik,; a concave leaf, 凹葉 nap, íp,; concave and convex, 凹凸 nap, tat,. Yáu tuh.

Concavity 凹者 nap, ˋché. Yáu ché.

Concavo-convex 一邊凹, 一邊凸 yat, ˏpín nap,, yat, ˏpín tat,. Yih pien yáu, yih pien tuh.

Conceal, to hide, 藏匿 ˏts'ong nik,. Tsáng nih, 掩住 'òm chü², 蔽住 pai' chü². Pí chú, 掩蔽 'òm pai', 遮掩 ˏché 'ím. Ché yen, 揞 'òm, 隱匿 'yan nik,. Yin nih, 隱藏 'yan ˏts'ong. Yin tsáng, 埋伏 ˏmái fuk,. Mái fuh, 藏伏 ˏts'ong fuk,. Tsáng fuh, 匿埋 nik, ˏmái. Nih mái, 埋沒 ˏmái mút,. Mái muh, 埋藏 ˏmái ˏts'ong. Mái tsáng, 遮蔽 ˏché pai'. Ché pí, 蒙蔽 ˏmung pai'. Mung pí, 障蔽 chéung' pai'. Cháng pí, 漬 'chü. Chú, 蟄 chap,. Chih, 諱 'fai. Hwui, 慆 ˏt'ò. T'áu, 挾 híp,. Hieh, 挹 kí². Kí, 蔽壅 pai' 'yung. Pí yung, 僕區 puk, ˏau. Puh ngau; to conceal from, 遮瞞 ˏché ˏmún. Ché mwán, 隱瞞 'yan ˏmún. Yin mwán; to conceal one's self, 躲身 'to ˏshan. To shin, 躲埋 'to ˏmái. To mái, 躲匿 'to nik,. To nih, 自隱 tsz² 'yan. Tsz yin, 隱遁 'yan tun². Yin tun; to conceal or lie in ambush, 埋伏 ˏmái fuk,. Mái fuh; you cannot conceal it, 你唔遮得住 'ní ˏm ˏché tak, chü², 唔掩得住 ˏm 'òm tak, chü²; to conceal the face, 遮羞 ˏché ˏsau. Ché siú; the superior man does not conceal people's faults, 君子不黨 ˏkwan 'tsz pat, 'tong. Kiun tsz puh táng; to conceal the bad and proclaim the good, 隱惡揚善 'yan ok, ˏyéung shín². Yin ngoh yáng shen; to conceal one's faults, 含匿其過 ˏhòm nik, ˏk'í kwo'. Hien nih k'í kwo; to conceal one's name, 隱姓埋名 'yan sing' ˏmái ˏmeng. Yin sing mái ming, 埋沒姓名 ˏmái mút, sing' ˏmeng. Mái muh sing ming, 匿 nik,. Nih; to conceal one's name in posting a placard, 匿名揭帖 nik, ˏmeng k'ít, t'íp,. Nih ming k'ieh t'ieh; to conceal one's vice, 自匿其過 tsz² nik, ˏk'í kwo'. Tsz nih k'í kwo, 竄惡 'ch'ün ok,. Ts'wán ngoh; to conceal a malevolent disposition, 包藏禍心 ˏpáu ˏts'ong wo² ˏsam. Páu tsáng ho sin; to conceal a secret, 閟 pí'. Pí, 匿事 nik, sz². Nih sz, 揞密件事 'òm mat, kín² sz²; to conceal one's real motives, 遮瞞已意 ˏché ˏmún 'kí í'. Ché mwán kí í; to disguise, 詐爲 chá' ˏwai. Chá wei, 佯爲 ˏyéung ˏwai. Yáng wei.

Concealable 可匿 'ho nik,. K'o nih, 可隱 'ho 'yan. K'o yin, 可遮 'ho ˏché. K'o ché, 可遮瞞 'ho ˏché ˏmún. K'o ché mwán, 可埋伏 'ho ˏmái fuk,. K'o mái fuh, 匿得 nik, tak,. Nih teh, 隱得 'yan tak,. Yin teh, 遮瞞得 ˏché ˏmún tak,. Ché mwán teh.

Concealed, withdrawn from sight, 匿過 nik, kwo'. Nih kwo, 藏匿過 ˏts'ong nik, kwo'. Tsáng nih kwo, 揞過 'òm kwo', 遮匿過 ˏché nik, kwo'. Ché nih kwo; cannot be concealed, 遮揞不住 ˏché 'òm pat, chü², 遮唔得 ˏché ˏm tak,; they were concealed in the bush, 埋伏山林 ˏmái fuk, ˏshán ˏlam. Mái fuh shán lin; concealed in obscurity, 隱遁山林 'yan tun² ˏshán ˏlam. Yin tun shán lin; he concealed himself, 躲身 'to ˏshan. To shin, 自躲過 tsz² 'to kwo'. Ts'z to kwo.

Concealing 匿 nik,. Nih, 隱匿 'yan nik,. Yin nih, 隱藏 'yan ˏts'ong. Yin tsáng, 遮揞 ˏché 'òm, 遮瞞 ˏché ˏmún. Ché mwán.

Concealment, forbearance of disclosure, 隱者 'yan 'ché. Yin ché, 匿者 nik, 'ché. Nih ché, 隱匿者 'yan nik, 'ché. Yin nih ché, 閟密事 pí' mat, sz². Pí mih sz, 不洩密事 pat, sít, mat, sz²; concealment of one's face, 遮羞者 ˏché ˏsau 'ché. Ché siú ché; the state of being concealed, 躲匿者 'to nik, 'ché. To nih ché; the place of hiding, 隱處 'yan ch'ü'. Yin ch'ú, 躲身處 'to ˏshan ch'ü'. To shin ch'ú, 區 ˏau. Ngau.

Concede, to grant, 許 'hü. Hü, 准 'chun. Chun, 許准 'hü 'chun. Hü chun, 許諾 'hü nok,. Hü noh; to yield, 讓 yéung². Jáng, 遜讓 sun' yéung². Sun jáng.

Concede, admit, 許 'hü. Hü.

Conceded, yielded, 讓過 yéung² kwo'. Jáng kwo; admitted, 許過 'hü kwo'. Hü kwo; granted, 准過 'chun kwo'. Chun kwo.

Conceit, conception, idea, 意 í'. Í, 意思 í' sz². Í sz; imagination, 想 'séung. Siáng, 幻想 wán² 'séung. Hwán siáng, 虛想 ˏhü 'séung. Hü siáng, 空想 ˏhung 'séung. K'ung siáng; self-conceit or affected conception, 自矜 tsz² ˏking, 自誇 tsz² ˏkw'á. Tsz kw'á, 自足 tsz² tsuk,. Tsz tsuh, 自滿 tsz² 'mún. Tsz mwán, 自詡 tsz² 'hü. Tsz hü; strange conceit, 異想 í² 'séung. Í siáng; pleasant fancy, 趣意 ts'ü' í'. Ts'ü í; out of conceit, no longer pleased with, with, 唔以但爲意 ˏm 'í 'k'ü ˏwai í', 不以爲意 pat, 'í ˏwai í'. Puh í wei í; foolish conceit or imagination, 戇想 ngong² 'séung. Ngáng siáng.

Conceit, to imagine, 思想 ˏsz 'séung. Sz siáng, 以爲 'í ˏwai. Í wei, 幻想 wán² 'séung. Hwán siáng, 空想 ˏhung 'séung. K'ung siáng; there are insane people who conceit themselves to be kings and queens, 戇想以爲王者有之 ngong² 'séung 'í ˏwai ˏwong 'ché 'yau ˏchí. Ngáng siáng í wei wáng ché yú chí; there are some who conceit themselves very learned, 自以爲博學者有之 tsz² 'í ˏwai pok, hok, 'ché 'yau ˏchí. Tsz í wei poh hioh ché yú chí, 幻想自爲博士者有之 wán² 'séung tsz² ˏwai pok, sz² 'ché 'yau ˏchí. Hwán siáng tsz wei poh sz ché yú chí.

Conceited, imagined, 以爲 'í ˏwai. Í wei, 幻想過 wán² 'séung kwo'. Hwán siáng kwo, 空想過 ˏhung 'séung kwo'. K'ung siáng kwo; vain, 驕傲 ˏkiú ngò². Kiáu ngau, 愊臆 pik, yik,. Pih yih, 自矜 tsz² ˏking. Tsz king, 自誇 tsz² ˏkw'á. Tsz kw'á, 矜誇的 ˏking ˏkw'á tik,. King kw'á tih, 姱 ˏkw'á. Kw'á, 自大 tsz² tái². Tsz tá; opinionated, 自以爲是 tsz² 'í ˏwai shí². Tsz í wei shí, 居然 ˏkü ˏín. Kü jen, 自居 tsz² ˏkü. Tsz kü; conceited talk, 自瞞嘅話 tsz² ˏmún ké' wá², 臆說 yik, shüt,. Yih shwoh; egotistical, 敬重自己 king' chung² tsz² 'kí. King chung tsz kí, 自愛的 tsz² oi' tik,. Tsz ngái tih, 自重 tsz²

chung². Tsz chung; conceited in his own eyes, 自瞞 tsz² ˏmún. Tsz mwán; conceited from over-indulgence, 驕縱慣 ˏkiú tsung' kwán'. Kiáu tsung kwán.

Conceitedly 傲然 ngò² ˏín. Ngau jen, 驕然 ˏkiú ˏín. Kiáu jen, 執迷而行 chap, ˏmai ˏí ˏhang. Chih mí rh hang, 怪然 kwái' ˏín. Kwái jen.

Conceitedness, conceit, 幻想 wán² 'séung. Hwán siáng, 驕態 ˏkiú t'ái'. Kiáu t'ái; vanity, 驕傲 ˏkiú ngò². Kiáu ngau, 自矜 tsz² ˏking. Tsz king, 自誇 tsz² ˏkw'á. Tsz kw'á, 自瞞者 tsz² ˏmún 'ché. Tsz mwán ché, 自大者 tsz² tái² 'ché. Tsz tá ché.

Conceivable, that may be imagined or thought, 可思有 'ho ˏsz 'yau. K'o sz yú, 可想有 'ho 'séung 'yau. K'o siáng yú, 可料有 'ho liú² 'yau. K'o liáu yú, 可有之 'ho 'yau ˏchí. K'o yú chí, 可想得出 'ho 'séung tak, ch'ut,. K'o siáng teh ch'uh.

Conceivably, in a conceivable manner, 可思有 'ho ˏsz 'yau. K'o sz yú.

Conceive, to receive into the womb, 成孕 ˏshing yan². Ching ying, 受胎 shau² ˏt'oi. Shau t'ái, 受孕 shau² yan². Shau ying; to form a conception in the mind, 想到 'séung tò'. Siáng táu, 料得 liú² tak,. Liáu teh, 思出 ˏsz ch'ut,. Sz ch'uh, 想有 'séung 'yau. Siáng yú, 料有 liú² 'yau. Liáu yú, 思有 ˏsz 'yau. Sz yú, 估 'kú. Kú, 估有 'kú 'yau. Kú yú; to conceive clearly, 明曉 ˏming 'hiú. Ming hiáu, 明料 ˏming liú². Ming liáu, 明知 ˏming ˏchí. Ming chí; to conceive beforehand, 逆料 yik, liú². Nih liáu, 逆知 yik, ˏchí. Nih chí; I cannot conceive how it can be, 估唔到有噉嘅事 'kú ˏm tò' 'yau 'kòm ké' sz², 料不得有此事 liú² pat, tak, 'yau 'ts'z sz². Liáu puh teh yú ts'z sz; I cannot conceive it, 我想唔到 'ngo 'séung ˏm tò'. Wo siáng puh táu; to conceive a jealousy, 起妒忌心 'hí tò² kí² ˏsam. K'í tú kí sin, 生妒心 ˏshang tò² ˏsam. Sang tú sin; to conceive a dislike, 起嫌 'hí ˏím. K'í hien, 生嫌 ˏshang ˏím. Sang hien; to conceive a wicked idea, 起惡意 'hí ok, í². K'í ngoh í; to conceive an idea, 想起 'séung 'hí. Siáng k'í, 想起來 'séung 'hí ˏloi. Siáng k'í lái; you may conceive my surprise, 可料得我之詫異 'ho liú² tak, 'ngo ˏchí chá' í². K'o liáu teh wo chí chá í, 你可想得我嘅出奇 'ní 'ho 'séung tak, 'ngo ké' ch'ut, ˏk'í; I conceive, 我睇得 'ngo 't'ai tak,. Wo t'í teh.

Conceive, to become pregnant, 成孕 ˏshing yan². Ching ying; to have a conception or idea, 想起 'séung 'hí. Siáng k'í, 睇得 't'ai tak,. T'í teh.

Conceived, formed in the womb, 成過孕 ˏshing kwo' yan². Ching kwo ying, 成過胎 ˏshing kwo' ˏt'oi. Ching kwo t'ái; imagined, 料過 liú² kwo'. Liáu kwo, 想起過 ˏséung 'hí kwo'. Siáng k'í kwo; devised, 想出過 'séung ch'ut, kwo'. Siáng ch'uh kwo, 思出過 ˏsz ch'ut, kwo'. Sz ch'uh kwo; I conceived an idea to murder, 起意謀殺 'hí í' ˏmau shát,. K'í í mau sháh; no heart ever conceived, 心未有想到 ˏsam mí² 'yau 'séung tò'. Sin wí yú siáng táu, 心唔曾想到 ˏsam ˏm ˏts'ang 'séung tò'; understood, 曉過 'hiú kwo'. Hiáu kwo.

Conceiving, in the womb, 成孕 ˏshing yan². Ching ying, 受孕 shau² yan². Shau ying; forming in the mind, 想到 'séung tò'. Siáng táu, 料到 liú² tò'. Liáu táu, 想起來 'séung 'hí ˏloi. Siáng k'í lái; comprehending, 明 ˏming. Ming.

Concent, concert of voices, 諧音 ˏhái ˏyam. Hiái yin.

Concent, } 匯於中心 úi² ˏü ˏchung ˏsam. Hwui
Concenter, } yú chung sin, 匯於中央 úi² ˏü ˏchung ˏyéung. Hwui yú chung yáng, 聚埋中間 tsü² ˏmái ˏchung ˏkán. Tsü mái chung kien.

Concentered, } united in a point, 匯於中 úi² ˏü
Concentred, } ˏchung. Hwui yú chung, 合聚中 hòp, tsü² ˏchung. Hoh tsü chung.

Concentrate, to bring to a common centre, 聚埋中心 tsü² ˏmái ˏchung ˏsam. Tsü mái chung sin, 匯埋中央 úi² ˏmái ˏchung ˏyéung. Hwui mái chung yáng, 合於中心 hòp, ˏü ˏchung ˏsam. Hoh yú chung sin; to concentrate one's energies, 專力 ˏchün lik,. Chuen lih, 專力於一事 ˏchün lik, ˏü yat, sz². Chuen lih yú yih sz, 力歸於一 lik, ˏkwai ˏü yat,. Lih kwei yú yih, 致力於一事 chí' lik, ˏü yat, sz². Chí lih yú yih sz; to concentrate an acid, 煒濃醋 pik, ˏyung ts'ò'. Pih yung ts'ú, 烝濃醋 ˏching ˏyung ts'ò'. Ching yung ts'ú; to concentrate one's forces, 團兵於一處 ˏt'ün ˏping ˏü yat, ch'ü'. Tw'án ping yú yih ch'ú, 兵聚埋一所 ˏping tsü² ˏmái yat, ˏhá.

Concentrated, brought to a point or centre, 匯過於中 úi² kwo' ˏü ˏchung. Hwui kwo yú chung, 聚埋過中心 tsü² ˏmái kwo' ˏchung ˏsam. Tsü mái kwo chung sin, 聚過於中 tsü² kwo' ˏü ˏchung. Tsü kwo yú chung; reduced to a closer body, 煒醇過 pik, ˏshun kwo'. Pih shun kwo, 煒精過 pik, ˏtseng kwo'. Pih tsing kwo; concentrated acid, 烝濃醋 ˏching ˏyung ts'ò'. Ching yung ts'ú, 烝醲醋 ˏching ˏyung ts'ò'. Ching yung ts'ú; concentrated strength, 協力 híp, lik,. Hieh lih, 合力 hòp, lik,. Hoh lih, 會埋嘅力 úi² ˏmái ké' lik,.

Concentrating, bringing to a point, 匯於中心 úi² ˏü ˏchung ˏsam. Hwui yú chung sin, 聚於中 tsü² ˏü ˏchung. Tsü yú chung; reducing to a closer body by distillation, 煒濃 pik, ˏyung. Pih yung, 煒醇 pik, ˏshun. Pih shun, 烝濃 ˏching ˏyung. Ching yung.

Concentration, the act of concentrating, 聚匯者 tsü² úi² 'ché. Tsü hwui ché, 匯於中者 úi² ˏü ˏchung 'ché. Hwui yú chung ché, 聚於中者 tsü² ˏü ˏchung 'ché. Tsü yú chung ché, 匯埋者 úi² ˏmái 'ché. Hwui mái ché, 聚於一處者 tsü² ˏü yat, ch'ü' 'ché. Tsü yú yih ch'ú ché, 匯於中者 úi² ˏü ˏchung 'ché. Hwui yú chung ché; the concentration of one's energies, 協力者 híp, lik,

'ché. Hieh lih ché, 力歸於一者 lik, ˏkwai ˏü yat, 'ché. Lih kwei yú yih ché; concentration by distillation, 煒醇者 pik, ˏshun 'ché. Pih shun ché, 烝濃者 ˏching ˏyung 'ché. Ching yung ché, 烝醲者 ˏching ˏyung 'ché. Ching yung ché, 三燒者 ˏsám ˏshiú 'ché; concentration of one's intellectual faculties, 專心力者 ˏchün ˏsam lik, 'ché. Chuen sin lih ché, 專用心力 ˏchün yung² ˏsam lik,. Chuen yung sin lih.

Concentrativeness 會心力者 úi² ˏsam lik, 'ché. Hwui sin lih ché.

Concentric, having a common centre, 匯於一的 úi² ˏü yat, tik,. Hwui yú yih tih, 歸於中的 ˏkwai ˏü ˏchung tik,. Kwei yú chung tih, 一中嘅 yat, ˏchung ké'.

Concentrically 會於一中 úi² ˏü yat, ˏchung. Hwui yú yih chung, 歸於一的 ˏkwai ˏü yat, tik, Kwei yú yih tih.

Concept 稿 'kò. Káu.

Conceptacle, see Receptacle and Pericarp.

Conception, the act of conceiving, 成孕者 ˏshing yan² 'ché. Ching ying ché, 受孕者 shau² yan² 'ché. Shau ying ché, 受胎者 shau² ˏt'oi 'ché. Shau t'ái ché, 交感者 ˏkáu 'kòm 'ché. Kiáu kán ché; notion, 意思 í' sz'. Í sz, 意 í'. Í; sublime conceptions, 高見 ˏkò kín'. Káu kien, 高意 ˏkò í'. Káu í, 卓見 ch'éuk, kín'. Ch'oh kien; beyond my conception, 出我意見 ch'ut, 'ngo í' kín'. Ch'uh wo í kien, 我料唔到 'ngo liú² ˏm tò', 出我意料之外 ch'ut, 'ngo í' liú² ˏchí ngoi². Ch'uh wo í liáu chí wái, 我估唔到 'ngo 'kú ˏm tò', 我所不及料 'ngo 'sho pat, k'ap, liú². Wo so puh kih liáu, 發夢夢唔到 fát, mung² mung² ˏm tò'; my conceptions, 我嘅意 'ngo ké' í', 我嘅意見 'ngo ké' í' kín'.

Concern, to relate or belong to, 屬 shuk,. Shuh, 關 ˏkwán. Kwán, 關涉 ˏkwán shíp,. Kwán sheh, 干涉 ˏkon shíp,. Kán sheh; it does not concern me, 唔關我事 ˏm ˏkwán 'ngo sz², 不關我事 pat, ˏkwán 'ngo sz², 與我無干 'ü 'ngo ˏmò ˏkon. Yú wo wú kán, 與我無涉 'ü 'ngo ˏmò shíp,. Yú wo wú sheh, 無干與我 ˏmò ˏkon 'ü 'ngo. Wú kán yú wo, 與我無與 'ü 'ngo ˏmò ü². Yú wo wú yú; what I speak of concerns you, 我所話關於你 'ngo 'sho wá² ˏkwán ˏü 'ní. Wo so hwá kwán yú ní; to concern one's self about, 掛慮 kwá' lü². Kwá lü, 掛心 kwá' ˏsam. Kwá sin, 掛念 kwá' ním². Kwá nien. 掛意 kwá' í'. Kwá í, 念慮 ním² lü². Nien lü; to concern one's self about any thing, 以呢的爲掛意 'í ˏní tí² ˏwai kwá' í'. Í ní tih wei kwá í, 以此爲念 'í 'ts'z ˏwai ním². Í ts'z wei nien, 繫心 hai² ˏsam. Hí sin, 繫念 hai² ním². Hí nien; do not concern yourself about it, 咪爲个的掛意 'mai wai² ko' tí² kwá' í', 勿以此爲意 mat, 'í 'ts'z ˏwai í'. Wú í ts'z wei í; it does concern me, 有關係於我 'yau ˏkwán hai² ˏü 'ngo. Yú kwán hí yú wo; to concern ourselves with the affairs of others, 理人閒事 'lí ˏyan ˏhán sz². Lí jin hien sz, 管他人事 'kún ˏt'á ˏyan sz². Kwán t'á jin sz.

Concern, business, 事 sz². Sz, 事務 sz² mò². Sz wú; a matter of great concern, 最要事 tsuí' iú' sz². Tsui yáu sz, 大要事 tái² iú' sz². Tá yáu sz; a weighty or important concern, 重事 chung² sz². Chung sz, 緊要事 'kan iú' sz². Kin yáu sz; it is an important concern, 事情重大 sz² ˏts'ing chung² tái². Sz ts'ing chung tá; careful regard, 掛慮 kwá' lü². Kwá lü; solicitude, 憂慮 ˏyau lü². Yú lü; persons connected in business, 有分者 'yau fan² 'ché. Yú fan ché, 同股分者 ˏt'ung 'kú fan² 'ché. T'ung kú fan ché; the whole concern must be consulted, 必與股分者商量 pít, 'ü 'kú fan² 'ché ˏshéung ˏléung. Pieh yú kú fan ché sháng liáng; it is none of my concerns, 唔關我事 ˏm ˏkwán 'ngo sz²; it is no concern of mine, 與我無關涉 'ü 'ngo ˏmò ˏkwán shíp,. Yú wo wú kwán sheh.

Concerned, interested, 分於 fan² ˏü. Fan yú; I was never concerned in this business, 從未有分於此事 ˏts'ung mí² 'yau fan² ˏü 'ts'z sz². Ts'ung wí yú fan yú ts'z sz; the parties concerned, 有關涉者 'yau ˏkwán shíp, 'ché. Yú kwán sheh ché, 有股分嘅 'yau 'kú fan² ké'; I will not be concerned with him, 我不與他相關 'ngo pat, 'ü ˏt'á ˏséung ˏkwán. Wo puh yú t'á siáng kwán, 我唔同佢關涉 'ngo ˏm ˏt'ung 'k'ü ˏkwán shíp,; he was a little concerned, 有的掛心 'yau ˏtí kwá' ˏsam. Yú tih kwá sin, 有的心事 'yau ˏtí ˏsam sz². Yú tih sin sz, 有的憂慮 'yau ˏtí ˏyau lü². Yú tih yú lü; I am concerned for him, 我爲他苦心 'ngo wai² ˏt'á 'fú ˏsam. Wo wei t'á k'ú sin, 我爲佢憂心 'ngo wai² 'k'ü ˏyau ˏsam. Wo wei k'ü yú sin; extremely concerned, 十分緊急 shap, ˏfan 'kan kap,. Shih fan kin kih, 萬分着急 mán² ˏfan chéuk, kap,. Wán fan choh kih; he is concerned in the robbery, 有分於行竊 'yau fan² ˏü ˏhang sít,. Yú fan yú hang tsieh; what are you concerned at? 有乜掛慮 'yau mat, kwá' lü².

Concerning, regarding, 論及 lun² k'ap,. Lun kih, 說及 shüt, k'ap,. Shwoh kih, 講到 'kong tò'. Kiáng táu, 至於 chí' ˏü. Chí yú, 關於 ˏkwán ˏü. Kwán yú; concerning this, 論及呢的事 lun² k'ap, ˏní ˏtí sz². Lun kih ní tih sz, 論及此 lun² k'ap, 't'z. Lun kih ts'z, 至於此 chí' ˏü 'ts'z. Chí yú ts'z.

Concernment, see Concern.

Concert, to frame by mutual communication of opinions or propositions, 商量 ˏshéung ˏléung. Sháng liáng, 商議 ˏshéung 'í. Sháng í, 斟酌 ˏcham chéuk,. Chín choh; to settle, 議定 'í teng. Í ting, 酌定 chéuk, teng². Choh ting, 議妥 'í 't'o. Í t'o, 裁斷 ˏts'oi tün'. Ts'ái tuán; to arrange, 打點 'tá 'tím. Tá tien.

Concert, agreement of two or more in a design or plan, 合謀 hòp, ˏmau. Hoh mau, 合意同謀 hòp, í' ˏt'ung ˏmau. Hoh í t'ung mau, 協謀 hip

,mau. Hieh mau; in harmony or concert, 和諧 ,wo ,hái. Ho hiái, 雝 ,yung. Yung, 雍 ,yung. Yung, 雝 ,yung. Yung; a musical entertainment, 和樂 ,wo ngok₂. Ho yoh, 奏樂 tsau' ngok₂. Tsau yoh; a concert room, 鼓壇 ,sò ,t'án. Sáu t'án, 樂樓 ngok₂ ,lau. Yoh lau, 樂房 ngok₂ ,fong. Yoh fáng; a concert of drums, 淵淵 ,ün ,ün. Yuen yuen; in concert, 協 híp₂. Hieh, 合 hòp₂. Hoh, 同 ,t'ung. T'ung; to act in concert, 合做 hòp₂ tsò². Hoh tso, 協做 híp₂ tsò². Hieh tso, 以和氣作事 'í ,wo hí' tsok₅ sz². Í ho k'í tsoh sz; to use in concert, 配 p'úi'. P'ei, 合用 hòp₂ yung². Hoh yung.

Concerted, mutually contrived or planned, 同謀過 ,t'ung ,mau kwo'. T'ung mau kwo, 合意謀過 hòp₂ í' ,mau kwo'. Hoh í mau kwo.

Concerting, contriving together, 同謀 ,t'ung ,mau. T'ung mau.

Concerto, a musical entertainment, 奏樂 tsau' ngok₂. Tsau yoh; a piece of music composed for a particular instrument, which bears the greatest part in it, 謀樂器引 ,mau ngok₂ hí' 'yan. Mau yoh k'í yin.

Concession, the act of granting, 允准者 'wan 'chun 'ché. Yun chun ché, 允許者 'wan 'hü 'ché. Yun hü ché; the act of yielding, 讓者 yéung² 'ché. Jáng ché; ditto, by courtesy, 退 t'úi'. T'úi, 退讓 t'úi' yéung². T'úi jáng; concession of land, 割地交人 kot₅ tí² ,káu ,yan. Koh tí kiáu jin, 割地 kot₅ tí². Koh tí, 交地 ,káu tí². Kiáu tí; make a small concession, 退一步 t'úi' yat₅ pò². T'úi yih pú, 減少的 'kám 'shiú ,tí, 讓一的 yéung² yat₅ ,tí; the concession of land, 所割之地 'sho kot₅ ,chí tí². So koh chí tí, 所讓之地 'sho yéung² ,chí tí². So jáng chí tí, 所剪之地 'sho 'tsín ,chí tí². So tsien chí tí; a concession, in rhetoric, 許者 'hü 'ché. Hü ché; acknowledgment by way of apology, 認者 yan² 'ché. Jin ché.

Concessionary 准的 'chun tik₅. Chun tih, 交的 ,káu tik₅. Kiáu tih, 許的 'hü tik₅. Hü tih, 退嘅 t'úi' ké'.

Concessionist 好讓者 hò' yéung² 'ché. Háu jáng ché, 好許者 hò' 'hü 'ché. Háu hü ché.

Concessive 許的 'hü tik₅. Hü tih, 准的 'chun tik₅. Chun tih.

Conch 海螺 'hoi ,lo. Hái lo, 螺殼 ,lo hok₅. Lo koh, 響螺 'héung ,lo. Hiáng lo; to blow the conch, 吹響螺 ,ch'ui 'héung ,lo. Ch'ui hiáng lo, 吹鹹螺 ,ch'ui ,hám ,lo. Ch'ui hien lo.

Conchoid, the name of a curve. 螺獅線 ,lo ,sz sín'. Lo sz sien.

Conchologist, one versed in the natural history of shells, 博學介類者 pok₅ hok₂ kái' lui² 'ché. Poh hioh kiái lui ché.

Conchology, the doctrine or science of shells and the animals that inhabit them, 介類統知 kái' lui² 't'ung chí'. Kiái lui t'ung chí, 介類通學 kái' lui² ,t'ung hok₂. Kiái lui t'ung hioh.

Conchylious, of the nature or species of shells, 介類嘅 kái' lui² ké'.

Conciliate, to reconcile, 和 ,wo. Ho, 講和 'kong ,wo. Kiáng ho, 拍和 p'ák₅ ,wo. Peh ho, 勸和 hün' ,wo. K'iuen ho, 使和 'sz ,wo. Shí ho, 致和 chí' ,wo. Chí ho; to win or engage people's affections, 得人心 tak₅ ,yan ,sam. Teh jin sin, 買服人心* 'mái fuk₂ ,yan ,sam. Mái fuh jin sin; to appease, 撫慰 'fú wai'. Fú wei, 安人心 ,on ,yan ,sam. Ngán jin sin; to conciliate strangers, 和番 ,wo ,fán. Ho fán.

Conciliated, won, gained, 得過人心 tak₅ kwo' ,yan ,sam. Teh kwo jin sin; reconciled, 拍過和 p'ák₅ kwo' ,wo. Peh kwo ho, 講過和 'kong kwo' ,wo. Kiáng kwo ho, 安慰過 ,on wai' kwo'. Ngán wei kwo, 妥過 't'o kwo'. T'o kwo.

Conciliating ,和 wo. Ho, 拍和 p'ák₅ ,wo. Peh ho, 講和 'kong ,wo. Kiáng ho, 致和 chí' ,wo. Chí ho, 使和 'sz ,wo. Shí ho; a winning, engaging tone, 和氣 ,wo hí'. Ho k'í.

Conciliation 得者 tak₅ 'ché. Teh ché; reconciliation, 和者 ,wo 'ché. Ho ché, 復和者 fuk₂ ,wo 'ché. Fuh ho ché, 致和者 chí' ,wo 'ché. Chí ho ché, 拍和者 p'ák₅ ,wo 'ché. Peh ho ché; a conciliation has been effected, 和妥 ,wo 't'o. Ho t'o.

Conciliation, one who conciliates or reconciles, 和睦 ,wo muk₂. Ho muh, 和頭 ,wo ,t'au. Ho t'au, 拍家 p'ák₅ ,ká. Peh kiá, 和人 ,wo ,yan.

Conciliatory, tending to reconcile, 和的 ,wo tik₅. Ho tih, 和嘅 ,wo ké', 和氣嘅 ,wo hí' ké'; kind, 溫和的 ,wan ,wo tik₅. Wan ho tih, 仁愛的 ,yan oi' tik₅. Jin ngái tih.

Concinnous, fit, suitable, 合 hòp₂. Hoh, 合宜 hòp₂ ,í. Hoh í.

Concio ad clerum, a sermon to the clergy, 勸牧師 hün' muk₂ ,sz. K'iuen muh sz, 講於牧師 'kong ,ü muk₂ ,sz. Kiáng yú muh sz.

Concise, brief, short, 簡 'kán. Kien, 簡捷 'kán tsít₂. Kien tsieh, 簡省 'kán 'sháng. Kien sang; compendious, 簡畧 'kán léuk₂. Kien lioh; summary, 要畧 iú' léuk₂. Yáu lioh.

Concisely, briefly, 簡然 'kán ,ín. Kien jen, 簡捷 'kán tsít₂. Kien tsieh; concisely written, 作得簡捷 tsok₅ tak₅ 'kán tsít₂. Tsoh teh kien tsieh.

Conciseness, brevity in speaking or writing, 簡捷者 'kán tsít₂ 'ché. Kien tsieh ché.

Concission, a cutting off, 切斷者 ts'ít₅ 't'ün 'ché. Ts'ieh twán ché, 割去者 kot₅ hü' 'ché. Koh k'ü ché.

Conclave, a private apartment, 私室 ,sz shat₅. Sz shih; the room in which the cardinals of the Rom. Cath. Church are locked up in privacy, for the election of a pope, 天主教君牧師選教王之會所 ,t'in 'chü káu' ,kwan muk₂ ,sz 'sün káu' ,wong ,chí úi² 'sho. T'ien chú kiáu kiun muh sz swán kiáu wáng chí hwui so; a private meeting, 密會 mat₂ úi². Mih hwui, 密議會 mat₂ 'í úi². Mih í hwui.

* Not used in a good sense.

Conclude, to infer, 裁奪 ˌts'oi tütˌ. Ts'ái toh, 酌奪 chéukˌ tütˌ. Choh toh, 得主見 takˌ 'chü kín'. Teh chú kien, 定着 teng² chéukˌ. Ting choh, 審定 'sham teng². Shin ting; to terminate, 完 ˌün. Yuen, 畢 patˌ. Pih, 完結 ˌün kítˌ. Yuen kieh, 結局 kítˌ kukˌ. Kieh kiuh, 了 'liú. Liáu, 了局 'liú kukˌ. Liáu kiuh, 成就 ˌshing tsau². Ching tsiú, 成局 ˌshing kukˌ. Ching kiuh, 卒 tsutˌ. Tsuh; to conclude a discourse, 了講 'liú 'kong. Liáu kiáng, 畢說 patˌ shütˌ. Pih shwoh; to conclude a work, 完工 ˌün ˌkung. Yuen kung, 竣工 tsun' ˌkung. Tsiun kung; to conclude a bargain, 成價 ˌshing ká'. Ching kiá, 成盤 ˌshing ˌp'ún. Ching pw'án; to conclude a match, 定親 teng² ˌts'an. Ting ts'in, 結親家 kítˌ ˌts'an ˌká. Kieh ts'in kiá; to conclude a book or page, 完篇 ˌün ˌp'ín. Yuen p'ien; to conclude a business, 了事 'liú sz². Liáu sz, 歸欵 ˌkwai 'fún. Kwei kw'án; to conclude a composition, 成章 ˌshing ˌchéung. Ching cháng; to conclude an affair, 斷事 tün' sz². Twán sz; what do you conclude from this? 你定見如何呢 'ní teng² kín' ˌü ˌho ˌní. Ní ting kien jú ho ní, 你點樣酌奪 'ní 'tím yéung² chéukˌ tütˌ. Ní tien yáng choh toh, 爾如何裁奪 'í ˌü ˌho ˌts'oi tütˌ. Rh jú ho ts'ái toh.

Conclude, to form a final judgment, 得主見 takˌ 'chü kín'. Teh chú kien, 酌奪 chéukˌ tütˌ. Choh toh, 裁奪 ˌts'oi tütˌ. Ts'ái toh.

Concluded, inferred, 酌奪過 chéukˌ tütˌ kwo'. Choh toh kwo; determined, 定過 teng² kwo'. Ting kwo; ended, or finished, 完了 ˌün 'liú. Yuen liáu, 清楚 ˌts'ing 'ch'o. Ts'ing ts'ú, 完嗟 ˌün sái', 清訖 ˌts'ing katˌ. Ts'ing kih, 完畢 ˌün patˌ. Yuen pih, 了嗟 'liú sái', 已畢 'í patˌ. Í pih, 停當 ˌt'ing tong'. T'ing táng, 停妥 ˌt'ing 't'o. T'ing t'o; he concluded by saying, 完其說云 ˌün ˌk'í shütˌ ˌwan. Yuen k'í shwoh yun; when he had concluded, 講畢 'kong patˌ. Kiáng pih.

Concluding, inferring, 酌奪 chéukˌ tütˌ. Choh toh, 裁奪 ˌts'oi tütˌ. Ts'ái toh; ending, 完 ˌün. Yuen, 畢 patˌ. Pih, 了 'liú. Liáu; the concluding sentence, 尾句 'mí kü'. Wí kü, 終句 ˌchung kü'. Chung kü, 完句 ˌün kü'. Yuen kü; concluding particles, 煞尾字 shátˌ 'mí tsz². Sháh wí tsz, 結尾字 kítˌ 'mí tsz². Kieh wí tsz; concluding a bargain, 定價 teng² ká'. Ting kiá; concluding by deliberation, 議定 'í teng². Í ting; the concluding words, 結言 kítˌ ˌín. Kieh yen.

Conclusion, end, 收尾 ˌshau 'mí. Shau wí, 煞 shátˌ. Sháh, 終 ˌchung. Chung, 尾 'mí. Wí, 末 mútˌ. Moh; the close, the last part of an essay, 文章之末 ˌman ˌchéung ˌchí mútˌ. Wan cháng chí moh, 文章之尾 ˌman ˌchéung ˌchí 'mí. Wan cháng chí wí; inference, 定見 teng² kín'. Ting kien, 酌奪者 chéukˌ tütˌ 'ché. Choh toh ché, 裁奪者 ˌts'oi tütˌ 'ché. Ts'ái toh ché; in conclusion, 總之 'tsung ˌchí. Tsung chí, 總係 'tsung hai². Tsung hí, 總然 'tsung ˌín. Tsung jen; conclusion of a discourse, 煞言 shátˌ ˌín. Sháh yen, 收尾嘅話 ˌshau 'mí ké' wá².

Conclusive, decisive, 定 teng². Ting, 定着 teng² chéukˌ. Ting choh, 斷事嘅 tün' sz² ké'; convincing, 無不有理 ˌmò patˌ 'yau 'lí. Wú puh yú lí, 講得有理 'kong takˌ 'yau 'lí. Kiáng teh yú lí, 合理之話 hòpˌ 'lí ˌchí wá², 講得着 'kong takˌ chéukˌ. Kiáng teh choh, 中理之話 chung' 'lí ˌchí wá². Chung lí chí hwá, 當理之話 tong' 'lí ˌchí wá². Táng lí chí hwá, 辯得着 pín² takˌ chéukˌ. Pien teh choh, 決事的話 kütˌ sz² tikˌ wá². Kiueh sz tih hwá; a conclusive answer, 答得着 tapˌ takˌ chéukˌ. Táh teh choh, 答得合理 táp, takˌ hòpˌ 'lí. Táh teh hoh lí.

Conclusively, decisively, 尾後斷 'mí hau² 't'ün. Wí hau twán, 卒斷 tsutˌ 't'ün. Tsuh twán.

Conclusiveness 有理之話 'yau 'lí ˌchí wá². Yú lí chí hwá, 定事者 teng² sz² 'ché. Ting sz ché, 合理者 hòpˌ 'lí 'ché. Hoh lí ché.

Concoagulation, a coagulating together, 凝埋者 ˌying ˌmái 'ché. Ying mái ché, 結埋者 kítˌ ˌmái 'ché. Kieh mái ché, 擎埋者 ˌk'ing ˌmái 'ché. K'ing mái ché.

Concoct, to digest by the stomach, 消化 ˌsiú fá'. Siáu hwá, 融化 ˌyung fá'. Yung hwá, 尅化 hákˌ fá'. K'eh hwá; to purify or refine, 弔清 tiú' ˌts'ing. Tiáu ts'ing; to concoct a scheme, 作計 tsokˌ kai'. Tsoh kí, 謀 ˌmau. Mau; to concoct mischief, 謀害 ˌmau hoi². Mau hái.

Concocted, digested, 消化過 ˌsiú fá' kwo'. Siáu hwá kwo; he concocted a scheme, 作過計 tsokˌ kwo' kai'. Tsoh kwo kí; concocted mischief, 謀害過 ˌmau hoi² kwo'. Mau hái kwo.

Concocter, a person who concocts, 謀者 ˌmau 'ché. Mau ché, 作計者 tsokˌ kai' 'ché. Tsoh kí ché.

Concoction, a digestion or solution in the stomach, 消化者 ˌsiú fá' 'ché. Siáu hwá ché; maturation, 敷熟 ˌfú shukˌ. Fú shuh, 洽熟 áp, shukˌ; concoction of mischief, 謀害者 ˌmau hoi² 'ché. Mau hái ché.

Concomitance, concomitancy, 並在者 ping' tsoi² 'ché. Ping tsái ché, 共在者 kung² tsoi² 'ché. Kung tái ché, 相配者 ˌséung p'úi' 'ché. Siáng p'ei ché, 相從者 ˌséung ˌts'ung 'ché. Siáng ts'ung ché, 相陪者 ˌséung ˌp'úi 'ché. Siáng p'ei ché.

Concomitant 相配 ˌséung p'úi'. 相陪 ˌséung ˌp'úi. Siáng p'ei, 並在 ping' tsoi². Ping tsái, 共在 kung² tsoi². Kung tsái.

Concomitant, a companion, 陪者 ˌp'úi 'ché. P'ei ché, 配者 p'úi' 'ché. P'ei ché, 並在者 ping' tsoi² 'ché. Ping tsái ché, 相陪者 ˌséung ˌp'úi 'ché. Siáng p'ei ché; a person who accompanies another, 陪伴者 ˌp'úi pún² 'ché. P'ei pwán ché; a thing that accompanies another, 並在的物 ping' tsoi² tikˌ matˌ. Ping tsái tih wuh, 陪物 ˌp'úi matˌ. P'ei wuh.

Concomitantly, in company with others, 相陪 ˌséung ˌp'úi. Siáng p'ei, 相配 ˌséung p'úi'. Siáng

p'ei, 並在 ping' tsoi². Ping tsái.

Concord, agreement, 和 ˏwo. Ho, 睦 mukₒ. Muh, 和睦 ˏwo mukₒ. Ho muh, 和諧 ˏwo ˏhái. Ho hiái, 和氣 ˏwo hí'. Ho k'í, 和輯 ˏwo ts'apₒ. Ho ts'ih, 畹畹 ˏman ˏman. Wan wan, 穆穆 mukₒ mukₒ. Muh muh, 雍 ˏyung. Yung, 雍穆 ˏyung mukₒ. Yung muh; an agreement by stipulation, 和約 ˏwo yéukₒ. Ho yoh; agreement between things, 相合 ˏséung hòpₒ. Siáng hoh; agreement between sounds, 同音 ˏt'ung ˏyam. T'ung yin, 音韻 ˏyam wan². Yin yun; union of purpose, 同心同意 ˏt'ung ˏsam ˏt'ung í'. T'ung sin t'ung í, 一心一意 yatₒ ˏsam yatₒ í'. Yih sin yih í, 合意 hòpₒ í'. Hoh í, 同心協力 ˏt'ung ˏsam hípₒ likₒ. T'ung sin hieh lih; fraternal concord, 兄弟和悅 ˏhing tai² ˏwo ütₒ. Hiung tí ho yueh; mutual concord, 相和 ˏséung ˏwo. Siáng ho, 相好 ˏséung 'hò. Siáng háu; Form of Concord, 信條 sun' ˏt'iú. Sin t'iáu.

Concordance, agreement, 和合 ˏwo hòpₒ. Ho hoh; Concordance of the Bible, 聖經統針 shing' ˏking 't'ung ˏcham. Shing king t'ung chin, 聖經串珠 shing' ˏking ch'ün' ˏchü. Shing king ch'uen chú.

Concordant, agreeing or correspondent, 相合 ˏséung hòpₒ. Siáng hoh, 合 hòpₒ. Hoh; harmonious, 和諧 ˏwo ˏhái. Ho hiái, 雍 ˏyung. Yung, 和睦 ˏwo mukₒ. Ho muh.

Concordantly, in conjunction, 以和氣 'í ˏwo hí'. Í ho k'í, 協心 hípₒ ˏsam. Hieh sin.

Concordat, an agreement made by a temporal sovereign with the pope relative to ecclesiastical matters, 約* yéukₒ. Yoh, 盟書 ˏmang ˏshü. Mang shú.

Concorporate, to unite in one mass or body, 聯體 ˏlün 't'ai. Lien t'í, 聯埋一體 ˏlün ˏmái yatₒ 't'ai. Lien mái yih t'í.

Concourse, confluence, 匯埋 úi² ˏmái. Hwui mái, 會流 úi² ˏlau. Hwui liú; a concourse of men, 大衆 tái² chung'. Tá chung, 大會 tái² úi². Tá hwui, 大家齊會 tái² ˏká ˏts'ai úi². Tá kiá ts'í hwui, 大衆聚集 tái² chung' tsü² tsapₒ. Tá chung tsü tsih, 大衆聚會 tái² chung' tsü² úi². Tá chung tsü hwui, 衆人大集 chung' ˏyan tái² tsapₒ. Chung jin tá tsih, 大衆齊集 tái² chung' ˏts'ai tsapₒ. Tá chung ts'í tsih; a great concourse, 人雲集 ˏyan ˏwan tsapₒ. Jin yun tsih; the point of junction of two bodies, 兩體會處 'léung 't'ai úi² ch'ü'. Liáng t'í hwui ch'ú.

Concrete, consistent in a mass, 凝結的 ˏying kítₒ tikₒ. Ying kieh tih, 積結的 tsikₒ kítₒ tikₒ. Tsih kieh tih, 結慨 kítₒ kè'; a concrete mass, 凝結之物 ˏying kítₒ ˏchí matₒ. Ying kieh chí wuh, 積結之物 tsikₒ kítₒ ˏchí matₒ. Tsih kieh chí wuh, 結成之物 kítₒ ˏshing ˏchí matₒ. Kieh ching chí wuh; a concrete noun, 包體之名字 ˏpáu 't'ai ˏchí ˏmeng tsz². Páu t'í chí ming tsz; a concrete number, 定數 teng² shò'. Ting sú; concrete and abstract nouns, 包體無體之名字 ˏpáu 't'ai ˏmò 't'ai ˏchí ˏmeng tsz². Páu t'í wú t'í chí ming tsz.

Concrete, to unite or coalesce, 結埋 kítₒ ˏmái. Kieh mái, 凝結 ˏying kítₒ. Ying kieh, 擎埋 ˏk'ing ˏmái. K'ing mái, 積埋 tsikₒ ˏmái. Tsih mái,

Concreted, united into a solid mass, 凝結過 ˏying kítₒ kwo'. Ying kieh kwo; clotted, 擎結過 ˏk'ing kítₒ kwo'.

Concretely 包體之稱 ˏpáu 't'ai ˏchí ˏch'ing. Páu t'í chí ch'ing.

Concreteness 結埋者 kítₒ ˏmái 'ché. Kieh mái ché, 凝結者 ˏying kítₒ 'ché. Ying kieh ché.

Concreting 凝結 ˏying kítₒ. Ying kieh, 積結 tsikₒ kítₒ. Tsih kieh.

Concretion, the act of concreting, 凝結者 ˏying kítₒ 'ché. Ying kieh ché, 積結者 tsikₒ kítₒ 'ché. Tsih kieh ché, 擎埋者 ˏk'ing ˏmái 'ché. K'ing mái ché; a concretion in the stomach of a cow, 牛黃 ˏngau ˏwong. Niú hwáng.

Concretive, causing to concrete, 致凝的 chí' ˏying tikₒ. Chí ying tih.

Concubinage 不法之娶者 patₒ fátₒ ˏchí ts'ü' 'ché. Puh fáh chí ts'ü ché, 契家婆之事 k'ai' ˏká ˏp'o ˏchí sz², 立妾之事 lapₒ ts'ípₒ ˏchí sz². Lih ts'ieh chí sz.

Concubinal 不法之娶者 patₒ fátₒ ˏchí ts'ü' 'ché. Puh fáh chí ts'ü ché.

Concubine, a kept mistress, 契家婆† k'ai' ˏká ˏp'o. K'í kiá p'o, 老契 'lò k'ai'; a grisette, 鹹水妹‡ ˏhám 'shui ˏmúi, 鹹貨 ˏhám fo'; a lawful, but inferior wife, 妾 ts'ípₒ. Ts'ieh, 妾氏 ts'ípₒ shí². Ts'ieh shí, 庶 shü'. Shú, 庶室 shü' shatₒ. Shú shih, 側室 chakₒ shatₒ. Tseh shih, 副室 fú' shatₒ. Fú shih, 加夫人 ˏü ˏfú ˏyan. Já fú jin, 小老婆 'siú 'lò ˏp'o. Siáu láu p'o, 邊居 ˏpín ˏkü. Pien kü, 姘 pín². Pien; imperial concubine, 后妃 hau² ˏfí. Hau fí, 皇貴妃 ˏwong kwai' ˏfí. Hwáng kwei fí, 皇妃 ˏwong ˏfí. Hwáng fí, 妃 ˏfí. Fí, 女嬪 'nü ˏwong. Nü hwáng, 姬 ˏkí. Kí, 偏房 ˏp'ín ˏfong. P'ien fáng, 妃嬪 ˏfí pan'. Fí pin, 東宮 ˏtung ˏkung. Tung kung, 西宮 ˏsai ˏkung. Sí kung; a concubine's son, 庶子 shü' 'tsz. Shú tsz, 帶奶子 á' 'nái 'tsz, 插燒仔 ch'áp ˏshiú 'tsai; children of a concubine, 側出 chakₒ ch'utₒ. Tseh ch'uh; a father's concubine, 庶母 shü' 'mò. Shú mú, 阿姐 á' 'tsé, 帶奶 á' 'nái; to bring in a concubine, 立妾 lapₒ ts'ípₒ. Lih ts'ieh, 納妾 nápₒ ts'ípₒ. Náh ts'ieh, 納寵 nápₒ 'ch'ung. Náh ch'ung, 擺帶奶 'lo á' 'nái; my concubine, 小妾 'siú ts'ípₒ. Siáu ts'ieh; my young concubine, 少妾 shiú' ts'ípₒ. Sháu ts'ieh, 嫩妾 nün² ts'ípₒ. Nwán tsieh; your concubine, 愛妾 oi' ts'ípₒ. Ngái ts'ieh, 令寵 ling² 'ch'ung. Ling ch'ung.

Consulcate, to trample on, 踐踏 tsín² tápₒ. Tsien táh.

* 即天主教王與某皇所結之約稱爲 Concordat.

† Name of a kept mistress of a person abroad, having a family at home. ‡ Salt-water sister.

Concupiscence, lust, 慾 yuk₂. Yuh, 私慾 ₍sz yuk₂. Sz yuh, 淫慾 ₍yam yuk₂. Yin yuh, 邪慾 ₍ts'é yuk₂. Sié yuh; inclination for unlawful enjoyment, 貪戀 ₍t'ám lün². T'án lwán, 貪愛 ₍t'ám oi'. T'án ngái, 叨愛 ₍t'ò oi'. T'áu ngái.

Concupiscent 貪戀的 ₍t'ám lün² tik₂. T'án lwán tih, 私慾的 ₍sz yuk₂ tik₂. Sz yuh tih, 懷慾嘅 ₍wái yuk₂ ké'.

Concur, to meet in the same point, 相合 ₍séung hòp₂. Siáng hoh, 合 hòp₂. Hoh, 啱 ₍ngám, 合埋 hòp₂ ₍mái. Hoh mái, 和合 ₍wo hòp₂. Ho hoh, 相合 ₍séung hòp₂. Siáng hoh, 相依 ₍séung ₍í. Siáng í, 相符 ₍séung ₍fú. Siáng fú; to meet, mind with mind, 同心 ₍t'ung ₍sam. T'ung sin, 同意 ₍t'ung í'. T'ung í, 意相投 í' ₍séung ₍t'au. Í siáng t'au; to concur or unite in a plan, 同謀 ₍t'ung ₍mau. T'ung mau; to concur in a request, 准行 ₍chun ₍hang. Chun hang; many causes concur to produce this result, 多故致此 ₍to kú' chí' ₍ts'z. To kú chí ts'z, 好多頭路成呢件事 ₍hò ₍to ₍t'au lò² ₍shing ₍ní kín² sz².

Concurrence, conjunction of circumstances, 多事合埋 ₍to sz² hòp₂ ₍mái. To sz hoh mái, 多事會埋 ₍to sz² úi² ₍mái. To sz hwui mái.

Concurrent, acting in conjunction, 同致 ₍t'ung chí'. T'ung chí, 同行 ₍t'ung ₍hang. T'ung hang, 協行 híp₂ ₍hang. Hieh hang, 合行 hòp₂ ₍hang. Hoh hang, 並行 ping' ₍hang. Ping hang; concurrent circumstances, 同致之事 ₍t'ung chí' ₍chí sz². T'ung chí ₍chí sz, 相合之事 ₍séung hòp₂ ₍chí sz². Siáng hoh chí sz, 相輔之事 ₍séung fú² ₍chí sz². Siáng fú chí sz.

Concurrently, with concurrence, 同 ₍t'ung. T'ung, 合 hòp₂. Hoh.

Concurring, meeting in one point, 合埋 hòp₂ ₍mái. Hoh mái, 相合 ₍séung hòp₂. Siáng hoh; uniting in action, 同行 ₍t'ung ₍hang. T'ung hang, 同致 ₍t'ung chí'. T'ung chí; uniting in a design, 同謀 ₍t'ung ₍mau. T'ung mau; consenting, 同准 ₍t'ung ₍chun. T'ung chun, 咸准 ₍hám ₍chun. Hien chun.

Concussed 相撞 ₍séung chong². Siáng chwáng.

Concussion 相撞者 ₍séung chong² ₍ché. Siáng chwáng ché, 相衝 ₍séung ₍ch'ung. Siáng ch'ung. 冲 ₍ch'ung. Ch'ung, 撞 chong². Chwáng, 冲撞 ₍ch'ung chong². Ch'ung chwáng, 冲震 ₍ch'ung chan'. Ch'ung chin; concussion of the brain, 震腦 chan' ₍nò. Chin náu; a concussion of two ships, 兩船相撞 ₍léung ₍shün ₍séung chong². Liáng ch'uen siáng chwáng, 船之相撞 ₍shün ₍chí ₍séung pung'. Ch'uen chí siáng ping.

Condemn, to pronounce to be utterly wrong, 定罪 teng² tsúi². Ting tsúi, 定案 teng² on'. Ting ngán; to blame or censure, 責 chák₂. Tseh; to condemn one's conduct, 責罪 chák₂ tsúi². Tseh tsúi, 責人不法 chák₂ ₍yan pat₂ fát₂. Tseh jin puh fáh, 說人不是 shüt₂ ₍yan pat₂ shí². Shwoh jin puh shí; to condemn to death, 定死罪 teng² ₍sz tsúi². Ting sz tsúi, 定死案 teng² ₍sz on'. Ting sz ngán; to sentence to pay a fine, 罰人 fát₂ ₍yan. Fáh jin; to condemn goods, 封廢貨 ₍fung fai' fo'. Fung fí ho; to condemn a ship, 封廢船 ₍fung fai' ₍shün. Fung fí ch'uen; to condemn a ship (prize), 充公船 ₍ch'ung ₍kung ₍shün. Ch'ung kung ch'uen.

Condemnable 可定罪的 ₍ho teng² tsúi² tik₂. K'o ting tsúi tih, 有罪 ₍yau tsúi². Yú tsúi, 有罪嘅 ₍yau tsúi² ké', 可責嘅 ₍ho chák₂ ké'.

Condemnation, the act of condemning, 定罪者 teng² tsúi² ₍ché. Ting tsúi ché, 責罪者 chák₂ tsúi² ₍ché. Tseh tsúi ché, 封廢 ₍fung fai'. Fung fí; the state of being condemned, 被定罪者 pí² teng² tsúi² ₍ché. Pí ting tsúi ché, 受責者 shau² chák₂ ₍ché. Shau tseh ché.

Condemnatory, condemning, 定罪的 teng² tsúi² tik₂. Ting tsúi tih, 責罪的 chák₂ tsúi² tik₂. Tseh tsúi tih, 罪人嘅 tsúi² ₍yan ké'.

Condemned, censured, 責過 chák₂ kwo'. Tseh kwo, 罪過 tsúi² kwo'. Tsúi kwo; pronounced to be wrong or guilty, 定罪過 teng² tsúi² kwo'. Ting tsúi kwo; condemned as worthless, 封廢過 ₍fung fai' kwo'. Fung fí kwo; ditto forfeited, 充公過 ₍ch'ung ₍kung kwo'. Ch'ung kung kwo.

Condensable, capable of being condensed, 可簡 ₍ho ₍kán. K'o kien, 簡得 ₍kán tak₂. Kien teh, 可省 ₍ho ₍sháng. K'o sang, 省得 ₍sháng tak₂. Sang teh; ditto, as fluid, 可擎 ₍ho ₍k'ing. K'o k'ing, 可凝 ₍ho ₍ying. K'o ying, 可凝結 ₍ho ₍ying kít₂. K'o ying kieh, 可逼密 ₍ho pik₂ mat₂. K'o pih mih; ditto, as air &c., 可逼埋 ₍ho pik₂ ₍mái. K'o pih mái, 可壓緊 ₍ho át₂ ₍kan. K'o yáh kin; that may be compressed into a smaller compass and into a more close, compact state, 可做結密的 ₍ho tsò² kít₂ mat₂ tik₂. K'o tso kieh mih tih, 可作稠密 ₍ho tsok₂ ₍ch'au mat₂. K'o tsoh ch'au mih, 可束緊的 ₍ho ch'uk₂ ₍kan tik₂. K'o shuh kin tih, 可逼密的 ₍ho pik₂ mat₂ tik₂. K'o pih mih tih.

Condensate, to cause to take a more compact state, 使凝結 ₍sz ₍ying kít₂. Shí ying kieh, 使稠密 ₍sz ₍ch'au mat₂. Shí ch'au mih, 使更密實 ₍sz kang' mat₂ shat₂. Shí kang mih shih; to condense, which see.

Condensate, to become more dense, 結緊 kít₂ ₍kan. Kieh kin, 成更稠密 ₍shing kang' ₍ch'au mat₂. Ching kang ch'au mih, 成更凝結 ₍shing kang' ₍ying kít₂. Ching kang ying kieh, 擎埋 ₍k'ing ₍mái.

Condensate, made dense, 凝結 ₍ying kít₂. Ying kieh, 稠密 ₍ch'au mat₂. Ch'au mih, 擎結 ₍k'ing kít₂. K'ing kieh.

Condensating, making more close or compact, 凝結 ₍ying kít₂. Ying kieh, 整稠密 ₍ching ₍ch'au mat₂. Ching ch'au mih, 整密實 ₍ching mat₂ shat₂. Ching mih shih.

Condensation, the act of making more dense or compact, 凝者 ₍ying ₍ché. Ying ché, 凝結者 ₍ying kít₂ ₍ché. Ying kieh ché, 擎埋者 ₍k'ing

,mái 'ché. K'ing mái ché, 結埋者 kít, ,mái 'ché. Kieh mái ché, 整稠密者 'ching ,ch'au mat, 'ché. Ching ch'au mih ché, 做密實者 tsò² mat, shat, 'ché. Tso mih shih ché.

Condensative 使凝的 'sz ,ying tik,. Shí ying tih, 使結埋嘅 'sz kít, ,mái ké', 使密實的 'sz mat, shat, tik,. Shí mih shih tih.

Condense, to make more close, 整更稠密 'ching kang' ,ch'au mat,. Ching kang ch'au mih, 做更密實 tsò² kang' mat, shat,. Tso kang mih shih; to make more thick, 整結 'ching kít,. Ching kieh; to condense, as vapor, 擎埋 ,k'ing ,mái. K'ing mái, 使凝結 'sz ,ying kít,. Shí ying kieh; to condense, as writing, 簡 'kán. Kien, 省 'sháng. Sang, 撮埋 ts'üt, ,mái. Ts'oh mái; ditto, by contraction, 使縮埋 'sz shuk, ,mái. Shí shuh mái; to condense, as air, 逼埋 pik, ,mái. Pih mái, 壓緊 át, 'kan. Yáh kin, 壓密 át, mat,. Yáh mih.

Condense, to become close, 凝結 ,ying kít,. Ying kieh, 成結密 ,shing kít, mat,. Ching kieh mih, 成稠密 ,shing ,ch'au mat,. Ching ch'au mih; to grow thick, 成結 ,shing kít,. Ching kieh.

Condensed, made dense, 整更密實 'ching kang' mat, shat,. Ching kang mih shih; condensed, as steam, 擎埋過 ,k'ing ,mái kwo'. K'ing mái kwo, 凝過 ,ying kwo'. Ying kwo; ditto, as writing, 簡過 'kán kwo'. Kien kwo, 省過 'sháng kwo'. Sang kwo; compressed into a narrower compass, 壓緊過 át, 'kan kwo'. Yáh kin kwo, 逼實過 pik, shat, kwo'. Pih shih kwo.

Condenser, a pneumatic engine or syringe, in which air or other elastic fluids may be condensed, 逼緊氣機 pik, 'kan hí' ,kí; a vessel, in which aqueous or spirituous vapors are reduced to a liquid, 擎氣甑 ,k'ing hí' tsang', 凝氣甑 ,ying hí' tsang'. Ying k'í tsang; a condenser of light, 聚光鏡 tsü² ,kwong keng'. Tsü kwáng king.

Condensing, as writing, 簡 'kán. Kien, 省 'sháng. Sang; ditto, as vapor, 擎 ,k'ing. K'ing, 凝 ,ying. Ying; ditto, as light, 聚 tsü². Tsü, 聚埋 tsü² ,mái. Tsü mái; ditto, as other bodies, 整密實 'ching mat, shat,. Ching mih shih, 整稠密 'ching ,ch'au mat,. Ching ch'au mih; condensing lens, 聚光鏡 tsü² ,kwong keng'. Tsü kwáng king, 鑿 sui². Sui; condensing syringes, 逼密氣節 pik, mat, hí' tsít,.

Condensity, see Density.

Condescend, to descend from the privileges of superior rank or dignity, 垂顧 ,shui kú'. Chui kú, 下顧 há² kú'. Hiá kú, 垂 ,shui. Chui, 俯 'fú. Fú, 自屈 tsz² wat,. Tsz k'iuh, 自卑 tsz² ,pí. Tsz pí, 自下 tsz² 'há. Tsz hiá; to yield, 讓 yéung². Jáng, 謙讓 ,hím yéung². Hien jáng; to condescend to visit inferiors, 屈駕 wat, ká'. K'iuh kiá, 枉駕 'wong ká'. Wáng kiá, 降臨 kong' ,lam. Kiáng lin, 臨下 ,lam há². Lin hiá; to condescend to grant, 俯准 'fú 'chun. Fú chun; to condescend to men of low estate, 折節下交 chít, tsít, há² ,káu. Cheh tsieh hiá kiáu.

Condescending 垂 ,shui. Chui, 俯 'fú. Fú, 讓 yéung². Jáng, 屈 wat,. K'iuh; condescending regard, 垂顧 ,shui kú'. Chui kú, 垂愛 ,shui oi'. Chui ngái; condescending compassion, 垂憐 ,shui ,lín. Chui lien, 俯憐 'fú ,lín. Fú lien; yielding, 謙讓 ,hím yéung². Hien jáng.

Condescendingly, by way of yielding to inferiors, 以俯垂 'í 'fú ,shui. Í fú shwui, 以謙讓 'í ,hím yéung². Í hien jáng.

Condescension, voluntary descent from rank or dignity, 俯垂者 'fú ,shui 'ché. Fú chui ché, 謙讓者 ,hím yéung² 'ché. Hien jáng ché. 俯下者 'fú há² 'ché. Fú hiá ché, 好相與者 'hò ,séung 'ü 'ché. Háu siáng yú ché.

Condign, deserved, 應 ,ying. Ying, 當 ,tong. Táng, 應當 ,ying ,tong. Ying táng, 該當 ,koi ,tong. Kái táng, 應該 ,ying ,koi. Ying kái, 堪 ,hòm. K'án; condign punishment, 當受之刑 ,tong shau² ,chí ,ying. Táng shau chí hing, 應受之罪 ,ying shau² ,chí tsúi². Ying shau chí tsúi, 堪受之刑 ,hòm shau² ,chí ,ying. K'án shau chí hing.

Condignly, according to merit, 當然 ,tong ,ín. Táng jen, 應 ,ying. Ying, 該 ,koi. Kái; condignly punished, 罪刑相當 tsúi² ,ying ,séung ,tong. Tsúi hing siáng táng.

Condiment, that which is used to give relish to meat or other food, 配菜 p'úi' ts'oi'. P'ei ts'ái; sauce, pickle or other seasoning, 醬 tséung'. Tsiáng, 汁 chap,. Chih, 醢 'hoi. Hái; a shop where condiments are sold, 醬園 tséung' ,ün. Tsiáng yuen, 醬料舖 tséung' liú² p'ò'. Tsiáng liáu p'ú; mixed condiments, 五味醬 'ng mí² tséung'. Wú wí tsiáng; ground or pounded condiments, 擂醬 ,lúi tséung'. Lui tsiáng.

Condite, to prepare and preserve with sugar, salt, spices &c., 調和味道 ,t'iú ,wo mí² tò². T'iáu ho wí táu, 烹調 ,p'ang ,t'iú. P'ang t'iáu.

Condition, state, 境 'king. King, 境地 'king tí². King tí, 田地 ,t'ín tí². T'ien tí, 光景 ,kwong 'king. Kwáng king, 形勢 ,ying shai'. Hing shí, 情形 ,ts'ing ,ying. Ts'ing hing, 境遇 'king ü². King yú, 遭際 ,tsò tsai'. Tsáu tsí, 事情 sz² ,ts'ing. Sz ts'ing; rank, state with respect to the orders or grades of society, 地位 tí² wai². Tí wei, 品級 'pan k'ap,. Pin kih, 等級 'tang k'ap,. Tang kih; terms of a contract or covenant, 約條 yéuk, ,t'iú. Yoh t'iáu, 約章 yéuk, ,chéung. Yoh cháng; terms given, or provided, as the ground of something else, 章程 ,chéung ,ch'ing. Cháng ch'ing; he is in a bad condition, 佢唔好境遇 'k'ü ,m 'hò 'king ü², 他遭際不佳 ,t'á ,tsò tsai' pat, ,kái. T'á tsáu tsí puh kiá; to be in a good condition (of health), 形體甚壯* ,ying 't'ai sham² chong'. Hing t'í shin chwáng, 形體甚肥† ,ying 't'ai sham² ,fí. Hing t'í shin fí; the house is in a good condition, 屋嘅情形甚好 uk, ké' ,ts'ing ,ying sham² 'hò, 我睇屋嘅情

* Said of persons in good health. † Said of cattle.

形甚好 ʿngo ʿt'ai uk, ké' ˏts'ing ˏying sham² ʿhò, 見屋之情形甚佳 kín' uk, ˏchí ˏts'ing ˏying sham² ˏkái. Kien uh chí ts'ing hing shin kiá; the army is in a deplorable condition, 軍之情形甚唔好 ˏkwan ˏchí ˏts'ing ˏying sham² ˏm ʿhò, 軍之情形甚不佳 ˏkwan ˏchí ˏts'ing ˏying sham² pat, ˏkái. Kiun chí ts'ing hing shin puh kiá; his mind is in a bad condition, 形神甚不好 ˏying ˏshan sham² pat, ʿhò. Hing shin shin puh háu; upon condition, 若 yéuk,. Joh, 倘若 ʿt'ong yéuk,. T'áng joh; a person of the best condition, 上等人 shéung² ʿtang ˏyan. Sháng tang jin; the conditions of sale, 賣貨行規 mái² fo' ˏhong ˏkw'ai. Mái ho háng kwei, 投貨行規 ˏt'au fo' ˏhong ˏkw'ai. T'au ho háng kwei, 賣貨章程 mái² fo' ˏchéung ˏch'ing. Mái ho cháng ch'ing, 賣貨規例 mái² fo' ˏkw'ai lai². Mái ho kwei lí; his finances are in a flourishing condition, 家勢甚旺 ˏká shai' sham² wong². Kiá shí shin wáng; to ship goods in a good condition, 落好貨 lok, ʿhò fo'. Loh háu ho.

Conditional, depending on conditions, 依規的 ˏí ˏkw'ai tik,. Í kwei tih, 設若的 ch'ít, yéuk, tik,. Sheh joh tih, 活動的 út, tung² tik,. Hwoh tung tih; not absolute, 未必 mí² pít,. Wí pieh; conditional sale, 賣貨限規 mái² fo' hán² ˏkw'ai. Mái ho hien kwei, 依限規賣貨 ˏí hán² ˏkw'ai mái² fo'. Í hien kwei mái ho.

Conditionally, with certain limitation, 立限規 lap, hán² ˏkw'ai. Lih hien kwei.

Conditioned, stipulated, 立過限規 lap, kwo' hán² ˏkw'ai. Lih kwo hien kwei; ill conditioned, 唔好情形 ˏm ʿhò ˏts'ing ˏying, 壞 wái². Hwái; well conditioned, 好形色 ʿhò ˏying shik,. Háu hing sih, 保得好 ʿpò tak, ʿhò. Páu teh háu; fair conditioned, 好性情 ʿhò sing' ˏts'ing. Háu sing ts'ing.

Condolatory, expressing condolence, 弔嘅 tiú' ké', 吊的 tiú' tik,. Tiáu tih, 唁的 ín² tik,. Yen tih; a condolatory epistle, 唁文 ín² ˏman. Yen wan, 唁書 ín² ˏshü. Yen shú, 弔慰書 tiú' wai' ˏshü. Tiáu wei shú.

Condole, to, 弔 tiú'. Tiáu, 唁 ín². Yen; to condole for the loss of a friend or relative, 弔死 tiú' ʿsz. Tiáu sz, 弔喪 tiú' ˏsong. Tiáu sáng; to condole for the loss of one's country, 唁 ín². Yen; to sympathize, 同憂 ˏt'ung ˏyau. T'ung yú; he returned to condole with the Marquis of Wei, 歸唁衞侯 ˏkwai ín² Wai² ˏhau. Kwei yen Wei hau.

Condole, to lament or bewail with another, 吊哭 tiú' huk,. Tiáu k'uh.

Condolence, sympathy, 關憂 ˏkwán ˏyau. Kwán yú, 共憂 kung² ˏyau. Kung yú, 憐憫 ˏlín ʿman. Lien min, 可憐 ʿho ˏlín. K'o lien.

Condoler 吊喪嘅 tiú' ˏsong ké', 吊喪者 tiú' ˏsong ʿché. Tiáu sáng ché.

Condoling, grieving at another's distress, 吊 tiú'. Tiáu, 唁 ín². Yen, 同憂 ˏt'ung ˏyau. T'ung yú.

Condor 神鷹* ˏshan ˏying. Shin ying.

Conduce, to contribute, 保 ʿpò. Páu, 扶助 ˏfú cho². Fú tsú, 俾 ʿpí. Pí, 使 ʿsz Shí, 致 chí'. Chí, 致其然 chí' ˏk'í ˏín. Chí k'í jen; this conduces to health, 呢的保人康寧 ˏní tí² ʿpò ˏyan ˏhong ˏning, 此助力 ʿtsz cho² lik,. Tsz tsú lih.

Conducing 俾 ʿpí. Pí, 助 cho². Tsú, 扶助 ˏfú cho². Fú tsú.

Conducive, that may conduce or contribute, 俾 ʿpí. Pí, 使 ʿsz. Shí, 助 cho². Tsú, 培助 ˏp'úi cho². P'ei tsú, 扶助 ˏfú cho². Fú tsú; conducive to health, 培養身體 ˏp'úi ʿyéung ˏshan ʿt'ai. P'ei yáng shin t'í, 保養身體 ʿpò ʿyéung ˏshan ʿt'ai. Páu yáng shin t'í, 俾身體壯健 ʿpí ˏshan ʿt'ai chong' kín². Pí shin t'í chwáng kien.

Conduct, the act of leading, 導者 tò² ʿché. Táu ché; commanding, 帶領 tái' ʿleng. Tái ling, 行兵 ˏhang ˏping. Hang ping, 督帶 tuk, tái'. Tuh tái; behavior, 行爲 ˏhang ˏwai. Hang wei, 行動 ˏhang tung². Hang tung, 舉動 ʿkü tung². Kü tung, 舉止 ʿkü ʿchí. Kü chí, 品行 ʿpan hang². Pin hing, 品格 ʿpan kák,. Pin keh, 施爲 ˏshí ˏwai. Shí wei, 作爲 tsok, ˏwai. Tsoh wei, 態度 t'ái' tò². T'ái tú; management, 管理 ʿkún ʿlí; a person of good conduct, 好行爲嘅 ʿhò ˏhang ˏwai ké', 善行者 shín² hang² ʿché. Shen hing ché; bad conduct, 醜行 ʿch'au hang². Ch'au hing, 惡行 ok, hang². Ngoh hing, 下作 há² tsok,. Hiá tsoh; a person of bad conduct, 唔好行爲嘅 ˏm ʿhò ˏhang ˏwai ké', 醜行者 ʿch'au hang² ʿche. Ch'au hing ché, 歹行 ʿtái hang². Tái hing; look at a person's conduct, 觀其行 ˏkún ˏk'í hang². Kwán k'í hing.

Conduct, to lead, 引 ʿyan. Yin, 導 tò². Táu, 帶 tái'. Tái, 引導 ʿyan tò². Yin táu, 領引 ʿleng ʿyan. Ling yin, 引行 ʿyan ˏhang. Yin hang, 引頭 ʿyan ˏt'au. Yin t'au, 首牽 ʿshau ˏhín. Shau k'ien. 督牽 tuk, ˏhín. Tuh k'ien, 扯頭纜 ʿch'é ˏt'au lám². Ch'é t'au lán, 托獅頭 t'ok, ˏsz ˏt'au. T'oh sz t'au; to accompany and show the way, 送行 sung' ˏhang. Sung hang; to lead or point out the way, 帶路 tái' lò². Tái lú, 引路 ʿyan lò². Yin lú; to usher in or introduce, 引進 ʿyan tsun'. Yin tsin, 帶入 tái' yap,. Tái jih; to manage, 辦 pán². Pán, 管理 ʿkún ʿlí. Kwán lí, 料理 liú² ʿlí. Liáu lí, 打理 ʿtá ʿlí. Tá lí, 主持 ʿchü ˏch'í Chú ch'í, 掌理 ʿchéung ʿlí. Cháng lí; to lead as a commander, 經畧 ˏking léuk,. King lioh, 督理 tuk, ʿlí. Tuh lí, 司理 ˏsz ʿlí. Sz lí, 治理 chí² ʿlí. Chí lí; to conduct one's self, 行爲 ˏhang ˏwai. Hang wei; to convoy, 護衞 ú² wai². Hú wei; to conduct an affair, 辦事 pán² sz². Pán sz; to conduct an army, 帶兵 tái' ˏping. Tái ping, 領軍 ʿleng ˏkwan. Ling kiun; to conduct a lawsuit, 包打官司 ˏpáu ʿtá ˏkún ˏsz. Páu tá kwán sz, 包訟 ˏpáu tsung². Páu sung, 包攬詞訟 ˏpáu ʿlám ˏts'z tsung². Páu lán ts'z sung.

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* 南亞美利加至大之神鷹.

Conducted, lead, 引過 'yan kwo'. Yin kwo; directed, 料理過 liú² 'lí kwo'. Liáu lí kwo, 打理過 'tá 'lí kwo'. Tá lí kwo; managed, 辦過 pán² kwo'. Pán kwo; commanded, 督理過 tuk, 'lí kwo'. Tuh lí kwo.

Conductibility 可引者 'ho 'yan 'ché. K'o yin ché.

Conducting, leading, 引導 'yan tò². Yin táu; managing, 辦 pán². Pán, 打理 'tá 'lí. Tá lí; behaving, 行爲 ˌhang ˌwai. Hang wei.

Conduction, transmission by a conductor, 引者 'yan 'ché. Yin ché; the conduction of heat, 引熱氣者 'yan ít, hí' 'ché. Yin jeh k'í ché.

Conductor, a leader, 引者 'yan 'ché. Yin ché, 導者 tò² 'ché. Táu ché, 引導者 'yan tò² 'ché. Yin táu ché, 帶頭 tái' ˌt'au. Tái t'au, 帶路者 tái' lò² 'ché. Tái lú ché, 行頭 ˌhang ˌt'au. Hang t'au, 盲公竹 ˌmáng ˌkung chuk. Máng kung chuh; a chief, 頭人 ˌt'au ˌyan. T'au jin, 倡領 ˌch'éung 'leng. Ch'áng ling, 倡首 ˌch'éung 'shau. Ch'áng shau, 主公 'chü ˌkung. Chú kung; a manager, 辦事 pán² sz². Pán sz, 辦理者 pán² 'lí 'ché. Pán lí ché, 指揮者 'chí ˌfai 'ché. Chí hwui ché; a superintendent, 主事 'chü sz². Chú sz; a conductor on a rail-road line, 管火輪車嘅 'kún 'fo ˌlun ˌch'é ké'; a surgeon's conductor, 刀引 ˌtò 'yan. Táu yin; a conductor of electricity, 電氣引 tín² hí' 'yan. Tien k'í yin; a lightening conductor, 引電線 'yan tín² sín'. Yin tien sien, 攝電線 shíp, tín² sín'. Sheh tien sien.

Conduit 水渠 'shui ˌk'ü. Shwui k'ü, 坑渠 ˌháng ˌk'ü. Kang k'ü, 水坑 'shui ˌháng. Shwui kang, 水溝 'shui ˌkau. Shwui kau, 水管 'shui 'kún. Shwui kwán, 水筒 'shui ˌt'ung. Shwui t'ung; a covered conduit, 陰渠 ˌyam ˌk'ü. Yin k'ü, 暗渠 òm' ˌk'ü. Ngán k'ü; an open conduit, 陽渠 ˌyéung ˌk'ü. Yáng k'ü, 明渠 ˌming ˌk'ü. Ming k'ü; the conduits of my blood, 我血之管 'ngo hüt, ˌchí 'kún. Wo hiueh chí kwán.

Conduplicate, to fold together, 摺埋 chíp, ˌmái. Cheh mái.

Condyle, of the femur, 大腿骨頭 tái² 't'úi kwat, ˌt'au. Tá t'úi kuh t'au.

Cone 尖圓者 ˌtsím ˌün 'ché. Tsien yuen ché, 竹笋之形 chuk, 'sun ˌchí ˌying. Chuh siun chí hing, 尖的樣子 ˌtsím tik, yéung² 'tsz. Tsien tih yáng tsz; cone shell 鷄心螺 ˌkai ˌsam ˌlo. Kí sin lo, 珂 ˌo. O.

Cone-shaped 尖圓之形 ˌtsím ˌün ˌchí ˌying. Tsien yuen chí hing, 竹笋之形 chuk, 'sun ˌchí ˌying Chuh siun chí hing.

Confabulate, to, 談論 ˌt'ám lun². T'án lun.

Confect, sweet-meat, 蜜餞 mat, tsín'. Mih tsien, 糖菓 ˌt'ong 'kwo. T'áng ko.

Confection 蜜餞 mat, tsín'. Mih tsien, 糖菓 ˌt'ong 'kwo. T'áng ko, 餅餻 'peng ˌkò. Ping káu.

Confectioner 蜜餞師傅 mat, tsín' ˌsz fú'. Mih tsien sz fú.

Confectionary, a place where sweatmeats are made or sold, 糖菓舖 ˌt'ong 'kwo p'ò'. T'áng ko p'ú. T'áng ko p'ú.

Confederacy, a contract between two or more persons or bodies of men or states, combined in support of each other in some act or enterprise, 盟 ˌmang. Mang, 約 yéuk. Yoh; to enter into a confederacy, 聯盟 ˌlün ˌmang. Lien mang, 聯約 ˌlün yéuk. Lien yoh, 結盟 kít, ˌmang. Kieh mang; a confederacy of states, 盟國 ˌmang kwok. Mang kwoh, 合國 hòp, kwok. Hoh kwoh, 聯國 ˌlün kwok. Lien kwoh; to belong to the confederacy, 入約 yap, yéuk. Jih yoh; a combination of two or more persons to commit an unlawful act, 姦黨 ˌkán 'tong. Kien táng, 串謀嘅 ch'ün' ˌmau ké', 勾引之朋 ˌkau 'yan ˌchí ˌp'ang. Kau jin chí p'ang, 惡黨 ok, 'tong. Ngoh táng, 盤牙 ˌp'ún ˌngá. Pw'án yá.

Confederate, united in a league, 同盟的 ˌt'ung ˌmang tik. T'ung mang tih, 入約嘅 yap, yéuk, ké'; engaged in a confederacy, 同謀嘅 ˌt'ung ˌmau ké', 串謀的 ch'ün' ˌmau tik. Ch'uen mau tih, 結黨嘅 kít, 'tong ké'.

Confederate, one who is united with others in a league, 同約者 ˌt'ung yéuk, 'ché. T'ung yoh ché, 同盟者 ˌt'ung ˌmang 'ché. T'ung mang ché, 入約者 yap, yéuk, 'ché. Jih yoh ché, 合國者 hòp, kwok, 'ché. Hoh kwoh ché, 結黨嘅 kít, 'tong ké', 串謀嘅 ch'ün' ˌmau ké', 盤牙 ˌp'ún ˌngá. Pw'án yá; to be confederates, 盟兄弟 ˌmang ˌhing tai². Mang hiung tí, 結拜兄弟 kít, pái' ˌhing tai². Kieh pái hiung tí, 黨羽 'tong 'ü. Táng yú.

Confederate, to unite in a league, 結盟 kít, ˌmang. Kieh mang, 聯盟 ˌlün ˌmang. Lien mang, 結約 kít, yéuk. Kieh yoh; to confederate for unlawful purposes, 結黨 kít, 'tong. Kieh táng, 串謀 ch'ün' ˌmau. Ch'uen mau, 連結 ˌlín kít. Lien kieh, 聯黨 ˌlün 'tong. Lien táng.

Confederating, uniting in a league, 結盟 kít, ˌmang. Kieh mang, 結黨 kít, 'tong. Kieh táng.

Confederation, a league, 約 yéuk. Yoh; a confederation of states, 合國 hòp, kwok. Hoh kwoh, 盟國 ˌmang kwok. Mang kwoh, 聯國 ˌlün kwok. Lien kwoh.

Confer, to consult together, 商量 ˌshéung ˌléung. Sháng liáng, 商議 ˌshéung 'í. Sháng í, 商酌 ˌshéung chéuk. Sháng choh, 斟酌 ˌcham chéuk. Chin choh; to discourse, 議論 'í lun². Í lun.

Confer, to give or bestow as the emperor or a superior, 賜 ts'z'. Ts'z, 賜予 ts'z' 'ü. Ts'z yú, 錫 sik. Sih, 賚 loi². Lái, 施 ˌshí. Shí, 封 ˌfung. Fung, 般賜 ˌpún ts'z'. Pwán ts'z, 班 ˌpán. Pán, 班賦 ˌpán fú'. Pán fú, 頒賜 ˌpán ts'z'. Pwán ts'z, 贈賜 tsang² ts'z'. Tsang ts'z, 貸賠 t'ái' ˌí. T'ái í, 賊 'fong. Kwáng, 襯 ch'an'. Ch'in, 嚫 ch'an'. Ch'in; to confer a favor, 施恩 ˌshí ˌyan. Shí ngan, 賜恩 ts'z' ˌyan. Ts'z ngan, 加恩 ˌká ˌyan. Kiá ngan, 恩之 ˌyan ˌchí. Ngan chí; to confer rank, 封爵 ˌfung tséuk. Fung tsioh; to confer

rank from the first to the 5th degree is called, 封誥 ˏfung kòˊ. Fung káu, 誥封 kòˊ ˏfung. Káu fung; ditto from the 6th to the 9th degree is called, 勅封 ch'ikˎ ˏfung. Ch'ih fung; to confer rank or a button, 賜頂戴 ts'zˊ ˋteng táiˊ. Ts'z ting tái; to confer a title on an idol, 封神 ˏfung ˏshan. Fung shin; to confer titles on the departed, 誥贈 kòˊ tsang². Káu tsang; to confer rewards, 賞賜 ˋshéung ts'zˊ. Sháng ts'z, 賞給 ˋshéung k'apˎ. Sháng kih; to confer by command of His Majesty, 欽賜 ˏyam ts'zˊ. K'in ts'z; to confer happiness, 錫福 sikˎ fukˎ. Sih fuh; celestial spirit, confer blessings on us, 天官賜福 ˏt'ín ˏkún ts'zˊ fukˎ. T'ien kwán ts'z fuh; to confer universal blessings, 普施 ˋp'ò ˏshí. P'ú shí, 普濟 ˋp'ò tsaiˊ. P'ú tsí; to confer a degree, 造士 tsò² sz². Tsáu sz; to confer a banquet, 賞宴 ˋshéung ínˊ. Sháng yen; to confer refreshments or rewards on troops, 犒軍 hòˊ ˏkwan. K'au kiun, 犒賞軍士 hòˊ ˋshéung ˏkwan sz². K'au sháng kiun sz; to compare, 比較 ˋpí káuˊ. Pí kiáu.

Conference, a deliberation 商議者 ˏshéung ˋí ˋché. Sháng í ché, 商量者 ˏshéung ˏléung ˋché. Sháng liáng ché, 盤論者 ˏpún lun² ˋché. Pw'án lun ché; to hold a conference, 同商 ˏt'ung ˏshéung. T'ung sháng, 同議 ˏt'ung ˋí. T'ung í, 會商 úi² ˏshéung. Hwui sháng, 會議 úi² ˋí. Hwui í; a public conference, 公議 ˏkung ˋí. Kung í; a personal conference, 面議 mín² ˋí. Mien í.

Conferred, bestowed, 賜過 ts'zˊ kwoˊ. Ts'z kwo, 封過 ˏfung kwoˊ. Fung kwo, 誥封過 kòˊ ˏfung kwoˊ. Káu fung kwo, 犒過 hòˊ kwoˊ. K'au kwo.

Conferring, conferring together, 商議 ˏshéung ˋí. Sháng í, 商量 ˏshéung ˏléung. Sháng liáng; bestowing, 賜 ts'zˊ. Tsz, 施 ˏshí. Shí.

Conferva, an extensive section of the algae, consisting of tubular, jointed water-weeds, 海藻 ˋhoi ts'òˊ. Hái ts'áu.

Confess, to acknowledge, 認 yan² [ying²]. Jin, 招 ˏchiú. Cháu, 首 shau². Shau, 訴 súˊ. Sú, 白 pákˎ. Peh, 陳 ˏch'an. Ch'in, 解 ˋkái. Kiái, 告解 kòˊ ˋkái. Káu kiái, 請 ˋts'eng. Ts'ing; to confess sin, 認罪 yan² tsúi². Jin tsúi, 招罪 ˏchiú tsúi². Cháu tsúi, 陳罪 ˏch'an tsúi². Ch'in tsúi, 謝罪 tsé² tsúi. Sié tsúi, 請罪 ˋts'eng tsúi². Ts'ing tsúi, 訴罪 súˊ tsúi². Sú tsúi, 解罪 ˋkái tsúi². Kiái tsúi, 伏罪 fukˎ tsúi². Fuh tsúi; to confess one's faults, 認過 yan² kwoˊ. Jin kwo; to confess one's sin, 自認己罪 tsz² yan² ˋkí tsúi². Tsz jin kí tsúi; to confess, as the Rom. Catholics, 解罪 ˋkái tsúi². Kiái tsúi, 承罪 ˏshing tsúi². Ching tsúi, 告罪 kòˊ tsúi²; will you confess? 你認唔認 ˋní yan² ˏm yan², 你招唔招 ˋní ˏchiú ˏm ˏchiú, 你肯認不肯 ˋní ˋhang yan² patˎ ˋhang. Ní hang jin puh hang; he wont confess at all, 嘴好硬 ˋtsui ˋhò ngáng²; to show by the effect, 表 ˋpiú. Piáu.

Confess, to disclose faults, 解罪 ˋkái tsúi². Kiái tsúi, 告罪 kòˊ tsúi². Káu tsúi.

Confessed, owned, 認過 yan² kwoˊ. Jin kwo, 解過 ˋkái kwoˊ. Kiái kwo.

Confessedly, undeniably, 明然 ˏming ˏín. Ming jen; with avowed purpose, 不隱 patˎ ˋyan. Puh yin, 不諱 patˎ faiˊ. Puh hwui.

Confessing, owning, 認 yan². Jin, 招 ˏchiú. Cháu, 首 shau². Shau; declaring to be true or real, 明告 ˏming kòˊ. Ming káu, 告明 kòˊ ˏming. Káu ming, 解 ˋkái. Kiái.

Confession 認者 yan² ˋché. Jin ché; the acknowledgement of a crime or fault, 認罪者 yan² tsúi² ˋché. Jin tsúi ché, 招罪者 ˏchiú tsúi² ˋché. Cháu tsúi ché, 解罪者 ˋkái tsúi² ˋché. Kiái tsúi ché; auricular confession, 解罪之禮 ˋkái tsúi² ˏchí ˋlai. Kiái tsúi chí lí; confession of faith, 信條 sunˊ ˏt'iú. Sin t'iáu; a book containing the articles of creed, 信經 sunˊ ˏking. Sin king; the acknowledgement of debt by a debtor before a magistrate, 直認 chikˎ yan². Chih jin, 自供 tsz² ˏkung. Tsz kung, 白狀 pákˎ chong². Peh chwáng.

Confessional 請室 ˋts'eng shatˎ. Ts'ing shih.

Confessor, one who confesses, 認者 yan² ˋché. Jin ché; one who acknowledges his sins, 認罪者 yan² tsúi² ˋché. Jin tsúi ché, 首罪者 shau² tsúi² ˋché. Shau tsúi ché; a Christian confessor, 不諱信者 patˎ faiˊ sunˊ ˋché. Puh hwui sin ché, 認眞理者 yan² ˏchan ˋlí ˋché. Jin chin lí ché; a priest who hears the confessions of others and has the power to grant them absolution, 解罪之神父 ˋkái tsúi² ˏchí ˏshan fú². Kiái tsúi chí shin fú.

Confest, owned, 認過 yan² kwoˊ. Jin kwo; open, 明然 ˏming ˏín. Ming jen.

Confidant, } one entrusted with secrets, 心腹人
Confidante, } ˏsam fukˎ ˏyan. Sin fuh jin, 知心人 ˏchí ˏsam ˏyan. Chí sin jin.

Confide, to trust, to confide in, 依賴 ˏí láiˊ. Í lái, 倚靠 ˋí k'áuˊ. Í k'áu, 賴 láiˊ. Lái, 諒 léung². Liáng, 憑依 ˏp'ang ˏí. P'ang í, 憑信 ˏp'ang sunˊ. P'ang sin, 恁 yam². Jin, 憀 liú². Liáu; to give credit to, 信 sunˊ. Sin; I confide in you, 託賴你 t'okˎ láiˊ ˋní. T'oh lái ní, 我依賴你 ˋngo ˏí láiˊ ˋní. Wo í lái ní.

Confide, to intrust to, 託 t'okˎ. T'oh, 托 t'okˎ. T'oh, 委托 ˋwai t'okˎ. Wei t'oh, 付托 fúˊ t'okˎ. Fú t'oh, 寄托 kíˊ t'okˎ. Kí t'oh, 交托 ˏkáu t'okˎ. Kiáu t'oh, 囑托 chukˎ t'okˎ. Chuh t'oh; I confide this to you, 託你理 t'okˎ ˋní ˋlí. T'oh ní lí, 託你辦 t'okˎ ˋní pán². T'oh ní pán, 託你做 t'okˎ ˋní tsò². T'oh ní tso.

Confided in, 依賴 ˏí láiˊ. Í lái; confided to, 託過 t'okˎ kwoˊ. T'oh kwo, 託賴過 t'okˎ láiˊ kwoˊ. T'oh lái kwo.

Confidence, trust, 信 sunˊ. Sin, 信任 sunˊ yam². Sin jin, 孚信 ˏfú sunˊ. Fú sin; to look to with confidence, 深信 ˏsham sunˊ. Shin sin, 篤信 tukˎ sunˊ. Tuh sin; to place confidence in a person, 信人 sunˊ ˏyan. Sin jin, 依賴人 ˏí láiˊ ˏyan. Í lái jin, 孚信人 ˏfú sunˊ ˏyan. Fú sin jin, 篤信

人 tuk, sun' ,yan. Tuh sin jin; to have confidence in one's self, 自持 tsz² ,ch'í. Tsz ch'í, 依己 ,í 'kí. Í kí; to have confidence in one's talent, 依自己之才能 ,í tsz² 'kí ,chí ,ts'oi ,nang. Í tsz kí chí ts'ái nang; ditto in one's own strength, 依自己之力 ,í tsz² 'kí ,chí lik,. Í tsz kí chí lih; safety, or assurance of safety, 保主 'pò 'chü. Páu chú; boldness, 大胆 tái² 'tám. Tá tán; assurance, 自依 tsz² ,í. Tsz í; mutual confidence, 相信 ,séung sun'. Siáng sin, 相依 ,séung ,í. Siáng í; to insure confidence, 取信 'ts'ü sun'. Ts'ü sin; to lose confidence, 失信 shat, sun'. Shih sin; to increase confidence, 加信 ,ká sun'. Kiá sin; to gain confidence, 得人信己 tak, ,yan sun' 'kí. Teh jin sin kí.

Confident, having full belief, 實知 shat, ,chí. Shih chí, 確知 k'ok, ,chí. K'ioh chí, 實信 shat, sun'. Shih sin; trusting, 信 sun'. Sin; relying, 倚賴 'í lái². Í lái, 託賴 t'ok, lái². T'oh lái; bold, as to vice or virtue, 胆敢 'tám 'kòm. Tán kán, 大胆 tái² 'tám. Tá tán, 有胆 'yau 'tám. Yú tán; dogmatical, 無疑 ,mò ,í. Wú í, 定必 teng² pít,. Ting pieh; confident of victory, 必贏 pít, ,yeng. Pieh ying, 必勝 pít, shing'. Pieh shing.

Confident, see Confidant.

Confidential, enjoying the confidence of another, 殷實嘅 ,yan shat, ké', 篤實 tuk, shat,. Tuh shih, 可依得嘅 'ho ,í tak, ké', 可信的 'ho sun' tik,. K'o sin tih, 可信得過 'ho sun' tak, kwo'. K'o sin teh kwo; private or secret, 機密 ,kí mat,. Kí mih; a confidential friend, 心腹嘅朋友 ,sam fuk, ké' ,p'ang 'yau, 知己的朋友 ,chí 'kí tik, ,p'ang 'yau. Chí kí tih p'ang yú; a confidential communication, 密信 mat, sun'. Mih sin, 機密的信 ,kí mat, tik, sun'. Kí mih tih sin; a confidential servant, 信實嘅人 sun' shat, ké' ,yan.

Confidentially, in reliance on secrecy, 密然 mat, ,ín. Mih jen, 密實話 mat, shat, wá². Mih shih hwá.

Confidently, with firm trust, 實 shat,. Shih, 確然 k'ok, ,ín. K'ioh jen, 必然 pít, ,ín. Pieh jen, 定然 teng² ,ín. Ting jen.

Confiding, trusting, 倚賴 'í lái². Í lái, 託賴 t'ok, lái². T'oh lái.

Configuration, external form, 形 ,ying. Hing; relative position or aspects of the planets, 星度 ,sing tò². Sing tú, 星次 ,sing ts'z'. Sing ts'z.

Confine, border, 境 'king. King, 界 kái'. Kiái. 境界 'king kái'. King kiái, 界限 kái' hán². Kiái hien; the confines of earth, 地之境界 tí² ,chí 'king kái'. Tí chí king kiái; the confines of a river, 河邊 ,ho ,pín. Ho pien; on the confines of a state, 國之境 kwok, ,chí 'king. Kwoh chí king; to guard the confines of a country,, 鎮守境界 chan' 'shau 'king kái'. Chin shau king kiái; the confines of a grave, 山界 ,shán kái'. Shán kiái; to be on the confines of death, 臨死之境 ,lam 'sz ,chí 'king. Lin sz chí king.

Confine, bordering on, 界限 kái' hán². Kiái hien; to touch the limit, 交界 ,káu kái'. Kiáu kiái, 接境 tsíp, 'king. Tsieh king; to be adjacent or contiguous, as one territory to another, 相接 ,séung tsíp,. Siáng tsieh.

Confine, the bound, 限 hán². Hien, 界限 kái' hán². Kiái hien; to confine within limits, 圍住 ,wai chü². Wei chú, 限住 hán² chü². Hien chú; to restrain ditto, 禁止 kam' 'chí. Kien chí, 阻限 'cho han². Tsú hien; to confine in prison, 下獄 'há yuk,. Hiá yoh, 下監 'há ,kám. Hiá kien, 押監 áp, ,kám. Yáh kien; to confine a criminal, 困犯 kw'an' fán². Kw'an fán; to confine one's remarks, 限住嚟講 hán² chü² ,lai 'kong, 言有度限 ,ín 'yau tò² hán². Yen yuh tú hien, 約其言 yéuk, ,k'í ,ín. Yoh k'í yen; to confine one's self to the house, 限脚 hán² kéuk,. Hien kioh, 禁脚 kam' kéuk,. Kin kioh, 唔出門 ,m ch'ut, ,mún, 幽居 ,yau ,kü. Yú kü; to confine one's passions, 壓慾 át, yuk,. Yáh yuh; to tie or bind, 繫住 hai² chü². Hí chú, 綑綁 'kw'an 'pong. Kw'an páng.

Confined, restrained within limits, 限住過 hán² chü² kwo'. Hien chú kwo, 圍住過 ,wai chü² kwo'. Wei chú kwo; confined as by law &c., 禁止過 kam' 'chí kwo'. Kin chí kwo, 阻限過 'cho hán² kwo'. Tsú hien kwo; imprisoned, 坐監 tso² ,kám. Tso kien, 坐囚 tso² ,ts'au. Tso ts'au; secluded, 幽居 ,yau ,kü. Yú kü; confined to bed, 臥床 ngo² ,ch'ong. Ngo chw'áng, 臥病 ngo² peng². Ngo ping; confined, as a woman, 分娩 ,fan 'mín. Fan mien, 臨盤 ,lam ,p'ún. Lin pw'án; confined air, 局氣 kuk, hí'. Kiuh k'í, 翳氣 ai' hí'. Í k'í, 壹 ,wan. Yun; confined space, 狹窄 háp, chák,. Hiáh tseh, 狹隘 háp, ai'. Hiáh í, 地房屈窒 tí' ,fong wat, chat,.

Confineless, boundless, 無限 ,mò hán². Wú hien; without end, 靡既 mí² kí'. Mí kí.

Confinement, imprisonment, 坐監者 tso² ,kám 'ché. Tso kien ché, 下獄者 'há yuk, 'ché. Hiá yoh ché; to be kept in close confinement, 坐大監 tso² tái² ,kám. Tso tá kien; restraint of liberty by force or other obstacles of necessity, 禁止者 kam' 'chí 'ché. Kin chí ché, 阻限者 'cho hán² 'ché. Tsú hien ché; seclusion, 禁脚者 kam' kéuk, 'ché. Kin kioh ché, 幽居者 ,yau ,kü 'ché. Yú kü ché; confinement of a woman, 分娩 ,fan 'mín. Fan mien; confinement by sickness, 臥病 ngo² peng². Ngo ping; to bear confinement, 唔出門 ,m ch'ut, ,mún.

Confiner, he or that which limits, 限者 hán² 'ché. Hien ché, 阻限者 'cho hán² 'ché. Tsú hien ché.

Confiner, a borderer, 住境界者 chü² 'king kái' 'ché. Tsú king kiái ché; he or that which is adjacent or contiguous, 交界者 ,káu kái' 'ché. Kiáu kiái ché, 接境者 tsíp, 'king 'ché. Tsieh king ché.

Confirm, to make firm or more firm, 做堅固 tso² ,kín kú'. Tso kien kú, 做主固 tsò² 'chü kú'. Tso chú kú; to settle or establish, 堅立 ,kín lap,.

Kien lih, 安定 ˏon teng². Ngán ting; to confirm by an oath, 誓而堅之 shai² ˏí ˏkín ˏchí. Shí rh kien chí; to confirm by evidence, 做憑據 tsò² ˏp'ang kü'. Tso p'ang kü, 立憑據 lap₂ ˏp'ang kü'. Lih p'ang kü, 立證據 lap₂ ching' kü'. Lih ching kü, 現出憑據 ín² ch'ut₅ ˏp'ang kü'. Hien ch'uh p'ang kü; to confirm a news, 實前言 shat₂ ˏts'ín ˏín. Shih ts'ien yen; to confirm one's words by fulfilment, 踐言 tsín² ˏín. Tsien yen; to confirm by quotations, 引證據 'yan ching' kü'. Yin ching kü, 引言而徵之 'yan ˏín ˏí ˏching ˏchí. Yin yen rh ching chí, 引援證據 'yan ˏún ching' kü'. Yin yuen ching kü, 援引實據 ˏún 'yan shat₂ kü'. Yuen yin shih kü; to confirm, as a prophecy, 應驗 ying' ím². Ying yen; to ratify, as an agreement, 硃批 ˏchü ˏp'ai. Chú p'í; to admit to the full privileges of a Christian by the imposition of the bishop's or minister's hands, 堅信 ˏkín sun'. Kien sin, 堅信德 ˏkín sun' tak₅. Kien sin teh, 按手堅信 on' 'shau ˏkín sun'. Ngán shau kien sin; ditto, as the Rom. Catholics, 堅振 ˏkín chan'. Kien chin; to confirm, as the Senate, 准 'chun. Chun.

Confirmation, the act of confirming, 安定者 ˏon teng² 'ché. Ngán ting ché, 立穩者 lap₂ 'wan 'ché. Lih wan ché; confirmation by evidence, 立憑據者 lap₂ ˏp'ang kü' 'ché. Lih p'ang kü ché, 立證據者 lap₂ ching' kü' 'ché. Lih ching kü ché; ditto by signature, 硃批 ˏchü ˏp'ai. Chú p'í, 簽名 ˏts'ím ˏmeng. Ts'ien ming; ditto by giving new strength, 做堅者 tsò² ˏkín 'ché. Tso kien ché; the confirmation of one's words, 踐言者 tsín² ˏín 'ché. Tsien yen ché; the act of laying on the bishop's or minister's hands, in the admission of baptized persons to the enjoyment of Christian privileges, 堅信之禮 ˏkín sun' ˏchí 'lai. Kien sin chí lí; ditto according to the Rom. Catholics, 堅振之聖迹 ˏkín chan' ˏchí shing' tsik₅. Kien chin chí shing tsih.

Confirmative 立證據的 lap₂ ching' kü' tik₅. Lih ching kü tih, 有實據的 'yau shat₂ kü' tik₅. Yú shih kü tih.

Confirmatory, that serves to confirm, 證驗的 ching' ím² tik₅. Ching yen tih, 有憑據的 'yau ˏp'ang kü' tik₅. Yú p'ang kü tih, 實先事嘅 shat₂ ˏsín sz² ké'; pertaining to the rite of confirmation, 堅信的 ˏkín sun' tik₅. Kien sin tih.

Confirmed, made more firm, 立穩過 lap₂ 'wan kwo'. Lih wan kwo; ditto by signature, 硃批過 ˏchü ˏp'ai kwo'. Chú p'í kwo, 簽過 ˏts'ím kwo'. Ts'ien kwo; ditto by evidence, 立過證據 lap₂ kwo' ching' kü'. Lih kwo ching kü; ditto by quotation, 引過證據 'yan kwo' ching' kü'. Yin kwo ching kü; admitted to the full privilege of the Church, 堅信過 ˏkín sun' kwo'. Kien sin kwo; a confirmed opium-smoker, 鴉片引 ˏá p'ín' 'yan.

Confiscate, to adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury, 入官 yap₂ ˏkún. Jih kwán, 歸官 ˏkwai ˏkún. Kwei kwán, 充官 ˏch'ung ˏkún. Ch'ung kwán, 充公 ˏch'ung ˏkung. Ch'ung kung; to confiscate one's property, 抄家 ˏch'áu ˏká. Ch'áu kiá; to seal up property, in order to confiscate the same, 封家產 ˏfung ˏká 'ch'án. Fung kiá ch'án, 封產歸官 ˏfung 'ch'án ˏkwai ˏkún. Fung ch'án kwei kwán.

Confiscated 入過官 yap₂ kwo' ˏkún. Jih kwo kwán, 抄過 ˏch'áu kwo'. Ch'áu kwo; the government confiscated all his property, 抄清家產 ˏch'áu ˏts'ing ˏká 'ch'án. Ch'au ts'ing kiá ch'án; the whole shall be confiscated, 盡沒官 tsun² mút₂ ˏkún. Tsin muh kwán.

Confiscation 入官者 yap₂ ˏkún 'ché. Jih kwán ché, 充公者 ˏch'ung ˏkung 'ché. Ch'ung kung ché, 抄家產者 ˏch'áu ˏká 'ch'án 'ché. Ch'áu kiá ch'án ché.

Confiscator, one who confiscates, 抄家者 ˏch'áu ˏká 'ché. Ch'áu kiá ché, 封家產者 ˏfung ˏká 'ch'án 'ché. Fung kiá ch'án ché.

Confit, see Confect.

Confiture 蜜餞 mat₂ tsín'. Mih tsien,

Conflagration, a great fire, 火燭 'fo chuk₅. Ho chuh, 大火燭 tái² 'fo chuk₅. Tá ho chuh, 祝融 chuk₅ ˏyung. Chuh yung, 回祿 ˏúi luk₂. Hwui luh; a great conflagration, 大遭回祿 tái² ˏtsò ˏúi luk₂. Tá tsáu hwui luh; to put out a conflagration, 救火 kau' 'fo. Kiú ho; an accidental conflagration, 失火 shat₅ 'fo. Shih ho.

Conflict, violent collision of substances, 相撞者 ˏséung chong² 'ché. Siáng chwáng ché; a contest or fighting between men, 戰鬬 chín' tau'. Chen tau, 爭鬬 ˏcháng tau'. Tsang tau, 相爭 ˏséung ˏcháng. Siáng tsang, 相鬬 ˏséung tau'. Siáng tau, 相打 ˏséung 'tá. Siáng tá; ditto between armies, 交鋒 ˏkáu ˏfung. Kiáu fung, 交戰 ˏkáu chín'. Kiáu chen, 打仗 'tá chéung². Tá cháng; a deadly conflict, 死戰 'sz chín'. Sz chen; a sanguinary conflict, 血戰 hüt₅ chín'. Hiueh chen; a perpetual conflict with difficulties, 日事於難 yat₂ sz² ˏü nán². Jih sz yú nán, 患難相迫 wán² nán² ˏséung pik₅. Hwán nán siáng pih; conflict of the mind, 心意相爭 ˏsam í' ˏséung ˏcháng. Sin í siáng tsang, 心思 'so. So, 多疑 ˏto ˏí. To í, 心思相攻 ˏsam ˏsz ˏséung ˏkung. Sin sz siáng kung; a striving to oppose or overcome, 相鬥 ˏséung tau'. Siáng tau; distress, 艱難 ˏkán ˏnán. Kien nán; anxiety, 掛慮 kwá' lü². Kwá lü.

Conflict, to strike or dash against, 撞着 chong² chéuk₅. Chwáng choh; to fight, 戰鬬 chín' tau'. Chen tau, 交鋒 ˏkáu ˏfung. Kiáu fung; to be in opposition, 對頭 túi' ˏt'au. Túi t'au.

Conflicting, as testimony &c., 不合 pat₅ hòp₂. Puh hoh, 相反 ˏséung 'fán. Siáng fán; conflicting testimony, 口供相反 'hau ˏkung ˏséung 'fán. K'au kung siáng fán, 口供不對 'hau ˏkung pat₅ túi'. K'au kung puh túi; conflicting doubts, 心多 ˏsam ˏto. Sin to, 多疑 ˏto ˏí. To í, 多思 ˏto ˏsz. To sz.

Confluence, a flowing together, as of two or more streams of water, 匯流 úi² ˏlau. Hwui liú, 合流 hòp₂ ˏlau. Hoh liú, 聚流 tsü² ˏlau. Tsü liú; confluence of rivers, 河會流處 ˏho úi² ˏlau ch'ü'. Ho hwui liú ch'ú; a running together of people, 人多聚會 ˏyan ˏto tsü² úi². Jin to tsü hwui, 人雲集 ˏyan ˏwan tsap₂. Jin yun tsih; a crowd, 擠擁 ˏtsai ˋyung. Tsí yung.

Confluent, flowing together, 合流 hòp₂ ˏlau. Hoh liú, 匯流 úi² ˏlau. Hwui liú, 流埋 ˏlau ˏmái. Liú mái; in botany, growing in tufts, 執生的 chap₂ ˏshang tik₂. Chih sang tih; running into each other, 流埋生 ˏlau ˏmái ˏshang. Liú mái sang; in medical science, running together and spreading over a large surface of the body, 匯延的 úi² ˏín tik₂. Hwui yen tih.

Conflux 會流 úi² ˏlau. Hwui liú, 合流 hòp₂ ˏlau. Hoh liú, 聚流 tsü² ˏlau. Tsü liú; at the conflux of the rivers, 河會流處 ˏho úi² ˏlau ch'ü'. Ho hwui liú ch'ú; a multitude collected, 擠擁 ˏtsai ˋyung. Tsí yung, 人多擠擁 ˏyan ˏto ˏtsai ˋyung. Jin to tsí yung.

Conform, to make like in external appearance, 照樣做 chiú' yéung² tsò². Cháu yáng tso, 依樣做 ˏí yéung² tsò². Í yáng tso, 做式 ˋfong shik₂. Fáng shih, 彷彿 ˋfong fat₂. Fáng hwuh, 效樣做 hau² yéung² tsò². Hiáu yáng tso, 睇樣做 ˋt'ai yéung² tsò². T'í yáng tso; be not conformed to the world, 唔好從世 ˏm ˋhò ˏts'ung shai', 勿以己做世 mat₂ ˋí ˋkí ˋfong shai'. Wú í kí fáng shí, 勿從世 mat₂ ˏts'ung shai'. Wú ts'ung shí; to conform ourselves to our instructions, 依法而行 ˏí fát₂ ˏí ˏhang. Í fáh rh hang, 依命而行 ˏí meng² ˏí ˏhang. Í ming rh hang.

Conform, to comply with, or live according to, 從 ˏts'ung, 依 ˏí. Í, 依從 ˏí ˏts'ung. Í ts'ung, 隨 ˏts'ui. Sui, 按 on'. Ngán, 皈 ˏkwai. Kwei, 皈依 ˏkwai ˏí. Kwei í, 宅 chák₂. Tseh; to conform to reason, 遵道而行 ˏtsun tò² ˏí ˏhang. Tsun táu rh hang; to conform to a rule, 照法而行 chiú' fát₂ ˏí ˏhang. Cháu fáh rh hang, 合法而行 hòp₂ fát₂ ˏí ˏhang. Hoh fáh rh hang; "characters in which fau², a mound, occurs must conform to these", 從阜之字准此 ˏts'ung fau² ˏchí tsz² ˋchun ˋt'z. Ts'ung fau chí tsz chun ts'z; to conform to the sentiments of others, 從他人意 ˏts'ung ˏt'á ˏyan í'. Ts'ung t'á jin í, 依從人意 ˏí ˏts'ung ˏyan í'. Í ts'ung jin í, 順從人意 shun² ˏts'ung ˏyan í'. Shun ts'ung jin i, 隨人意思 ˏts'ui ˏyan í' ˏsz. Sui jin í sz; to conform to instructions, 皈依服法 ˏkwai ˏí fuk₂ fát₂. Kwei í fuh fáh; to conform to (obey) the laws, 服法 fuk₂ fát₂. Fuh fáh, 循法 ˏts'un fát₂. Siun fáh; to conform fate, 安定天命 ˏon teng² ˏt'ín meng². Ngán ting t'ien ming; to conform to the ancient customs or style, 按步就班 on' pò² tsau² ˏpán. Ngán pú tsiú pán; to conform to custom, 照規矩而行 chiú' ˏkw'ai ˋkü ˏí ˏhang. Cháu hw'ei kü rh hang.

Conformable, correspondent, 相似 ˏséung ˋts'z. Siáng sz, 相合 ˏséung hòp₂. Siáng hoh, 彷彿 ˋfong fat₂. Fang hwuh, 像似 tséung² ˋts'z. Siáng sz, 如若 ˏü yéuk₂. Yú joh; compliant, 順從的 shun² ˏts'ung tik₂. Shun ts'ung tih, 遵從的 ˏtsun ˏts'ung tik₂. Tsun ts'ung tih; conformable as two sets of strata, 並等 ping² ˋtang. Ping tang, 相並 ˏséung ping². Siáng ping.

Conformably, in confirmity, 照 chiú'. Cháu, 依 ˏí. Í, 按 on'. Ngán.

Conformation, the manner in which a body is formed, 成體者 ˏshing ˋt'ai ˋché. Ching t'í ché; form, 形 ˏying. Hing, 形體 ˏying ˋt'ai. Hing t'í; the act of conformity, 做合式者 tsò² hòp₂ shik₂ ˋché. Tso hoh shih ché, 做合欵者 tsò² hòp₂ ˋfún ˋché. Tso hoh kwán ché, 像依 tséung² ˏí. Siáng í, 依像 ˏí tséung². Í siáng.

Conformed, made to resemble, 照樣做過 chiú' yéung² tsò² kwo². Cháu yáng tso kwo, 依樣做過 ˏí yéung² tsò² kwo². Í yáng tso kwo; reduced to a likeness of, 做得相似 tsò² tak₂ ˏséung ˋts'z. Tso teh siáng sz; conformed to the world, 從世而行 ˏts'ung shai' ˏí ˏhang. Ts'ung shí rh hang.

Conforming, adapting, 整合 ˋching hòp₂. Ching hoh, 做合 tsò² hòp₂. Tso hoh; complying with, 從 ˏts'ung. Ts'ung, 遵從 ˏtsun ˏts'ung. Tsun ts'ung, 順從 shun² ˏts'ung. Shun ts'ung.

Conformist, one who complies with the worship of the Church of England, 從大英國皇家教者 ˏts'ung Tái Ying kwok₂ ˏwong ˏká káu' ˋché. Ts'ung tá Yiug kwoh hwáng kiá kiáu ché.

Conformity, likeness, 相似者 ˏséung ˋts'z ˋché. Siáng sz ché, 相合者 ˏséung hòp₂ ˋché. Siáng hoh ché; corresponding with a model in form and manner, 照樣者 chiú' yéung² ˋché. Cháu yéng ché, 合式者 hòp₂ shik₂ ˋché. Hoh sih ché, 同樣子 ˏt'ung yéung² ˋtsz. T'ung yáng tsz; in conformity, 照 chiú'. Cháu, 按 on'. Ngán, 依 ˏí. Í; in conformity to the fashion of the time, 依時欵 ˏí ˏshí ˋfún. Í shí kw'án.

Confound, to mix, 混雜 wan² tsáp₂. Hwan tsáh, 參雜 ˏts'ám tsáp₂. Ts'án tsáh; men and women mix indiscriminately, 男女混雜 ˏnám ˋnü wan² tsáp₂. Nán nü hwan tsáh; to confuse, 亂 lün². Lwán, 打亂 ˋtá lün². Tá lwán, 打混 ˋtá wan². Tá hwan, 溷亂 wan² lün². Hwán lwán, 紛亂 ˏfan lün². Fan lwán, 紊 lun². Lin, 渾淆 wan² ˏngáu. Hwan hiáu, 顛倒 ˏtín ˋtò. Tien táu; to confound their language, 混雜其話 wan² tsáp₂ ˏk'í wá². Hwan tsáh k'í hwá, 亂其話 lün² ˏk'í wá². Lwán k'í hwá; to confound right and wrong, 顛倒是非 ˏtín ˋtò shí² fí. Tien táu shí fí; do not confound them, 昧打亂 ˋmai ˋtá lün²; to perplex, 擾亂 ˋkáu lün². Kiáu lwán, 使心忙亂 ˋsz ˏsam ˏmong lün². Shí sin máng lwán, 驚呆 ˏkeng ˏngoi. King ngái, 嚇呆 hák₂ ˏngoi. Hih ngái; to make ashamed, 使羞愧 ˋsz ˏsau kw'ai'. Shí siú kw'ei, 俾羞恥 ˋpí ˏsau ˋch'í. Pí siú ch'í; to confound

men, 認錯人 yan² ts'o' ˏyan. Jin ts'o jin, 認亂人 yan² lün² ˏyan. Jin lwán jin; to stupify with amazement, 詫異不言 ch'á' í² pat, ˏín. Ch'á í puh yen, 使人詫異 'sz ˏyan ch'á' í². Shí jin ch'á í; to confound, overthrow, 敗絕 pái² tsüt₂. Pái tsiueh.

Confounded, mixed or blended, 混雜過 wan² tsáp₂ kwo'. Hwan tsáh kwo; confused, 亂過 lün² kwo'. Lwán kwo, 打亂過 'tá lün² kwo'. Tá lwán kwo; perplexed, 俾過羞恥 'pí kwo' ˏsau 'ch'í. Pí kwo siú ch'í; a confounded fool, 混帳東西 wan² chéung' ˏtung ˏsai. Hwan cháng tung sí, 好呆嘅 'hò ˏngoi ké', 好蠢嘅 'hò 'ch'un ké'; they must not be confounded, 不容紊 pat, ˏyung lun². Puh yung lin.

Confounder, one who confounds, 亂者 lün² 'ché. Lwán ché, 混雜者 wan² tsáp₂ 'ché. Hwan tsáh ché, 打亂者 'tá lün² 'ché. Tá lwán ché; one who terrifies, 驚嚇者 ˏking hák, 'ché. King hih ché, 嚇人嘅 hák, ˏyan ké'.

Confounding, mixing and blending, 混雜 wan² tsáp₂. Hwan tsáh; putting into disorder, 打亂 'tá lün². Tá lwán, 溷亂 wan² lün². Hwan lwán; disturbing the mind, 亂心 lün² ˏsam. Lwán sin; abashing and putting to shame and silence, 使羞愧 'sz ˏsau kw'ai'. Shí siú kw'ei; astonishing, 使詫異 'sz ch'á' í². Shí ch'á í.

Confraternity 會兄弟 úi² ˏhing tai². Hwui hiung tí, 爲兄弟者 ˏwai ˏhing tai² 'ché. Wei hiung tí ché.

Confront, to stand face to face, 對侍 túi' shí². Túi shí, 對立 túi' lap₂. Túi lih, 相對 ˏséung túi'. Siáng túi, 對面企立 túi' mín² 'k'í lap₂. Túi mien k'í lih, 對面竚立 túi' mín² 'ch'ü lap₂. Túi mien ch'ú lih, 當面立起 ˏtong mín² lap₂ 'hí. Táng mien lih k'í; to confront one's accusers, 公堂對頂 ˏkung ˏt'ong túi' 'teng. Kung t'ang túi ting, 對原告 túi' ˏün kò'. Túi yuen káu, 對敵 túi' tik₂. Túi tih; to confront the accused and witnesses, 質訊 chat, sun'. Chih sin; to confront the witnesses, 對證 túi' ching'. Túi ching'. Túi ching, 對質證據 túi' chat, ching' kü'. Túi chih ching kü; to set face to face, 相對 ˏséung túi'. Siáng túi; to confront with, 相較 ˏséung káu'. Siáng kiáu, 相比 ˏséung 'pí. Siáng pí, 相對 ˏséung túi'. Siáng túi.

Confronted 對面企立過 túi' mín² 'k'í lap₂ kwo'. Túi mien k'í lih kwo, 相對過 ˏséung túi' kwo'. Siáng túi kwo.

Confronting 當面企立 ˏtong mín² 'k'í lap₂. Táng mien k'í lih, 相對 ˏséung túi'. Siáng túi, 在面前 tsoi² mín² ˏts'ín. Tsái mien ts'ien.

Confucius 孔子 'hung 'tsz. K'ung tsz.

Confuse, to derange or disorder, 亂 lün². Lwán, 整亂 'ching lün². Ching lwán, 打亂 'tá lün². Tá lwán, 打混 'tá wan². Tá hwan, 混亂 wan² lün². Hwan lwán, 攪亂 'káu lün². Kiáu lwán, 擾亂 'iú lün². Yáu lwán, 混雜 wan² tsáp₂. Hwan tsáh, 雜 tsáp₂. Tsáh, 攖 ˏying. Ying, 亂 lün². Lwán, 滋擾 ˏtsz 'iú. Tsz jáu; to confuse the troops, 亂兵 lün² ˏping. Lwán ping; to confuse people's minds, 亂人心 lün² ˏyan ˏsam. Lwán jin sin, 擾亂人心 'iú lün² ˏyan ˏsam. Jáu lwán jin sin, 攪亂人心 'káu lün² ˏyan ˏsam. Kiáu lwán jin sin, 撓亂人心 'náu lün² ˏyan ˏsam. Náu lwán jin sin, 整亂人心 'ching lün² ˏyan ˏsam. Ching lwán jin sin; to confuse right and wrong, 顛倒是非 ˏtín 'tò shí² ˏfí. Tien táu shí fí.

Confuse, confounded, 亂 lün². Lwán; the man is confuse, 吸譫嘅 ngap, ngam² ké', 人方寸亂 ˏyan ˏfong ts'ün' lün². Jin fáng ts'un lwán, 人心麻亂 ˏyan ˏsam ˏmá lün²; confuse language, 吸譫嘅話 ngap, ngam² ké' wá².

Confused 亂 lün². Lwán, 混亂 wan² lün². Hwan lwán, 紛亂 ˏfan lün². Fan lwán, 耗亂 hò' lün². Háu lwán, 煩雜 ˏfán tsáp₂. Fán tsáh, 雜亂 tsáp₂ lün². Tsáh lwán, 糊塗 ˏú ˏt'ò. Hú t'ú, 糊混 ˏú wan². Hú hwan, 混帳 wan² chéung', 混混帳帳 wan² wan² chéung' chéung'. Hwan hwan cháng cháng, 混鬧 wan² náu². Hwan náu, 糊鬧 ˏú náu². Hú náu, 混敦 wan² ˏtun. Hwan tun, 混淪 wan² ˏlun. Hwan lun, 憒眊 'fúi mò². Kw'ái máu, 錯亂 ts'o' lün². Ts'o lwán, 霍亂 fok₂ lün². Hoh lwán, 溷漫 wán² mán². Hwán mán, 藉藉 tsik₂ tsik₂. Tsih tsih, 紛縕 ˏfan ˏwan. Fan hwan, 昏濁 ˏfan chuk₂. Hwan chuh, 蒙混 ˏmung wan². Mung hwan, 參差 ˏts'ám ˏts'z. Ts'án ts'z, 搶攘 'ts'éung yéung². Ts'iáng jáng, 狼藉 ˏlong tsik₂. Láng tsih; a confused mind, 心亂如麻 ˏsam lün² ˏü ˏmá. Sin lwán jú má, 心亂 ˏsam lün². Sin lwán, 誖心 p'út, ˏsam. P'oh sin, 惷惷 'ch'un 'ch'un. Ch'un ch'un, 迷亂 ˏmai lün². Mí lwán, 懵懂 ˏmung 'tung. Mung tung, 悼恍 'ts'ò 'lò. Ts'áu láu, 懵慘 ˏmung ˏt'ang. Mung t'ang, 惛惚 ˏfan ˏnáu. Hwan náu, 憒眊 'fúi mò². Kw'ái máu, 瞑眩 mín² ün². Mien hien, 昏亂 mò² lün². Wú lwán, 莽亂 'mong lün². Máng lwán, 悃 ˏman. Min, 惛亂 ˏfan lün². Hwan lwán, 悃 ˏúi. Hwui, 惃 wan². Hwan, 惛 kwat, . Kuh, 惋 'kw'an. Kwan; confused talk, 吸譫話 ngap, ngam² wá², 詵 ˏchun. Chun, 紊 lun². Lin; confused style, 寫得糊塗 'sé tak, ˏú ˏt'ò. Sié teh hú t'ú, 寫得東塗西抹 'sé tak, ˏtung ˏt'ò ˏsai mút, ; put to blush or shame, 俾人羞恥 'pí ˏyan ˏsau 'ch'í. Pí jin siú ch'í; cast down, 憂亂之心 ˏyau lün² ˏchí ˏsam. Yú lwán chí sin; confused accounts, 數目紛亂 shò' muk₂ ˏfan lün². Sú muh fan lwán, 數目麻亂 shò' muk₂ ˏmá lün²; very confused, 好立亂 'hò lap₂ lün²; confused, as goods, 攤攤雜雜 láp₂ láp₂ tsáp₂ tsáp₂.

Confusedly, to act, 亂做事 lün² tsò² sz². Lwán tso sz, 做得錯亂 tsò² tak, ts'o' lün². Tso teh ts'o lwán; to do things confusedly, 做事曖昧 tsò² sz² 'oi múi². Tso sz ngái mei; to see things confusedly, 睇得蒙混 't'ai tak, ˏmung wan². T'í teh mung hwan; to think confusedly, 糊思亂想 ˏú ˏsz lün² 'séung. Hú sz lwán siáng.

Confusion, disorder, 亂 lün². Lwán, 混亂者 wan² lün² 'ché. Hwan lwán ché; confusion of mind, 心亂 ˏsam lün². Sin lwán, 忞忞 'man 'man. Wan wan, 殟殉 ˏwan yui². Hwan jui; ditto of intellect, 恢亂 ˏnáu lün². Náu lwán; ditto in the head, 頭迷 ˏt'au ˏmai. T'au mí, 頭暈 ˏt'au ˏwan. T'au hwan; to cause confusion in a state, 作亂 tsok, lün². Tsoh lwán, 擾亂 'iú lün². Jáu lwán, 攪亂 'káu lün². Kiáu lwán, 反亂 'fán lün². Fán lwán; a state in confusion, 亂國 lün² kwok,. Lwan kwoh; great confusion, 大亂 tái² lün², Tá lwán; all in confusion, 亡國咁亂 ˏmong kwok, kòm' lün². Máng kwoh kán lwán, 立亂 lap, lün²; the hair all in confusion, 頭髮立立亂 ˏt'au fát, lap, lap, lún²; to act with confusion, 心忙意亂 ˏsam ˏmong í' lün². Sin máng í lwán; 手忙脚亂 'shau ˏmong kéuk, lün². Shau máng kioh lwán, 亂咁做 lün² kòm' tsò². Lwán kán tso, 亂嚟 lün² ˏlai; to throw things about in confusion, 摑亂野 ˏlò lün² 'yé, 整亂嗞 'ching lün² sái'; confusion or abashment, 羞恥 ˏsau 'ch'í. Siú ch'í; to put to confusion, 使羞恥 'sz ˏsau 'ch'í. Shí siú ch'í; confusion of face, 滿面羞恥 'mún mín² ˏsau 'ch'í. Mwán mien siú ch'í; to run in confusion, 亂走 lün² 'tsau. Lwán tsau, 亂走亂趯 lün² 'tsau lün² tek,.

Confutable 可駁倒 'ho pok, 'tò. K'o poh táu, 可駁贏 'ho pok, ˏyeng. K'o poh ying, 可辯倒 'ho pín² 'tò. K'o pien táu.

Confutant 辯駁者 pín² pok, 'ché. Pien poh ché, 駁嘅人 pok, ké' ˏyan.

Confutation 表不是者 'piú pat, shí² 'ché. Piáu puh shí ché, 駁倒者 pok, 'tò 'ché. Poh táu ché, 駁不是 pok, pat, shí². Poh puh shí, 辯駁者 pín² pok, 'ché. Pien poh ché, 辯明者 pín² ˏming 'ché. Pien ming ché, 辯白者 pín² pák, 'ché. Pien peh ché, 闢明其說 p'ik, ˏming ˏk'í shüt,. P'ih ming k'í shwoh.

Confute, to convict of error, 表不是* 'piú pat, shí². Piáu puh shí, 駁唔着 pok, ˏm chéuk,, 駁贏 pok, ˏyeng. Poh ying, 駁倒 pok, 'tò. Poh táu, 辯不是 pín² pat, shí². Pien puh shí, 辯倒 pín² 'tò. Pien táu, 辯白 pín² pák,. Pien peh, 駁明 pok, ˏming. Poh ming, 駁到無聲出 pok, tò' ˏmò ˏshing ch'ut,. Poh táu wú shing ch'uh, 駁到無說話答 pok, tò' ˏmò shüt, wá² táp,. Poh táu wú shwoh hwá táh, 駁到啞口無言 pok, tò' 'á 'hau ˏmò ˏín. Poh táu yá k'au wú yen.

Confuted 辯倒過 pín² 'tò kwo'. Pien táu kwo, 駁倒過 pok, 'tò kwo'. Poh táu kwo, 辯過不是 pín² kwo' pat, shí². Pien kwo puh shí, 駁過唔着 pok, kwo' ˏm chéuk,. Poh kwo puh choh; confuted him, 駁倒佢 pok, 'tò 'k'ü. Poh táu k'ü.

Confuting 表不是 'piú pat, shí². Piáu puh shí, 駁唔着 pok, ˏm chéuk,, 辯不是 pín² pat, shí². Pien puh shí, 辯倒 pín² 'tò. Pien táu, 駁倒 pok, 'tò. Poh táu.

* 表不是 is chiefly applied to written confutation.

Conge, parting ceremony, 告辭之禮 kò' ˏts'z ˏchí 'lai. Káu ts'z chí lí, 告退之禮 kò' t'úi' ˏchí 'lai. Káu t'úi chí lí, 請辭之禮 'ts'eng ˏts'z ˏchí 'lai. Ts'ing ts'z chí lí; the act of respect performed at the parting of friends, 作揖而辭 tsok, yap, ˏí ˏts'z. Jsoh yih rh ts'z, 恭辭 ˏkung ˏts'z. Kung ts'z, 揖別 yap, pít,. Yih pieh; to take conge, 告辭 kò' ˏts'z. Káu ts'z, 辭別 ˏts'z pít,. Ts'z pieh; a bow of courtesy, 作揖 tsok, yap,. Tsoh yih, 打恭 'tá ˏkung. Tá kung, 拱揖 'kung yap,. Kung yih.

Conge, to take leave with the customary civilities, 告辭 kò' ˏts'z. Káu ts'z, 辭別 ˏts'z pít,. Ts'z pieh.

Congeal, to change from a fluid to a solid state, by a loss of heat, as water in freezing &c., 凝 ˏying. Ying, 凝結 ˏying kít,. Ying kieh, 擎結 ˏk'ing kít,. K'ing kieh, 寒凝 ˏhon ˏying. Hán ying, 冱閉 ú² pai'. Hú pí, 涸凝 kú' ˏying. Kú ying, 凍 tung'. Tung, 擎凍 ˏk'ing tung'. K'ing tung; to congeal, as milk, 擎結 ˏk'ing kít,. K'ing kieh, 擎埋 ˏk'ing ˏmái. K'ing mái; to congeal solid, 凝實 ˏying shat,. Ying shih.

Congeal 可凝 'ho ˏying. K'o ying, 可擎 'ho ˏk'ing. K'o k'ing, 可凝結 'ho ˏying kít,. K'o ying kieh.

Congealing 凝 ˏying. Ying, 擎 ˏk'ing. K'ing, 凝結 ˏying kít,. Ying kieh.

Congealation 凝結 ˏying kít,. Ying kieh, 擎結 ˏk'ing kít,. K'ing kieh, 擎結者 ˏk'ing kít, 'ché. K'ing kieh ché.

Congee, rice water, 粥 chuk,. Chuh, 糜粥 ˏmí chuk,. Mí chuh, 粥飲 chuk, 'yam, 糟 ˏchín. Chen, 糟粥 ˏchín chuk,. Chen chuh, 稀飯 ˏhí fán². Hí fán; to boil congee, 煲粥 ˏpò chuk,. Páu chuh; to eat congee, 食粥 shik, chuk,. Shih chuh.

Congeneric 同類 ˏt'ung lui². T'ung lui.

Congenial, partaking of the same genus, kind or nature, 親 ˏts'an. Ts'in, 像似 tséung² 'ts'z. Siáng sz, 同性 ˏt'ung sing'. T'ung sing. 同品格的 ˏt'ung 'pan kák, tik,. T'ung pin keh tih; natural, 合性 hòp, sing'. Hoh sing, 同體 ˏt'ung 't'ai. T'ung t'í; agreeable to the disposition, 合性情 hòp, sing' ˏts'ing. Hoh sing ts'ing, 合意 hòp, í'. Hoh í, 同心合意 ˏt'ung ˏsam hòp, í'. T'ung sin hoh í; warm, 温 ˏwan. Wan, 煦 ü'. Hü.

Congeniality, participation of the same genus, 同性 ˏt'ung sing'. T'ung sing, 同體 ˏt'ung 't'ai. T'ung t'í, 親 ˏts'an. Ts'in, 相類者 ˏséung lui² 'ché. Siáng lui ché, 相合者 ˏséung hòp, 'ché, 相近者 ˏséung kan² 'ché. Siáng kin ché.

Congenite, } 同生 ˏt'ung ˏshang. T'ung sang, 生
Congenital, } 而有 ˏshang ˏí 'yau. Sang rh yú, 出出而有 ch'ut, shai' ˏí 'yau. Ch'uh shí rh yú.

Conger, } 鰻鱔 mán² ˏlai. Mwán lí, 海鰻 'hoi
Conger-eel, } mán'. Hái mwán, 鰻鱔 mán² ˏloi. Mwán lái.

Congeries, a collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate, 結僭之雜物 kít, kau²

ˌchí tsápˏ matˏ, 雜體結合 tsápˏ ʿt'ai kítˏ hòpˏ. Tsáh t'í kieh hoh, 結埋之物 kítˏ ˌmái ˌchí matˏ. Kieh mái chí wuh.

Congest 積聚 tsikˏ tsü². Tsih tsü, 積埋 tsikˏ ˌmái. Tsih mái, 屯聚 ˌt'ün tsü². Tw'án tsü, 堆積 ˌtúi tsikˏ. Túi tsih.

Congestible 可積聚 ʿho tsikˏ tsü². K'o tsih tsü, 可屯聚 ʿho ˌt'ün tsü². K'o tw'án tsü.

Congestion 積聚者 tsikˏ tsü² ʿché. Tsih tsü ché, 屯聚者 ˌt'ün tsü² ʿché. Tw'án tsü ché; congestion of the brain, 血聚於腦者 hütˏ tsü² ˌü ʿnò ʿché. Hiueh tsü yú náu ché; congestion of the liver, 血聚於肝者 hütˏ tsü² ˌü ˌkon ʿché. Hiueh tsü yú kán ché.

Congestive 血積埋的 hütˏ tsikˏ ˌmái tikˏ. Hiueh tsih mái tih, 血聚埋的 hütˏ tsü² ˌmái tikˏ. Hiueh tsü mái tih.

Conglobate, formed into a ball, 結埋過一偺 kítˏ ˌmái kwo' yatˏ kau².

Conglobate 結成偺 kítˏ ˌshing kau², 結埋一偺 kítˏ ˌmái yatˏ kau².

Conglobation, 結成偺者 kítˏ ˌshing kau² ʿché.

Conglomerate, gathered into a ball or round body, 結成一團 kítˏ ˌshing yatˏ ˌt'ün. Kieh ching yih tw'án, 結合的 kítˏ hòpˏ tikˏ. Kieh hoh tih, 團圓的 ˌt'ün ˌün tikˏ. Tw'án yuen tih; conglomerate rocks, 蠻石 ˌmán shekˏ. Mán shih, 結合的石 kítˏ hòpˏ tikˏ shekˏ. Kieh hoh tih shih.

Conglomerate, a sort of pudding stone, or rock, composed of pebbles cemented together, 蠻石 ˌmán shekˏ. Mán shih, 團合的石 ˌt'ün hòpˏ tikˏ shekˏ. Tw'án hoh tih shih, 團結的石 ˌt'ün kítˏ tikˏ shekˏ. Tw'án kieh tih shih, 結埋偺的 kítˏ ˌmái kau² tikˏ.

Conglutinant, gluing, 糝埋的 ˌch'í ˌmái tikˏ. Ch'í mái tih, 膠粘的 ˌkáu ˌním tikˏ. Kiáu nien tih; healing, 結埋的 kítˏ ˌmái tikˏ. Kieh mái tih.

Conglutinant, a medicine that heals wounds, 醫埋口的藥 ˌí ˌmái ʿhau tikˏ yéukˏ. Í mái k'au tih yoh.

Conglutinate, to glue together, 糝埋 ˌch'í ˌmái. Ch'í mái, 粘埋 ˌním ˌmái. Nien mái, 結埋 kítˏ ˌmái. Kieh mái; to heal, 醫埋 ˌí ˌmái. Í mái, 糝埋 ˌch'í ˌmái. Ch'í mái.

Conglutinate, to coalesce, 相糝埋 ˌséung ˌch'í ˌmái. Siáng ch'í mái, 糝埋 ˌch'í ˌmái. Ch'í mái, 埋口 ˌmái ʿhau. Mái k'au.

Conglutination, the act of gluing together, 糝埋者 ˌch'í ˌmái ʿché. Ch'í mái ché, 結埋者 kítˏ ˌmái ʿché. Kieh mái ché; a healing by uniting the parts of a wound, 埋口者 ˌmái ʿhau ʿché. Mái k'au ché, 結埋口者 kítˏ ˌmái ʿhau ʿché. Kieh mái k'au ché.

Conglutinative, having the power of uniting by glue &c., 糝得埋嘅 ˌch'í takˏ ˌmái ké', 膠結的 ˌkáu kítˏ tikˏ. Kiáu kieh tih.

Congo, Congou, tea, 工夫茶 ˌkung ˌfú ˌch'á. Kung fú ch'á.

Congratulate, to wish joy to another, 恭喜 ˌkung ʿhí. Kung hí, 賀喜 ho² ʿhí. Ho hí, 恭賀 ˌkung ho². Kung ho, 慶喜 hing' ʿhí. Hing hí, 慶賀 hing' ho². Hing ho, 道喜 tò² ʿhí. Táu hí; to congratulate on a birthday, 拜壽 pái' shau². Pái shau, 祝壽 chukˏ shau². Chuh shau, 賀壽 ho² shau². Ho shau, 祝壽詡 chukˏ shau² tán'. Chuh shau tán, 賀生日 ho² ˌshang yatˏ. Ho sang jih, 恭祝千秋 ˌkung chukˏ ˌts'ín ˌts'au. Kung chuh ts'ien ts'iú; to congratulate on the new year, 拜年 pái' ˌnín. Pái nien, 慶賀新禧 hing' ho² ˌsan ˌhí. Hing ho sin hí, 賀歲 ho² sui'. Ho sui; to congratulate an officer on his promotion, 賀高陞 ho² ˌkò ˌshing. Ho káu shing, 賀榮陞 ho² ˌwing ˌshing. Ho yung shing; to congratulate a superior, 叩賀 k'au' ho². K'au ho, 稟賀 ʿpan ho². Pin ho; to congratulate the heir-apparent on his birth-day, 祝太子壽 chukˏ t'ái' ʿtsz shau². Chuh t'ái tsz shau.

Congratulating 恭喜 ˌkung ʿhí. Kung ʿhí, 賀喜 ho² ʿhí. Ho hí, 慶賀 hing' ho². Hing ho.

Congratulation 恭賀 ˌkung ho². Kung ho, 恭喜者 ˌkung ʿhí ʿché. Kung hí ché, 賀喜者 ho² ʿhí ʿché. Ho hí ché, 慶賀者 hing' ho² ʿché. Hing ho ché; congratulations on a birth-day, 祝壽者 chukˏ shau² ʿché. Chuh shau ché, 賀生日者 ho² ˌshang yatˏ ʿché. Ho sang jih ché, 祝壽詡者 chukˏ shau² tán' ʿché. Chuh shau tán ché, 拜壽者 pái' shau² ʿché. Pái shau ché; to offer congratulation, 奉候 fung² hau². Fung hau.

Congratulatory 賀喜的 ho² ʿhí tikˏ. Ho hí tih, 賀喜嘅 ho² ʿhí ké', 恭喜嘅 ˌkung ʿhí ké', 慶祝的 hing' chukˏ tikˏ. Hing chuh tih; congratulatory cards, 賀表 ho² ʿpiú. Ho piáu, 賀帖 ho² t'íp. Ho t'ieh; congratulatory presents, 賀儀 ho² ˌí. Ho í, 賀禮 ho² ʿlai. Ho lí; congratulatory usages, 慶賀之禮 hing' ho² ˌchí ʿlai. Hing ho chí lí, 慶典 hing' ʿtín. Hing tien; to make a congratulatory present, 奉賀 fung² ho². Fung ho.

Congregate, to assemble, 聚集 tsü² tsapˏ. Tsü tsih, 聚會 tsü² úi². Tsü hwui, 集會 tsapˏ úi². Tsih hwui, 哀聚 ˌpau tsü². Pau tsü, 聚埋一處 tsü² ˌmái yatˏ ch'ü'. Tsü mái yih ch'ú, 會 úi². Hwui, 會埋 úi² ˌmái. Hwui mái.

Congregate, to come together, 會埋 úi² ˌmái. Hwui mái, 聚集 tsü² tsapˏ. Tsü tsih.

Congregation, 會 úi². Hwui; an assemblage of persons for the worship of God, 聖會 shing' úi². Shing hwui, 耶穌教會 Yésú káu' úi². Yésú kiáu hwui.

Congregational 會的 úi² likˏ. Hwui tih, 會嘅 úi² ké'.

Congregationalism, that system of Church government which vests all ecclesiastical power in the assembled brotherhood of each local church as an independent body, 教會操權者 káu' úi² ˌts'ò ˌk'ün ʿché. Kiáu hwui ts'áu k'iuen ché, 自管之教會 tsz² ʿkún ˌchí káu' úi². Tsz kwán chí kiáu hwui.

Congregationalist 屬自管之教會者 shuk, tsz² 'kún ,chí káu' úi² 'ché. Shuh tsz kwán chí kiáu hwui ché.

Congress, a meeting of individuals, 會 úi². Hwui, 公會 ,kung úi². Kung hwui; the assembly of the delegates of the United States. 民委官會 ,man 'wai ,kún úi². Min wei kwán hwui, 紳者公局 ,shan ,k'í ,kung kuk,. Shin k'í kung kiuh; an assembly of envoys, 欽差會 ,yam ,ch'ái úi². K'in ch'ái hwui; a meeting of two or more persons in a contest, 比武會 'pí 'mò úi². Pí wú hwui; an encounter, 交鋒 ,káu ,fung. Kiáu fung; the meeting of the sexes in sexual commerce, 交媾 ,káu kau'. Kiáu kau, 媾合 kau' hòp,. Kau hoh; a congress of delegates shall be held, 欽差將會商議 ,yam ,ch'ái ,tséung úi² ,shéung 'í. K'in ch'ái tsiáng hwui sháng í.

Congressional, pertaining to the congress of the United States, 花旗民委會嘅 Fá k'í ,man 'wai úi² ké'.

Congruence, } agreement, 相合者 ,séung hòp, 'che.
Congruency, } Siáng hoh ché, 相符者 ,séung ,fú 'ché, 合宜者 hòp, ,í 'ché. Hoh í ché.

Congruent, agreeing, 相合 ,séung hòp,. Siáng hoh, 相符 ,séung ,fú. Siáng fú.

Congruity, the relation of agreement between things, 相合者 ,séung hòp, 'ché. Siáng hoh ché; fitness, 合宜者 hòp, ,í 'ché. Hoh í ché; reason, 理 'lí. Lí, 合理 hòp, 'lí. Hoh lí; propriety, 合禮 hòp, 'lai. Hoh lí; in congruity, as lines, 相符 ,séung ,fú. Siáng fú, 相合者 ,séung hòp, 'ché. Siáng hoh ché.

Congruously, agreeably, 照 chiú'. Cháu, 合 hòp,. Hoh; consistently, 合理 hòp, 'lí. Hoh lí.

Conic, } having the form of a cone, 尖圓的 ,tsím
Conical, } ,ün tik,. Tsien yuen tih, 笋之樣 'sun ,chí yéung². Siun chí yáng; a conical cap, 頍 'kw'ai. Kw'ei, 尖頂帽 ,tsím 'teng mò². Tsien ting máu.

Conically, in the form of a cone, 尖圓 ,tsím ,ün. Tsien yuen.

Conifera, an order of plants which bear cones, 結尖圓子之樹 kít, ,tsím ,ün 'tsz ,chí shü². Kieh tsien yuen tsz chí shú.

Coniferous 結尖圓子的 kít, ,tsím ,ün 'tsz tik,. Kieh tsien yuen tsz tih.

Coniform 尖圓形 ,tsím ,ün ,ying. Tsien yuen hing.

Conirostress 尖圓嘴的鵲類 ,tsím ,ün 'tsui tik, ts'éuk, lui². Tsien yuen tsui tih ts'ioh lui.

Conjector, one who guesses, 估者 'kú 'ché. Kú ché, 猜者 ,ch'ái 'ché. Ch'ái ché; one who conjectures, 猜度者 ,ch'ái tok, 'ché. Ch'ái toh ché.

Conjecturable, that may be guessed or conjectured, 可估 'ho 'kú. K'o kú, 估得 'kú tak,. Kú teh, 可猜 'ho ,ch'ái. K'o ch'ái, 猜得 ,ch'ái tak,. Ch'ái teh, 可度 'ho tok,. K'o toh, 可料 'ho liú². K'o liáu, 料得 liú² tak,. Liáu teh.

Conjecture, surmise, 估者 'kú 'ché. Kú ché, 猜者 ,ch'ái 'ché. Ch'ái ché, 猜想者 ,ch'ái 'séung 'ché. Ch'ái siáng ché, 猜度者 ,ch'ái tok, 'ché. Ch'ái toh ché; idia, 意思 í' sz'. Í sz.

Conjecture, to, 估 'kú. Kú, 估係 'kú hai². Kú hí, 猜 ,ch'ái. Ch'ái, 猜想 ,ch'ái 'séung. Ch'ái siáng, 猜度 ,ch'ái tok,. Ch'ái toh, 估度 'kú tok,. Kú toh, 料度 liú² tok,. Liáu toh, 想吓 'séung 'há, 估吓 'kú 'há, 忖度 'ts'ün tok,. Ts'un toh, 揣度 'ch'ui tok,. Ch'ui toh, 謀度 ,mau tok,. Mau toh, 測度 ch'ak, tok,. Ts'ch toh, 茹度 ,ü tok,. Jú toh; to divine, 卜 puk,. Puh; to conjecture rightly, 估中 'kú chung'. Kú chung, 估賭 'kú ,ngám, 估着 'kú chéuk,. Kú choh, 猜中 ,ch'ái chung'. Ch'ái chung, 猜賭 ,ch'ái ,ngám, 猜着 ,ch'ái chéuk,. Ch'ái choh, 料中 liú² chung'. Liáu chung.

Conjectured, guessed, 估過 'kú kwo'. Kú kwo, 猜過 ,ch'ái kwo'. Ch'ái kwo, 想過 'séung kwo'. Siáng kwo.

Conjoin, to join together, without anything intermediate, 相連 ,séung ,lín. Siáng lien, 連合 ,lín hòp,. Lien hoh, 連埋 ,lín ,mái. Lien mái, 聯絡 ,lün lok,. Lien loh, 結連 kít, ,lín. Kieh lien, 聯埋 ,lün ,mái. Lien mái; to associate, 交接 ,káu tsíp,. Kiáu tsieh, 交友 ,káu 'yau. Kiáu yú.

Conjoin, to unite, 連接 ,lín tsíp,. Lien tsieh, 接續 tsíp, tsuk,. Tsieh suh; to league, 結盟 kít, ,mang. Kieh mang, 聯盟 ,lün ,mang. Lien mang.

Conjoined, joined to, 連於 ,lín ,ü. Lien yú, 連與 ,lín 'ü. Lien yú; united, 相連 ,séung ,lín. Siáng lien, 相接 ,séung tsíp,. Siáng tsieh.

Conjoint, united, 同 ,t'ung. T'ung, 同埋 ,t'ung ,mái. T'ung mái, 相連 ,séung ,lín. Siáng lien, 連埋 ,lín ,mái. Lien mái, 相合 ,séung hòp,. Siáng hoh.

Conjointly, jointly, in union, 同心 ,t'ung ,sam. T'ung sin, 合心 hòp, ,sam. Hoh sin, 協心 híp, ,sam. Hieh sin, 協 híp,. Hieh, 協力 híp, lik,. Hieh lih; to act conjointly, 協心做 híp, ,sam tsò². Hieh sin tso, 協辦 híp, pán². Hieh pán, 合心做 hòp, ,sam tsò². Hoh sin tso.

Conjugal, belonging to marriage, 夫婦嘅 ,fú 'fú ké', 夫妻的 ,fú ,ts'ai tik,. Fú ts'í tih; conjugal union or fidelity, 儷 lai². Lí, 夫妻伉儷 ,fú ,ts'ai k'ong' lai². Fú ts'í k'áng lí; birds and beasts do not violate conjugal union, 鳥獸猶不失伉儷 'niú shau² ,yau pat, shat, k'ong' lai². Niáu shau yú puh shih k'áng lí; may you be blessed with perpetual harmony and conjugal union, 永諧伉儷 'wing ,hái k'ong' lai². Yung hiái k'áng lí; to drink the conjugal cup, 合巹交杯 hòp, 'kang ,káu ,púi. Hoh kang kiáu pei; to attend to conjugal duties, 親操井臼 ,ts'an ,ts'ò 'tseng 'k'au. Ts'in ts'áu ts'ing k'iú, 提甕出汲 ,t'ai ung' ch'ut, k'ap,. T'í ung ch'uh kih, 操持井臼 ,ts'ò ,ch'í 'tseng 'k'au. Ts'áu ch'í tsing k'iú; conjugal affection, 夫婦之情 ,fú 'fú ,chí ,ts'ing. Fú fú chí ts'ing; conjugal harmony, 琴瑟調和 ,k'am shat, ,t'iú ,wo. K'in shih t'iáu ho, 夫妻好合 ,fú ,ts'ai hò' hòp,. Fú ts'í háu hoh, 夫妻團

圓 ˏfú ˏts'ai ˏt'ün ˏün. Fú ts'í tw'án yuen, 夫婦和睦 ˏfú ʿfú ˏwo muk₂. Fú fú ho muh; conjugal intercourse, 交媾 ˏkáu kau'. Kiáu kau, 媾合 kau' hòp₂. Kau hoh, 行房 ˏhang ˏfong. Hang fáng; conjugal relations, 夫婦之倫 ˏfú ʿfú ˏchí ˏlun. Fú fú chí lun.

Conjugate, to marry, 合婚 hòp₂ ˏfan. Hoh hwan, 合爲夫婦 hòp₂ ˏwai ˏfú ʿfú. Hoh wei fú fú; to conjugate a verb, 變活字 pín' út₂ tsz². Pien hwoh tsz.

Conjugate, to pinnate, as a leaf, 會 úi². Hwui; a conjugate leaf, 會葉 úi² íp₂. Hwui yeh.

Conjugated, as a verb, 變過 pín' kwo'. Pien kwo.

Conjugation, the act of uniting, 相連者 ˏséung ˏlín ʿché. Siáng lien ché; union, 配合者 p'úi' hòp₂ ʿché. P'ei hoh ché, 相合者 ˏséung hòp₂ ʿché. Siáng hoh ché; the conjugation of a verb, 變活字之法 pín' út₂ tsz² ˏchí fát₅. Pien hwoh tsz chí fáh,

Conjunction, union, 會合 úi² hòp₂. Hwui hoh, 會同 úi² ˏt'ung. Hwui t'ung, 同埋 ˏt'ung ˏmái. T'ung mái, 共埋 kung² ˏmái. Kung mái; association by treaty, 盟約 ˏmang yéuk₅. Mang yoh; conjunction of heavenly bodies, 紀會 ʿkí úi². Kí hwui; conjunction of the five planets, 五星聚會 ʿng ˏsing tsü² úi². Wú sing tsü hwui; conjunction of the sun and moon, 日月之交會 yat₂ üt₂ ˏchí ˏkáu úi². Jih yueh chí kiáu hwui, 日月之會合 yat₂ üt₂ ˏchí úi² hòp₂. Jih yueh chí hwui hoh; the copulation of the sexes, 媾合 kau' hòp₂. Kau hoh; a connecting word, 繼字 kai' tsz². Kí tsz, 連字 ˏlín tsz². Lien tsz; to act in conjunction, 協辦 híp₂ pán². Hieh pán; ditto with one, 同人理事 ˏt'ung ˏyan ʿlí sz². T'ung jin lí sz, 同人辦理 ˏt'ung ˏyan pán² ʿlí. T'ung jin pán lí; the conjunctions of the year, 流年運行 ˏlau ˏnín wan² ˏhang. Liú nien yun hang.

Conjunctive, uniting, 使連的 ʿsz ˏlín tik₅. Shí lien tih, 連的 ˏlín tik₅. Lien tih, 連埋的 ˏlín ˏmái tih, 繼的 kai' tik₅. Kí tih; conjunctive mode, 活字不定之形 út₂ tsz² pat₅ teng² ˏchí ˏying. Hwoh tsz puh ting chí hing.

Conjunctively, in conjunction, 共 kung². Kung, 共埋 kung² ˏmái. Kung mái, 同埋 ˏt'ung ˏmái. 相連的 ˏséung ˏlín tik₅. Siáng lien tih, 協 híp₂. Hieh.

Conjuncture, a combination or union as of causes, events, &c., 運 wan². Yun, 時運 ˏshí wan². Shí yun, 字運 tsz² wan². Tsz yun, 氣運 hí' wan². K'í yun, 運氣 wan² hí'. Yun k'í; a lucky conjuncture, 順字運 shun² tsz² wan². Shun tsz yun, 好時運 ʿhò ˏshí wan². Háu shí yun.

Conjuration 叱法 ch'ik₅ fát₅. Ch'ih fáh, 邪術 ˏts'é shut₂. Sieh shuh, 妖術 ˏiú shut₂. Yáu shuh, 巫術 ˏmò shut₂. Mú shuh, 使茅山法 ʿshai ˏmáu ˏshán fát₅. Shí máu shán fáh, 迷魂之法 ˏmai ˏwan ˏchí fát₅. Mí hwan chí fáh, 扭訣 ʿnau küt₅. Nau kiueh, 念訣 ním² küt₅. Nien kiueh, 咒訣 chau' küt₅. Chau kiueh.

Conjure, to call on or summon by a sacred name, or in a sacred manner, 用邪術 yung² ˏts'é shut₂. Yung sieh shuh, 念咒 ním² chau'. Nien chau, 用妖術 yung² ˏiú shut₂. Yung yáu shuh, 呼神咒詛 ˏfú ˏshan chau' cho'. Hú shin chau tsú, 使邪法 ʿshai ˏts'é fát₅. Shí sié fáh, 使茅山法 ʿshai ˏmáu ˏshán fát₅, 使扭訣 ʿshai ʿnau küt₅, 咒訣 chau' küt₅. Chau kiueh; to conjure up spirits, 用邪術招鬼 yung² ˏts'é shut₂ ˏchiú ʿkwai. Yung sié shuh cháu kwei, 咒鬼 chau' ʿkwai. Chau kwei; to conjure down spirits, 逐鬼 chuk₂ ʿkwai. Chuh kwei, 驅邪 ˏk'ü ˏts'é. K'ü sié; to conjure misery upon one, 用法害人 yung² fát₅ hoi² ˏyan. Yung fáh hái jin; to conjure up difficulties, 咒難 chau' nán². Chan nán; to behave very strangely, 怪異嘅行爲 kwái' í² ké' ˏhang ˏwai, 詭怪 ʿkwai kwái'. Kwei kwái.

Conjurer, one who practices conjuration, 南無 ˏnám ˏmò. Nán wú, 男覡 ˏnám hat₂ (seng'). Nán hih, 覡公 seng' ˏkung. Hih kung, 邪術嘅人 ˏts'é shut₂ ké' ˏyan, 眩人 ün² ˏyan. Hien jin, 幻人 wán² ˏyan. Hwán jin, 用巫術的 yung² ˏmò shut₂ tik₅. Yung mú shuh tih; a man of shrewd conjecture, 詭怪嘅人 ʿkwai kwái' ké' ˏyan, 鬼子 ʿkwai ʿtsz. Kwei tsz; bottle conjurer, 叱法嘅人 ch'ik₅ fát₅ ké' ˏyan.

Connate, born with another, 同生 ˏt'ung ˏshang. T'ung sang; in botany, united in origin, growing from one base, 並蒂的 ping' t'ai' tik₅. Ping t'í tih, 孖生 ˏmá ˏshang. Má sang.

Connatural, connected by nature, 同性 ˏt'ung sing'. T'ung sing.

Connect, to, 連住 ˏlín chü². Lien chú, 接住 tsíp₅ chü². Tsieh chú, 續住 tsuk₂ chü². Suh chú, 繫住 hai² chü². Hí chú, 交連 ˏkáu ˏlín. Kiáu lien, 繼 kai'. Kí, 連 ˏlín. Lien, 接 tsíp₅, 續 tsuk₂. Suh, 纘 ʿtsün. Tswán, 緝 ts'ap₅. Ts'ih, 相連 ˏséung ˏlín. Siáng lien, 相接 ˏséung tsíp₅. Siáng tsieh, 相續 ˏséung tsuk₂. Siáng suh, 相繼 ˏséung kai'. Siáng kí, 接連 tsíp₅ ˏlín. Tsieh lien, 係累 hai² lui². Hí lui, 緝續 ts'ap₅ tsuk₂. Ts'ih suh, 繩繼 ˏshing kai'. Shing kí, 接續 tsíp₅ tsuk₂. Tsieh suh, 繫續 hai² tsuk₂. Hí suh, 絣續 ping' tsuk₂. Ping suh, 續繼 tsik₅ kai'. Tsih kí, 蟬嫣 ˏshín ˏín. Shen yen, 異翹 í² ˏk'iú. Í k'iáu, 繗 ˏlun. Lin, 繗 íp₂. Yih, 維 ˏwai. Wei, 丞 ˏshing. Ching, 結 kít₅. Kieh, 紹 shiú². Sháu, 瑣結 ʿso kít₅. So kieh; to connect, as a chain, 連埋 ˏlín ˏmái. Lien mái; ditto, by a knot, 結埋 kít₅ ˏmái. Kieh mái, 打纈 ʿtá kít₅. Tá kieh; to connect, as beads, 串埋 ch'ün' ˏmái. Ch'uen mái, 穿埋 ˏch'ün ˏmái. Ch'uen mái, 相貫 ˏséung kún'. Siáng kwán, 相貫串 ˏséung kún' ch'ün'. Siéng kwán ch'uen; to connect the preceding, 接右 tsíp₅ yau². Tsieh yú, 接上 tsíp₅ shéung². Tsieh sháng, 承上 ˏshing shéung². Ching sháng; to connect, as a passage, 開通 ˏhoi ˏt'ung. K'ái t'ung; to connect as two rooms, 相連 ˏséung ˏlín. Siáng lien; to connect, as men in a conspiracy, 勾串 ˏkau ch'ün'. Kau

ch'uen, 串謀 ch'ün' ˏmau. Ch'uen mau, 串同 ch'ün' ˏt'ung. Ch'uen t'ung, 合計 hòp₂ kai'. Hoh kí; to connect all the states together, 連結四方 ˏlín kít, sz' ˏfong. Lien kieh sz fáng, 四方是維 sz' ˏfong shí² ˏwai. Sz fáng shí wei, 以維邦國 'í ˏwai ˏpong kwok₂. Í wei páng kwoh; to connect together, as things, 兼并 ˏkím ping'. Kien ping; to connect, as a line in genealogy, 繼 kai'. Kí; to connect the preceding and the following, to connect a passage in composition, 承上繼下 ˏshing shéung² kai' há². Ching sháng kí hiá; to connect by marriage, 結親 kít, ˏts'an. Kieh ts'in, 結親家 kít, ˏts'an ˏká. Kieh ts'in kiá.

Connected, linked together, 連埋過 ˏlín ˏmái kwo'. Lien mái kwo, 繼埋過 kai' ˏmái kwo'. Kí mái kwo, 相連過 ˏséung ˏlín kwo'. Siáng lien kwo, 相繫過 ˏséung hai² kwo'. Siáng hí kwo.

Connected, by marriage, 親 ˏts'an. Ts'in, 親家 ˏts'an ˏká. Ts'in kiá, 相親 ˏséung ˏts'an. Siáng ts'in; connected, as clans, 同族 ˏt'ung tsuk₂. T'ung tsuh; doubly connected, as families, 親上加親 ˏts'an shéung² ˏká ˏts'an. Ts'in sháng kiá ts'in; connected, as by a road or passage, 通 ˏt'ung. T'ung, 相通 ˏséung ˏt'ung. Siáng t'ung; connected in friendship, 相交友 ˏséung ˏkáu 'yau. Siáng kiáu yú, 相交遊 ˏséung ˏkáu ˏyau. Siáng kiáu yú, 繾綣 'hín kün'. K'ien kiuen; connected as cause and effect, 有緣 'yau ˏün. Yú yuen, 有因 'yau ˏyan. Yú yin; connected, as rings, 連環 ˏlín ˏwán. Lien hwán; connected, as banditti, 結黨 kít, 'tong. Kieh táng.

Connecting 連在 ˏlín chü². Lien chú, 相連 ˏséung ˏlín. Siáng lien, 相接 ˏséung tsíp₂. Siáng tsieh, 相繫 ˏséung hai². Siáng hí, 連埋 ˏlín ˏmái. Lien mái; connecting by marriage, 結親 kít, ˏts'an. Kieh ts'in.

Connection, } the act of joining, 相連者 ˏséung ˏlín
Connexion, } 'ché. Siáng lien ché, 相繼者 ˏséung kai' 'ché. Siáng kí ché; religious connections, 教門 káu' ˏmún. Kiáu mun, 家親 ˏká ˏts'an. Kiá ts'in, 家屬 ˏká shuk₂. Kiá shuh, 同家 ˏt'ung ˏká. T'ung kiá; extensive connections, as roads &c., 離靡廣衍 ˏlí 'mí 'kwong 'ín. Lí mí kwáng yen; unbroken connections, 迤延 'í ˏín. Í yen, 相連不絕 ˏséung ˏlín pat, tsüt₂. Siáng lien puh tsiueh; intercourse with friends, 交遊 ˏkáu ˏyau. Kiáu yú, 交友 ˏkáu 'yau. Kiáu yú, 相交者 ˏséung ˏkáu 'ché. Siáng kiáu ché; connections by passage, 通路 ˏt'ung lò². T'ung lú.

Connective, connecting, as a conjunction, 繼字 kai' tsz². Kí tsz, 連字 ˏlín tsz². Lien tsz.

Connectively 連然 ˏlín ˏín. Lien jen.

Connivance 縱容者 tsung' ˏyung 'ché. Tsung yung ché, 狥縱 ˏsun tsung'. Siun tsung, 佯不知者 ˏyéung pat, ˏchí 'ché. Yáng puh chí ché, 詐不見者 chá' pat, kín' 'ché. Chá puh kien ché.

Connive, to wink at, 佯爲不知 ˏyéung ˏwai pat, ˏchí. Yáng wei puh chí, 詐作唔知 chá' tsok, ˏm ˏchí. Chá tsoh puh chí, 詐唔見 chá' ˏm kín', 詐睇唔見 chá' 't'ai ˏm kín', 狀看不見 chong² ˏhon pat, kín'. Chwáng k'án puh kieh, 縱 tsung'. Tsung, 縱容 tsung' ˏyung. Tsung yung; purposely connive at, 故縱 kú' tsung'. Kú tsung, 故意縱容 kú' í' tsung' ˏyung. Kú í tsung yung, 明知故縱 ˏming ˏchí kú' tsung'. Ming chí kú tsung, 知情尙容 ˏchí ˏts'ing shéung² ˏyung. Chí ts'ing sháng yung.

Connivent, forbearing to see, 佯爲不見 ˏyéung ˏwai pat, kín'. Yáng wei puh kien; in botany, converging together, 滙埋的 úi² ˏmái tik₂. Hwui mái tih.

Conniving, closing the eyes against faults, 詐不知 chá' pat, ˏchí. Chá puh chí, 佯爲不見 ˏyéung ˏwai pat, kín'. Yáng wei puh kien, 縱容 tsung' ˏyung. Tsung yung.

Connoisseur, a person well versed in any subject, 有眼力嘅 'yau 'ngán lik₂ ké', 博識之人 pok, shik₂ ˏchí ˏyan. Poh shih chí jin

Connubial, pertaining to husband and wife, 夫婦的 ˏfú 'fú tik₂. Fú fú tih, 關夫婦 ˏkwán ˏfú 'fú. Kwán fú fú; connubial pleasure, 婚姻之樂 ˏfan ˏyan ˏchí lok₂. Hwan yin chí loh, 琴瑟之樂 ˏk'am shat, ˏchí lok₂. K'in shih chí loh.

Conoidal, nearly, but not exactly, conical, 尖圓的 ˏtsím ˏün tik₂. Tsien yuen tih, 像似松子 tséung² 'ts'z ˏts'ung 'tsz. Siáng sz s'ung tsz, 約畧松子 yéuk, léuk₂ ˏts'ung 'tsz. Yoh lioh sung tsz.

Conoidical, having the form of a conoid, 尖圓的 ˏtsím ˏün tik₂. Tsien yuen tih, 松子嗰形 ˏts'ung 'tsz 'kòm ˏying. Sung tsz kán hing.

Conquer, to, 贏 ˏyeng. Ying, 打贏 'tá ˏyeng. Tá ying, 勝 shing'. Shing, 克 hak₂. K'eh, 戡 ˏhòm K'án, 捷 tsít₂. Tsieh; to conquer in battle, 打贏 'tá ˏyeng. Tá ying, 打敗 'tá pái². Tá pái, 戰勝 chín' shing'. Chen shing, 打勝 'tá shing'. Tá shing, 戰克 chín' hak₂. Chen k'eh, 得勝 tak, shing'. Teh shing, 獲勝 wok, shing'. Hwoh shing, 征服 ˏching fuk₂. Ching fuh, 征平 ˏching ˏp'ing; to conquer an enemy, 勝敵 shing' tik₂. Shing tih, 贏敵 ˏyeng tik₂. Ying tih, 敗敵 pái² tik₂. Pái tih; to conquer as a country, 克服 hak, fuk₂. K'eh fuh, 征伐* ˏching fát₂. Ching fáh, 征服 ˏching fuk₂. Ching fuh; to conquer one's self†, 克己 hak, 'kí. K'eh kí, 自勝 tsz² shing'. Tsz shing.

Conquer, to overcome, 贏 ˏyeng. Ying, 勝 shing'. Shing.

Conquerable 可贏 'ho ˏyeng. K'o ying, 可勝 'ho shing'. K'o shing, 贏得 ˏyeng tak₂. Ying teh, 勝得 shing' tak₂. Shing teh.

Conquered, overcome, 贏過 ˏyeng kwo'. Ying kwo, 勝過 shing' kwo'. Shing kwo, 打敗過 'tá pái² kwo'. Tá pái kwo; conquered, 打贏過 'tá

* These sentences are chiefly used in relation to dependencies, the endeavour to subjugate them when in a state of rebellion

† To keep one's passions in subjection

,yeng kwo'. Tá ying kwo, 打勝過 'tá shing' kwo'. Tá shing kwo; conquered him, in a game, 贏倒佢 ,yeng 'tò 'k'ü. Ying táu k'ü, 贏過佢 ,yeng kwo' 'k'ü. Ying kwo k'ü, 打贏佢 'tá ,yeng 'k'ü. Tá ying k'ü, 打過佢 'tá kwo' 'k'ü. Tá kwo k'ü, 打贏過佢 'tá ,yeng kwo' 'k'ü; conquered himself, 克自己 hak, tsz² 'kí. K'eh tsz kí; conquered a country, 克服國 hak, fuk, kwok,. K'eh fuh kwoh; conquered in a battle, 得過勝 tak, kwo' shing'. Teh kwo shing, 獲過勝 wok, kwo' shing'. Hwoh kwo shing, 戰過勝 chín' kwo' shing'. Chen kwo shing.

Conquering 贏 ,yeng. Ying, 勝 shing'. Shing, 打敗 'tá pái². Tá pái; conquering and losing, 贏輸 ,yeng ,shü. Ying shú, 勝敗 shing' pái². Shing pái, 勝負 shing' fú². Shing fú; a conquering hero returning in triumph, 凱旋之英雄 'hoi ,sün ,chí ,ying ,hung. K'ái siuen chí ying hiung.

Conqueror, one who conquers, 贏者 ,yeng 'ché. Ying ché, 勝者 shing' 'ché. Shing ché, 得勝者 tak, shing' 'ché. Teh shing ché, 克服者 hak, fuk, 'ché. K'eh fuh ché; a conqueror in battle, 戰勝者 chín' shing' 'ché. Chen shing ché, 征服敵者 ,ching fuk, tik, 'ché. Ching fuh tih ché.

Conquest, the act of conquering, 勝者 shing' 'ché. Shing ché, 克服者 hak, fuk, 'ché. K'eh fuh ché, 贏敵者 ,yeng tik, 'ché. Ying tih ché; conquest, or that which is conquered, 克服之地 hak, fuk, ,chí tí². K'eh fuh chí tí, 征服之地 ,ching fuk, ,chí tí². Ching fuh chí tí; to obtain by conquest, 戰得嘅 chín' tak, ké', 以戰得 'í chín' tak,. Í chen teh; to announce a conquest or victory, 報勝 pò' shing'. Pú shing, 報贏 pò' ,yeng. Pú ying, 報捷 pò' tsít,. Pú tsieh.

Consanguineous, of the same blood, 同血脉嘅 ,t'ung hüt, mak, ké', 同血氣的 ,t'ung hüt, hí' tik,. T'ung hiueh k'í tih, 同骨肉嘅 ,t'ung kwat, yuk, ké', 親嘅 ,ts'an ké'; descended from the same ancestor, 親屬嘅 ,ts'an shuk, ké'; ditto from the same parent, 同胞的 ,t'ung ,páu tik,. T'ung páu tih, 同腸嘅 ,t'ung ,ch'éung ké'.

Consanguinity, the relation of persons by blood, 同血脉者 ,t'ung hüt, mak, 'ché. T'ung hiueh meh ché, 同骨肉者 ,t'ung kwat, yuk, 'ché. T'ung kuh juh ché, 同血氣者 ,t'ung hüt, hí' 'ché. T'ung hiueh k'í ché, 親屬 ,ts'an shuk,. Ts'in shuh, 家親 ,ká ,ts'an. Kiá ts'in, 同家 ,t'ung ,ká. T'ung kiá; the nine degrees of consanguinity (who are often involved in the disgrace of a family), 九族 'kau tsuk,. Kiú tsuh, 九屬 'kau shuk,. Kiú shuh.

Conscience,* the, 良心 ,léung ,sam. Liáng sin, 天良 ,t'ín ,léung. T'ien liáng, 是非之心 shí² ,fí ,chí ,sam. Shí fí chí sin, 褒貶之心 ,pò 'pín ,chí ,sam. Páu pien chí sin; an accusing conscience, 心內自訟 ,sam noi² tsz² tsung². Sin nui tsz sung; to have lost one's conscience, 失天良 shat, ,t'ín ,léung. Shih t'ien liáng, 無是非之心 ,mò shí² ,fí ,chí ,sam. Wú shí fí chí sin, 喪良心 song' ,léung ,sam. Sáng liáng sin, 沒良心 mút, ,léung ,sam. Muh liáng sin; not to have a conscience, 無良心 ,mò ,léung ,sam. Wú liáng sin; to make conscience, 不忍之心 pat, 'yan ,chí ,sam. Puh jin chí sin; to have kept one's conscience, 存良心 ,ts'ün ,léung ,sam. Ts'un liáng sin, 良心常存 ,léung ,sam ,shéung ,ts'ün. Liáng sin cháng ts'un, 方寸常存 ,fong ts'ün' ,shéung ,ts'ün. Fáng ts'un cháng ts'un; things which conscience condemns, 虧心事 ,fai ,sam sz². Kw'ei sin sz; to wound one's conscience, 傷是非之心 ,shéung shí² ,fí ,chí ,sam. Sháng shí fí chí sin; in conscience, or upon conscience, 實首 shat, 'shau. Shih shau, 實在 shat, tsoi². Shih tsái, 憑我點良心 ,p'ang 'ngo 'tím ,léung ,sam. P'ang wo tien liáng sin; court of conscience, 錢債衙門 ,ts'ín chái' ,ngá ,mún. Ts'ien chái yá mun.

Conscience-smitten, stung by conscience, 自箴己心嘅 tsz² ,tsám 'kí ,sam ké', 有自訟嘅心 'yau tsz² tsung² ké' ,sam.

Conscientious 守良心的 'shau ,léung ,sam tik,. Shau liáng sin tih, 服良心嘅 fuk, ,léung ,sam ké', 循良心嘅 ,ts'un ,léung ,sam ké', 從良心的 ,ts'ung ,léung ,sam tik,; a conscientious man, 公道嘅人 ,kung tò² ké' ,yan.

Conscientiously, to act, 依良心行 ,í ,léung ,sam ,hang. Í liáng sin hang, 循良心做事 ,ts'un ,léung ,sam tsò² sz². Siun liáng sin tso sz, 照是非之心嚟做 chiú' shí² ,fí ,chí ,sam ,lai tsò².

Conscientiousness 從良心者 ,ts'ung ,léung ,sam 'ché. Ts'ung liáng sin ché, 服是非之心者 fuk, shí² ,fí ,chí ,sam 'ché. Fuh shí fí chí sin ché; a sense of justice, 公道 ,kung tò². Kung táu, 公心 ,kung ,sam. Kung sin.

Conscious, aware, 自知 tsz² ,chí. Tsz chí, 曉 'hiú. Hiáu, 自悉 tsz² sik,. Tsz sih; conscious of one's influence, 自知有面 tsz² ,chí 'yau mín². Tsz chí yú mien; conscious of one's power, 自知有權 tsz² ,chí 'yau ,k'ün. Tsz chí yú k'iuen, 出得志 ch'ut, tak, chí'. Ch'uh teh chí; conscious of one's faults, 自知有罪 tsz² ,chí 'yau tsúi². Tsz chí yú tsúi; conscious of being right, 自知正當 tsz² ,chí ching' tong'. Tsz chí ching táng, 自知公正 tsz² ,chí ,kung ching'. Tsz chí kung ching, 自知有理 tsz² ,chí 'yau 'lí. Tsz chí yú lí, 問心無愧 man² ,sam ,mò kw'ai'. Wan sin wú kw'ei, 衾影無慚 ,k'am 'ying ,mò ,ts'ám. K'in ying wú ts'án; to become conscious of, 自覺 tsz² kok,. Tsz kioh, 悟 ng². Wú, 醒悟 'seng ng². Sing wú; to become conscious of one's guilt, 自覺有罪 tsz² kok, ,yau tsúi²; to be still conscious, as a patient, 重認得人 chung² yan² [ying²] tak, ,yan. Chung jin teh jen, 心常醒覺 ,sam ,shéung 'seng kok,. Sin cháng sing kioh.

Consciously, with knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions, 悟然 ng² ,ín. Wú jen, 知

* The terms 本心, 好心 &c. should not be used by Christians, they giving a wrong impression of what is understood by conscience.

而做之 ˌchí ˌí tsò² ˌchí. Chí rh tso chí.

Consciousness 自知者 tsz² ˌchí 'ché. Tsz chí ché, 知者 ˌchí 'ché. Chí ché, 心內知者 ˌsam noi² ˌchí 'ché. Sin nui chí ché, 自知之心 tsz² ˌchí ˌchí ˌsam. Tsz chí chí sin; sensibleness, 重知事者 chung² ˌchí sz² 'ché. Chung chí sz ché, 曉事者 'hiú sz² 'ché. Hiáu sz ché, 重認人者 chung² yan² [ying²] ˌyan 'ché. Chung jin jin ché.

Conscript 抽當兵嘅 ˌch'au ˌtong ˌping ké', 登籍嘅 ˌtang tsik, ké', 落籍的 lok, tsik, tik,. Loh tsih tih, 入籍嘅 yap, tsik, ké'.

Conscript, a, 抽當兵者 ˌch'au ˌtong ˌping 'ché. Ch'au táng ping ché, 登籍者 ˌtang tsik, 'ché. Tang tsih ché, 掛號當兵者 kwá' hò² ˌtong ˌping 'ché. Kwá háu táng ping ché.

Conscription, a compulsory enrollment of individuals for military or naval service, 抽當兵者 ˌch'au ˌtong ˌping 'ché, 落籍者 lok, tsik, 'ché. Loh tsih ché, 落册當兵 lok, ch'ák, ˌtong ˌping. Loh ts'eh táng ping, 掛號當兵 kwá' hò² ˌtong ˌping. Kwá háu táng ping.

Consecrate, to make or declare to be sacred, by certain ceremonies or rites, 祝聖 chuk, shing'. Chuh shing, 聖 shing'. Shing, 稱爲聖 ˌch'ing ˌwai shing'. Ching wei shing; to consecrate one for an office, 按手 on' 'shau. Ngán shau; to consecrate, as the elements in the eucharist, 祝 chuk,. Chuh; to consecrate one's self to the service of God, 捨身於上帝 'shé ˌshan ˌü Shéung² tai'. Shié shin yú Sháng tí; ditto to a spirit or idol, 一世神心 yat, shai' ˌshan ˌsam. Yih shí shin sin, 一世事神 yat, shai' sz² ˌshan. Yih shí sz shin; to canonize, 封爲神 ˌfung ˌwai ˌshan. Fung wei shin, 封爲聖 ˌfung ˌwai shing'. Fung wei shing, 封神 ˌfung ˌshan; to consecrate a new idol *, 開光 ˌhoi ˌkwong. K'ái kwáng, 陞坐 ˌshing tso². Shing tso, 入火 yap, 'fo. Jih ho, 供奉菩薩 ˌkung fung² ˌp'ò sát,. Kung fung p'ú sáh; to consecrate to the spirits, 奉與神明 fung² 'ü ˌshan ˌming. Fung yú shin ming; to consecrate to the service of God, 奉與上帝 fung² 'ü Shéung² tai'. Fung yú Sháng ít; to consecrate a new Church, 祝聖禮拜堂 chuk, shing' 'lai pái' ˌt'ong. Chuh shin glí pái t'áng; to consecrate with blood, 衅 yan². Hin, 釁 yan². Hin.

Consecrated 祝過聖 chuk, shing' kwo'. Chuh shing kwo, 聖過 shing' kwo'. Shing kwo; ditto, as Chinese do things to their idols, 供奉過 ˌkung fung² kwo'. Kung fung kwo; ditto, as one for an office, 按過手 on' kwo' 'shau. Ngán kwo shau; ditto, as the elements in the eucharist, 祝過 chuk, kwo'. Chuh kwo; ditto, as an idol, 封過爲神 ˌfung kwo' ˌwai ˌshan. Fung kwo wei shin; ditto, by usage, 以習聖之 'í tsap, shing' ˌchí. Í sih shing chí.

* There are three acts constituting the consecration of an idol. The first is 開光 the removal of the vail; the second, 陞坐 the instalment; and the third 入火 the entering the fire i.e. the commencement of burning incense before the deity.

Consecrating 祝聖 chuk, shing'. Chuh shing, 聖 shing'. Shing; ditto one to an office, 按手 on' 'shau. Ngán shau; canonizing, 封聖 ˌfung shing'. Fung shing, 封爲神 ˌfung ˌwai ˌshan. Fung wei shin.

Consecration 祝聖者 chuk, shing' 'ché. Chuh shing ché, 祝者 chuk, 'ché. Chuh ché; the consecration to an office, 按手之禮 on' 'shau ˌchí 'lai. Ngán shau chí lí; canonization, 封神之禮 ˌfung ˌshan ˌchí 'lai. Fung shin chí lí, 封神者 ˌfung ˌshan 'ché. Fung shin ché, 封爲聖者 ˌfung ˌwai shing' 'ché. Fung wai shing ché; the consecration of an idol, 開光者 ˌhoi ˌkwong 'ché. K'ái kwáng ché; ditto of a Church, 祝聖禮拜堂者 chuk, shing' 'lai pái' ˌt'ong 'ché. Chuh shing lí pái t'áng ché; ditto of a Chinese temple, 開光之禮 ˌhoi ˌkwong ˌchí 'lai. K'ái kwáng chí lí; consecration with blood, 衅 yan². Hin, 釁者 yan² 'ché. Hin ché.

Consecrator, one who consecrates, 祝聖者 chuk, shing' 'ché. Chuh shing ché, 稱聖者 ˌch'ing shing' 'ché. Ch'ing shing ché, 按手者 on' 'shau 'ché. Ngán shau ché, 衅者 yan² 'ché. Hin ché, 釁者 yan² 'ché. Hin ché.

Consecutive 相繼 ˌséung kai'. Siáng kí, 相連 ˌséung ˌlín. Siáng lien, 陸續 luk, tsuk,. Luh suh, 相接 ˌséung tsíp,; in consecutive order, 依次連接 ˌí ts'z' ˌlín tsíp,. Í ts'z lien tsieh, 次第相接 ts'z' tai² ˌséung tsíp,. Ts'z tí siáng tsieh, 一路接住 yat, lò² tsíp, chü². Yih lú tsieh chú; consecutive chords, 接續的諸音 tsíp, tsuk, tik, ˌhái ˌyam. Tsieh suh tih hiái yin, 諸音貫串 ˌhái ˌyam kún' ch'ün'. Hiái yin kwán ch'uen.

Consecutively 相連 ˌséung ˌlín. Siáng lien, 相接 ˌséung tsíp,. Siáng tsieh.

Consent, agreement of the mind to what is proposed or stated by another, 同心 ˌt'ung ˌsam. T'ung sin, 同意 ˌt'ung í'. T'ung í; with one consent, 同心 ˌt'ung ˌsam. T'ung sin, 合心 hòp, ˌsam. Hoh sin, 協心 híp, ˌsam. Hieh sin; to get one's consent, 得佢允肯 tak, 'k'ü 'wan 'hang. Teh k'ü yun hang, 得他依允 tak, ˌt'á ˌí 'wan. Teh t'á í yun; to give one's consent, 准 'chun. Chun, 允准 'wan 'chun. Yun chun, 允行 'wan ˌhang. Yun hang, 准行 'chun ˌhang. Chun hang, 許行 'hü ˌhang. Hü hang, 肯 'hang. Hang; he would not give his consent, 唔准 ˌm 'chun, 唔肯 ˌm 'hang, 唔允 ˌm 'wan; will he give his consent? 他肯唔肯 ˌt'á 'hang ˌm 'hang, 佢肯唔肯 'k'ü 'hang ˌm 'hang, 他准不准 ˌt'á 'chun pat, 'chun. T'á chun puh chun; to give one's consent in writing, 批准 ˌp'ai 'chun. P'í chun.

Consent, to assent, 允 'wan. Yun, 准 'chun. Chun, 許 'hü. Hü, 允准 'wan 'chun. Yun chun, 准行 'chun ˌhang. Chun hang, 依從 ˌí ˌts'ung. Í ts'ung, 依允 ˌí 'wan. Í yun, 依隨 ˌí ˌts'ui. Í sui; to consent to a petition, 批准 ˌp'ai 'chun. P'í chun; to consent graciously, as H. I. M., 恩准

,yan 'chun. Ngan chun; absolutely refused to consent, 斷斷不肯 tün' tün' pat, 'hang. Twán twán puh hang; it is difficult to consent, 斷難依從 tün' ,nán ,í ,ts'ung. Twán nán í ts'ung; will never consent, 終須唔肯 ,tsung ,sü ,m 'hang. Tsung sü puh hang, 終然唔肯 ,tsung ,ín ,m 'hang, 卒之不允 tsut, ,chí pat, 'wan. Tsuh chí puh yun; to succumb and consent, 屈從 wat, ,ts'ung. K'iuh ts'ung; to compel one to consent, 强從 'k'éung ,ts'ung. K'iáng ts'ung.

Consentient, agreeing in mind, 同心 ,t'ung ,sam. T'ung sin, 合意 hòp, í'. Hoh í.

Consequence, that which follows from any act, cause, principle, or series of opinion *, 關係 ,kwán hai². Kwán hí, 干係 ,kon hai². Kán hí, 效驗 háu² ím². Hiáu yen, 後事 hau² sz². Hau sz; of great consequence, 大關係 tái² ,kwán hai². Tá kwán hí; of serious consequences, 關係甚重 ,kwán hai² sham² chung². Kwán hí shin chung, 交關嘅事 ,kán ,kwán ké' sz², 干係匪輕 ,kon hai² 'fí ,heng. Kán hí fí k'ing; of no consequence, 唔相干 ,m ,séung ,kon, 不相干 pat, ,séung ,kon. Puh siáng kán, 無相干 ,mò ,séung ,kon. Wú siáng kán, 漠不相關 mok, pat, ,séung ,kwán. Moh puh siáng kwán; of no great consequence, 冇乜干係 'mò mat, ,kon hai²; of consequence to one, 干連 ,kon ,lín. Kán lien, 關連 ,kwán ,lín. Kwán lien; to be aware of the consequences, 刎頸自明 'man 'keng tsz² ,ming. Min king tsz ming; to view as of no consequences, 我睇得無關係 'ngo 't'ai tak, ,mò ,kwán hai². Wo t'í teh wú kwán hí; by consequence, 所以 'sho 'í. So í, 是以 shí² 'í. Shí í, 故 kú'. Kú; inference, 裁奪者 ,ts'oi tüt, 'ché. Ts'ái toh ché, 推論之理 ,ch'ui lun² ,chí 'lí. Ch'ui lun chí lí; a person of great consequence, 大面之人 tái² mín² ,chí ,yan. Tá mien chí jin, 大粒佬 tái² nap, 'lò, 有關係嘅人 'yau ,kwán hái² ké' ,yan; a thing or matter of no consequence, 無緊要嘅事 ,mò 'kan iú' ké' sz²; reckless of consequences, 刁頑 ,tiú ,wán. Tiáu hwán.

Consequent, following, as the natural effect, 所以有 'sho 'í 'yau. So í yú, 故有 kú' 'yau. Kú yú, 必有 pít, 'yau. Pieh yú.

Consequent, that which follows a cause, 關係 ,kwán hai². Kwán hí; a conclusion or inference, 裁奪者 ,ts'oi tüt, 'ché. Ts'ái toh ché.

Consequential, following as the effect, 必有 pít, 'yau. Pieh yú, 所以有 'sho 'í 'yau. So í yú; a consequential personage, 自大 tsz² tái². Tsz tá, 自視甚重 tsz² shí² sham² chung². Tsz shí shin chung, 自以爲好聲價 tsz² 'í ,wai 'hò ,shing ká'. Tsz í wei háu shing kiá, 自己估好出色 tsz² 'kí 'kú 'hò ch'ut, shik,. Tsz kí kú háu ch'uh sih.

Consequentially, by consequence, 所以 'sho 'í. So í; not immediately, 終之 ,chung ,chí. Chung chí, 到底 tò' 'tai. Táu tí; a regular series, 依次序 ,í ts'z' tsü². Í ts'z tsü. 依次第 ,í ts'z' tai². Í ts'z tí; with assumed importance, 自視甚大 tsz² shí² sham² tái². Tsz shí shin tá,

Consequently 所以 'sho 'í. So í, 故 kú'. Kú, 是故 shí² kú'. Shí kú, 因此 ,yan 'ts'z. Yin ts'z, 故此 kú' 'ts'z. Kú ts'z, 由此 ,yau 'ts'z. Yú ts'z; there was consequently, 所以有 'sho 'í 'yau. So í yú; necessarily, 必然 pít, ,ín. Pieh jen.

Conservable 可收藏 'ho ,shau ,ts'ong. K'o shau tsáng, 可珍藏 'ho ,chan ,ts'ong. K'o chin tsáng, 可保藏 'ho 'pò ,ts'ong. K'o páu tsáng, 可藏好 'ho ,ts'ong 'hò. K'o tsáng háu, 可收好 'ho ,shau 'hò. K'o shau háu.

Conservant, having the power or quality of preserving from decay or destruction, 存物嘅 ,ts'ün mat, ké', 存野的 ,ts'ün 'yé tik,, 保存嘅 'pò ,ts'ün ké'.

Conservation, the act of preserving, guarding, &c., 藏者 ,ts'ong 'ché. Tsáng ché, 保存者 'pò ,ts'ün 'ché. Páu ts'un ché, 保守者 'pò 'shau 'ché. Páu shau ché, 保護者 'pò ú² 'ché. Páu hú ché.

Conservatism, the desire and effort to preserve what is established, 存舊之理 ,ts'ün kau² ,chí 'lí. Ts'un kiú chí lí, 守舊之理 'shau kau² ,chí 'lí. Shau kiú chí lí.

Conservative, preservative, 可保存的 'ho 'pò ,ts'ün tik,. K'o páu ts'un tih; conservative principle, 泥今政嘅道理 ní² ,kam ching' ké' tò² 'lí, 守舊之理 'shau kau² ,chí 'lí. Shau kiú chí lí.

Conservative, one who wishes to maintain an institution, or form of government, in its present state, 守舊法者 'shau kau² fát, 'ché. Shau kiú fáh ché, 泥今政者 ní² ,kam ching' 'ché. Ní kin ching ché.

Conservator, an officer who has the charge of preserving the public peace, 保長 'pò 'chéung. Páu cháng.

Conservatory, having the quality of preserving from loss, decay or injury, 存物的 ,ts'ün mat, tik,. Ts'un wuh tih, 存野嘅 ,ts'ün 'yé ké', 保存的 'pò ,ts'ün tik,. Páu ts'un tih; green-house for exotics, 暖閣 'nün kok,. Nwán koh, 養花閣 'yéung ,fá kok,. Yáng hwá koh.

Conserve, to preserve from decay, 收藏 ,shau ,ts'ong. Shau tsáng, 存 ,ts'ün. Ts'un, 保存 'pò ,ts'ün. Páu ts'un; ditto from injury, 保護 'pò ú². Páu hú, 保字 'pò tsz². Páu tsz, 存守 ,ts'ün 'shau. Ts'un shau; to conserve in sugar, 藏於糖 ,ts'ong ,ü ,t'ong. Tsáng yú t'áng; ditto in brandy, 浸於酒 tsam' ,ü 'tsau. Tsin yú tsiú.

Conserve, a sweet-meat made of fresh fruits, and beat into a uniform mass with fine sugar, and without boiling, 菓糖 * 'kwo ,t'ong. Ko t'áng;

* The term 交關 is by some used for *consequence*, but is in most instances better rendered by *serious* and similar words.

* The term 糕, which has been used by various writers to convey the English word conserve, is very objectionable on account of every composition included in that category, consisting either of flour or being prepared by the medium of heat. We have used the term 菓糖 instead of 糖菓, the latter being chiefly applied to a Chinese articles of commerce and always called sweetmeats.

conserve of roses, 玫瑰糖 ˏmúi kwai' ˏt'ong. Mei kwei t'áng; conserve of almonds, 杏仁糖 hang² ˏyan ˏt'ong. Hang jin t'áng.

Conserved, preserved in a safe and sound state, 收藏過 ˏshau ˏts'ong kwo'. Shau tsáng kwo, 收存過 ˏshau ˏts'ün kwo'. Shau ts'un kwo; guarded, 保守過 'pò 'shau kwo'. Páu shau kwo, 保護過 'pò ú² kwo'. Páu hú kwo; prepared with sugar, 俾糖藏嘅 'pí ˏt'ong ˏts'ong ké'; conserved in brandy, 浸於酒 tsam' ˏü 'tsau. Tsin yú tsiú; well conserved, 存得好 ˏts'ün tak, 'hò. Ts'un teh háu; conserved in salt, 藏鹽 ˏts'ong ˏím. Tsáng yen.

Conserving, keeping in safety, 收藏 ˏshau ˏts'ong. Shau tsáng, 保存 'pò ˏts'ün. Páu ts'un, 保護 'pò ú². Páu hú; conserving in sugar, 藏於糖 ˏts'ong ˏü ˏt'ong. Tsáng yú t'áng; ditto in brandy, 浸於酒 tsam' ˏü 'tsau. Tsin yú tsiú, 藏於醋 ˏts'ong ˏü ts'ò'. Tsáng yú ts'ú.

Consider, to fix the mind on, with a view to a careful examination, 思想 ˏsz 'séung. Sz siáng, 思慮 ˏsz lü². Sz lü, 思念 ˏsz ním². Sz nien, 靖思 tsing² ˏsz. Tsing sz, 訾 ˏtsz. Tsz, 思 ˏsz. Sz, 思維 ˏsz ˏwai. Sz wei, 忖 'ts'ün. Ts'un, 忖思 'ts'ün ˏsz. Ts'un sz, 思量 ˏsz ˏléung. Sz liáng, 懷念 ˏwái ˏním². Hwái nien, 懷思 ˏwái ˏsz, 惀 ˏlun. Lun, 悃 ˏyan. Yin, 惟 ˏwai. Wei, 揆 'kw'ai. Kw'ei, 思憶 ˏsz yik. Sz yih, 斟酌 ˏcham chéuk. Chin choh; to consider carefully, 細思 sai' ˏsz. Sí sz, 子細思量 'tsz sai' ˏsz ˏléung. Tsz sí sz liáng; to consider important, 惇厚 ˏtun hau². Tun hau, 惇重 ˏtun chung². Tun chung; to ponder, 默想 mak, 'séung. Meh siáng, 靜想 tsing² 'séung. Tsing siáng, 心裡思想 ˏsam 'lí ˏsz 'séung. Sin lí sz siáng; to revolve in one's mind, 回想 ˏúi 'séung. Hwui siáng, 回憶 ˏúi yik. Hwui yih, 追思 ˏchui ˏsz. Chui sz; to consider [attend to] the poor, 濟貧 tsai' ˏp'an. Tsí p'in, 賙貧 ˏchau ˏp'an. Chau p'in; to consider or respect, 敬重 king' chung². King chung, 尊敬 ˏtsün king'. Tsun king; I consider your brother, 我尊敬你兄長 'ngo ˏtsün king' 'ní ˏhing 'chéung. Wo tsun king ní hiung cháng; I shall consider your services, 我必不忘你嘅功 'ngo pít, pat, ˏmong 'ní ké' ˏkung; it is a thing to be considered of, 呢件事細心想吓 ˏní kín² sz² sai' ˏsám 'séung 'há, 此事心再三思想 'ts'z sz² ˏsam tsoi' ˏsám ˏsz 'séung. Ts'z sz sin tsái sán sz siáng; to requite, 報 pò'. Pú, 賞謝 'shéung tsé². Sháng sié, 酬勞 ˏch'au ˏlò. Ch'au láu; do consider it, 你想吓 'ní 'séung 'há, 思之 ˏsz ˏchí. Sz chí; never considers, 不思 pat, ˏsz. Puh sz.

Consider, to think seriously, 慮 lü². Lü; to think maturely, 想透 'séung t'au'. Siáng t'au, 熟想 shuk, 'séung. Shuh siáng, 熟思 shuk, ˏsz. Shuh sz; to ponder, 默想 mak, 'séung. Meh siáng.

Considerable 頗 'p'o. P'o, 稍 'sháu. Sháu; worthy of consideration, 可想的 'ho 'séung tik. K'o siáng tih, 可思的 'ho ˏsz tik. K'o sz tih; important, 重要 chung² iú'. Chung yáu, 重大 chung² tái². Chung tá; considerable or pretty much, 頗多 'p'o ˏto. P'o to, 略多 léuk, ˏto, 稍多 'sháu ˏto. Sháu to, 頗大 'p'o tái². P'o tá; a considerable time, 頗久 'p'o 'kau. P'o kiú, 頗耐 'p'o noi². P'o nái, 稍耐 'sháu noi². Sháu nái; considerable property, 頗有身家 'p'o 'yau ˏshan ˏká. P'o yú shin kiá, 頗多家業 'p'o ˏto ˏká íp. P'o to kiá nieh; a person of considerable learning, 頗有學嘅人 'p'o 'yau hok, ké' ˏyan, 識得頗多 shik, tak, 'p'o ˏto. Shih teh p'o to; we had considerable difficulty, 我哋遇頗多難 'ngo tí' ü² 'p'o ˏto nán²; considerable quantity, 頗多野 'p'o ˏto 'yé; made considerable profit, 賺頗多利 chán² 'p'o ˏto lí². Chán p'o to lí, 頗有發財 'p'o 'yau fát, ˏts'oi. P'o yú fáh ts'ái; considerable ability, 頗能 'p'o ˏnang. P'o nang, 稍能 'sháu ˏnang. Sháu nang.

Considerableness 頗者 'p'o 'ché. P'o ché, 稍者 'sháu 'ché. Sháu ché.

Considerably 頗 'p'o. P'o, 稍 'sháu. Sháu, 爭得遠 ˏcháng tak, 'ün. Tsang teh yuen, 爭好多 ˏcháng 'hò ˏto. Tsang háu to; it is considerably larger, 頗長 'p'o ˏch'éung. P'o ch'áng, 長唔小 ˏch'éung ˏm 'siú, 長得多 ˏch'éung tak, ˏto. Ch'áng teh to, 太爭 t'ái' ˏcháng, 頗大 'p'o tái². P'o tá; considerably smaller, or less, 頗小 'p'o 'siú. P'o siáu, 小得多 'siú tak, ˏto. Siáu teh to.

Considerate, given to consideration, or to sober reflection, 細思 sai' ˏsz. Sí sz, 慎思 shan² ˏsz. Shin sz, 慮到 lü² tò'. Lü táu, 善思 shín² ˏsz. Shen sz, 子細思 'tsz sai' ˏsz. Tsz sí sz, 好打算嘅 'hò 'tá sün' ké'; circumspect, 小心 'siú ˏsam. Siáu sin, 細心 sai' ˏsam. Sí sin, 慎重 shan² chung². Shin chung; moderate, 唔過度 ˏm kwo' tò², 合理 hòp, 'lí. Hoh lí; to be considerate in one's demands, 問得着 man² tak, chéuk. Wan teh choh, 所問合理 'sho man² hòp, 'lí. So wan hoh lí, 所要合理 'sho iú' hòp, 'lí. So yáu hoh lí.

Considerately, with deliberation, 小心 'siú ˏsam. Siáu sin, 細心 sai' ˏsam. Sí sin; to act considerately, 小心行爲 'siú ˏsam ˏhang ˏwai. Siáu sin hang wei, 慎行 shan² ˏhang. Shin hang, 謹慎而做 'kan shan² ˏí tsò². Kin shin rh tso, 想過至做 'séung kwo' chí' tsò².

Consideratenesss, prudence, 小心 'siú ˏsam. Siáu sin; calm deliberation, 慮 lü². Lü.

Consideration, the act of considering, 思慮者 ˏsz lü² 'ché. Sz lü ché, 默思 mak, ˏsz. Meh sz; to to take a thing into consideration, 斟酌呢件事 ˏcham chéuk, ˏní kín² sz². Chin choh ní kien sz, 商議此事 ˏshéung 'í 'ts'z sz². Sháng í ts'z sz; the affair is under consideration, 而家商量 ˏí ˏká ˏshéung ˏléung, 家吓斟酌 ˏká 'há ˏcham chéuk; a man of consideration, 有體面嘅人 'yau 't'ai mín' ké' ˏyan, 有面子嘅人 'yau mín² 'tsz ke' ˏyan; a thing of no consideration, 小事 'siú sz². Siáu sz, 唔使掛个件事 ˏm 'shai kwá'

ko' kín² sz², 唔使講 ˏm ʿshai ʿkong, 無庸置議 ˏmò ˏyung chí' ʿí. Wú yung chí í; a matter of some consideration, 頗緊要嘅事 ʿp'o ʿkan iú' ké' sz², 事頗重的 sz² ʿp'o chung² tikˎ. Sz p'o chung tih; taking into consideration his former conduct, 計佢往日嘅行爲 kai' ʿk'ü ʿwong yat₂ ké' ˏhang ˏwai, 計其昔行 kai' ˏk'í sikˎ hang². Kí k'í sih hing; to make one a consideration, 賠償 ˏp'úi ˏch'éung. P'ei ch'áng; mature thought, 熟思 shukˎ ˏsz. Shuh sz, 透思 t'au' ˏsz. T'au sz.

Considered, thought of with care, 細思過 sai' ˏsz kwo'. Sí sz kwo; pondered, 慮過 lü² kwo'. Lü kwo, 默思過 makˎ ˏsz kwo'. Meh sz kwo; examined, 考過 ʿháu kwo'. K'áu kwo; deliberated on, 斟酌過 ˏcham chéukˎ kwo'. Chin choh kwo.

Considering, meditating on, 慮 lü². Lü, 思慮 ˏsz lü². Sz lü; pondering, 默思 makˎ ˏsz. Meh sz; viewing with care and attention, 細思 sai' ˏsz. Sí sz, 愼思 shan² ˏsz. Shin sz; it is not possible for us to act otherwise, considering the weakness of our nature, 計本性之軟弱,我不能別行 kai' ʿpún sing' ˏchí ʿün yéukˎ, ʿngo patˎ ˏnang pítˎ ˏhang. Kí pun sing chí yuen joh, wo puh nang pieh hang; considering me, 論及我 lun² k'apˎ ʿngo. Lun kih wo; considering that, 筭 sün'. Swán, 計 kai'. Kí.

Consign, to give, send or send over, 交付 ˏkáu fú². Kiáu fú, 交給 ˏkáu k'apˎ. Kiáu kih, 傳授 ˏch'ün shau². Ch'uen shau, 布於 pò' ˏü. Pú yú; to consign, as a charge or trust, 交托 ˏkáu t'okˎ. Kiáu t'oh, 託 t'okˎ. T'oh, 寄託 kí' t'okˎ. Kí t'oh, 付託 fú² t'okˎ. Fú t'oh, 委託 ʿwai t'okˎ. Wei t'oh; to consign a ship to a person, 托船於某人辦理 t'okˎ ˏshün ˏü ʿmau ˏyan pán² ʿlí. T'oh ch'uen yú mau jin pán lí; to consign to writing, 錄 lukˎ. Luh, 紀錄 ʿkí lukˎ. Kí luh, 寫落 ʿsé lokˎ. Sié loh, 書下 ˏshü ʿhá. Shú hiá; to consign one to corporal punishment, 交與鞭撻 ˏkáu ʿü ˏpín t'átˎ. Kiáu yú pien t'áh; to consign to one's management, 托人料理 t'okˎ ˏyan liú² ʿlí. T'oh jin liáu lí, 托人辦理 t'okˎ ˏyan pán² ʿlí. T'oh jin pán lí; to consign to one's care, 拜託於人 pái' t'okˎ ˏü ˏyan. P'ái t'oh yú jin, 委託與人 ʿwai t'okˎ ʿü ˏyan. Wei t'oh yú jin; to consign to the grave, 入墓 yapˎ mò². Jih mú, 歸墓 ˏkwai mò². Kwei mú; to consign to silence, 叫人丟肚嚟 kiú' ˏyan ˏtiú ʿt'ò ˏlai, 交於隱處 ˏkáu ˏü ʿyan ch'ü'. Kiáu yú yin ch'ú.

Consignature, joint signing or stamping, 同簽 ˏt'ung ˏts'ím. T'ung ts'ien, 咸簽 ˏhám ˏts'ím. Hiem ts'ien, 僉押 ˏts'ím ápˎ. Tsien yáh.

Consigned 交過 ˏkáu kwo'. Kiáu kwo, 託過 t'okˎ kwo, 付過 fú² kwo'. Fú kwo; committed for management, 託辦 t'okˎ pán². T'oh pán; committed for keeping, 託收埋 t'okˎ ˏshau ˏmái. T'oh shau mái; deposited in trust, 委託過 ʿwai t'okˎ kwo'. Wei t'oh kwo.

Consignee 受托者 shau² t'okˎ ʿché. Shau t'oh ché; the consignee of goods or merchandise, 受貨辦者 shau² fo' pán² ʿché. Shau ho pán ché, 承托貨者 ˏshing t'okˎ fo' ʿché. Ching t'oh ho ché.

Consigner, the person who consigns, 交託者 ˏkáu t'okˎ ʿché. Kiáu t'oh ché, 托者 t'okˎ ʿché. T'oh ché, 交付者 ˏkáu fú² ʿché. Kiáu fú ché, 付託者 fú² t'okˎ ʿché. Fú t'oh ché, 傳授者 ˏch'ün shau² ʿché. Ch'uen shau ché; a consigner of goods 托貨辦者 t'okˎ fo' pán² ʿché. T'oh ho pán ché.

Consigning 交托 ˏkáu t'okˎ. Kiáu t'oh, 委託 ʿwai t'okˎ. Wei t'oh, 託辦 t'okˎ pán². T'oh pán, 付托 fú² t'okˎ. Fú t'oh, 托人辦 t'okˎ ˏyan pán². T'oh jin pán.

Consignment, the act of consigning, 交托者 ˏkáu t'okˎ ʿché. Kiáu t'oh ché, 付托者 fú² t'okˎ ʿché. Fú t'oh ché, 拜者 pái' ʿché. Pái ché; the thing consigned, 所托之物 ʿsho t'okˎ ˏchí matˎ. So t'oh chí wuh, 所托之貨 ʿsho t'okˎ ˏchí fo', 交托嘅野 ˏkáu t'okˎ ké' ʿyé; the writing by which anything is consigned, 託貨紙 t'okˎ fo' ʿchí. T'oh ho chí.

Consists, to stand together, 同在 ˏt'ung tsoi². T'ung tsái, 並在 ping' tsoi². Ping tsái; to be, 在 tsoi². Tsái, 在乎 tsoi² ˏú. Tsái wú; to consist of, 在內 tsoi² noi². Tsái nui, 在裡 tsoi² ʿlü. Tsái lí, 在其中 tsoi² ˏk'í ˏchung. Tsái k'í chung, 包括 ˏpáu kútˎ. Páu kwoh, 即係 tsikˎ hai². Tsih hí; it consists of three ingredients, 包三味 ˏpáu ˏsám mí². Páu sán wí, 三味在內 ˏsám mí² tsoi² noi². Sán wí tsái nui; it consists of wood, 係木嘅 hai² mukˎ ké'; consists of flowers, 花做的 ˏfá tsò² tikˎ. Hwá tso tih; to consist in, 在 tsoi². Tsái; the path of superior learning consists in illustrating brilliant virtue, in renovating the people, 大學之道在明明德,在親民 tái² hokˎ ˏchí tò² tsoi² ˏming ˏming takˎ, tsoi² ˏsan ˏman. Tá hioh chí táu tsái ming ming teh, tsái sin min; repentance consists in hating and renouncing sin, 悔罪者在恨而離罪 fúi' tsúi² ʿché tsoi² han² ˏí ˏlí tsúi² okˎ. Hwui tsúi ché tsái han rh lí tsúi ngoh; does not consist in this, 不在乎此 patˎ tsoi² ˏú ʿts'z. Puh tsái hú ts'z; to consist with, 合於 hòpˎ ˏü. Hoh yú; health consists with temperance alone, 身之安寧合與節制 ˏshan ˏchí ˏon ˏning hòpˎ ʿü tsítˎ chai'. Shin chí ngán ning hoh yú tsieh chí; consistent with one's duty, 合於本分 hòpˎ ˏü ʿpún fan². Hoh yú pun fan; to consist together, 同在 ˏt'ung tsoi². T'ung tsái, 共在 kung² tsoi². Kung tsái.

Consistence, } a being fixed in union, as the parts
Consistency, } of a body, 合體 hòpˎ ʿt'ai. Hoh t'í; a firm consistence, 堅實 ˏkín shatˎ. Kien shih; a soft consistence, 柔軟 ˏyau ʿün. Jau yuen, 軟弱 ʿün yéukˎ. Yuen joh; consistency of conduct, 合宜之行爲 hòpˎ ˏí ˏchí ˏhang ˏwai. Hoh í chí hang wei, 合式之行 hòpˎ shikˎ ˏchí hang². Hoh shih chí hing; uniformity, 俱合式 ˏkü hòpˎ shikˎ. Kü hoh shih; it is of the consistency of syrup, 係糖水咁結 hai² ˏt'ong ʿshui kòm' kítˎ. Hí t'áng shwui kán kieh.

Consistent, firm, not fluid, 凝結 ˏying kítˎ. Ying kieh, 堅實 ˏkín shatˏ. Kien shih; consistent with good conduct, 合好行爲 hòpˏ ʻhò ˏhang ˏwai. Hoh háu hang wei, 合善行爲 hòpˏ shín² ˏhang ˏwai. Hoh shen hang wei; consistent with one's calling, 合於本分 hòpˏ ˏü ʻpún fan². Hoh yú pun fan, 合於職分 hòpˏ ˏü chikˎ fan². Hoh yú chih fan; consistent with reason, 合於理 hòpˏ ˏü ʻlí. Hoh yú lí; to make consistent with, 整合 ʻching hòpˏ. Ching hoh; uniform, 俱合 ˏkü hòpˏ. Kü hoh, 俱合式 ˏkü hòpˏ shikˎ. Kü hoh shih.

Consistently, in a consistent manner, 合 hòpˏ. Hoh; to act consistently, 行爲合理 ˏhang ˏwai hòpˏ ʻlí. Hang wei hoh lí, 品行合宜 ʻpan hang² hòpˏ ˏí. Pin hing hoh í.

Consistorial, pertaining or relating to a consistory, 君牧師會的* ˏkwan mukˏ ˏsz úi² tikˎ. Kiun muh sz hwui tih; pertaining to an ecclesiastical court in the English Church, 大英皇家教管轄 Tái Ying ˏwong ˏká káu' ʻkún hatˏ. Tá Ying hwáng kiá kiáu kwán hiáh.

Consistory, a council-house, 會所 úi² ʻsho. Hwui so; in the English Church, a place of justice in the spiritual court, 大英皇家教公局 Tái Ying ˏwong ˏká káu' ˏkung kukˏ. Tá Ying hwáng kiá kiáu kung kiuh; the college of cardinals at Rome, 君牧師會 ˏkwan mukˏ ˏsz úi². Kiun muh sz hwui; in several Protestant Churches, the highest ecclesiastical authority, 正教管轄 ching' káu' ʻkún hatˏ. Ching kiáu kwán hiáh; the presbytery, 會長 úi² ʻchéung. Hwui cháng.

Consociation, fellowship, 交通 ˏkáu ˏt'ung. Kiáu t'ung.

Consolable, that admits comfort, 可安慰 ʻho ˏon wai'. K'o ngán wei, 安慰得 ˏon wai' takˎ. Ngán wei teh.

Consolation, comfort, 安慰 ˏon wai'. Ngán wei, 安樂 ˏon lokˏ. Ngan loh, 慰氣 wai' hí'. Wei k'í, 撫慰 ʻfú wai'. Fú wei, 撫字 ʻfú tsz². Fú tsz, 撫掩 ʻfú ʻím; words of consolation, 安慰嘅話 ˏon wai' ké' wá², 安慰之辭 ˏon wai' ˏchí ˏts'z, 勸慰之辭 hún' wai' ˏchí ˏts'z. K'iuen wei chí ts'z; to receive consolation, 受慰 shau² wai'. Shau wei, 納慰 nápˏ wai'. Náh wei, 受撫慰 shau² ʻfú wai'. Shau fú wei.

Consolator 安慰者 ˏon wai' ʻché. Ngán wei ché.

Consolatory, tending to give comforts, 安慰嘅 ˏon wai' ké', 安心嘅 ˏon ˏsam ké', 慰心嘅 wai' ˏsam ké'; consolatory words, 安慰嘅話 ˏon wai' ké' wá².

Console, to comfort, 安慰 ˏon wai'. Ngán wei, 撫慰 ʻfú wai'. Fú wei, 撫字 ʻfú tsz². Fú tsz, 撫掩 ʻfú ʻím, 慰藉 wai' tsikˎ. Wei tsih, 諗 ʻún. Yuen, 諗 ʻún. Yuen; to console one, when in sorrow, 解憂 ʻkái ˏyau. Kiái yú, 解心憂 ʻkái ˏsam ˏyau. Kiái sin yú, 開解 ˏhoi ʻkái. K'ái kiái, 勸解 hún' ʻkái. K'iuen kiái, 寬慰 ˏfún wai'. Kwán wei.

Consoled 安慰過 ˏon wai' kwo'. Ngán wei kwo, 撫慰過 ʻfú wai' kwo'. Fú wei kwo.

Consoler 安慰者 ˏon wai' ʻché. Ngán wei ché, 撫慰者 ʻfú wai' ʻché. Fú wei ché, 慰心者 wai' ˏsam ʻché. Wei sin ché.

Consolida 老青花 ʻlò ˏts'eng ˏfá. Láu ts'ing hwá.

Consolidant 醫埋口藥 ˏí ˏmái ʻhau yéukˏ. Í mái k'au yoh.

Consolidate, to make solid, 結實 kítˎ shatˏ. Kieh shih, 整實 ʻching shatˏ. Ching shih, 束實 ch'ukˎ shatˏ. Shuh shih; to harden, or make dense and firm, 結實 kítˎ shatˏ. Kieh shih, 積實 tsikˎ shatˏ. Tsih shih; to consolidate a fracture, 續斷骨 tsukˏ tún² kwatˎ. Suh twán kuh, 駁斷骨 pokˎ ʻt'ün kwatˎ. Poh twán kuh; to consolidate the lips of a wound, 埋口 ˏmái ʻhau. Mái k'au; to consolidate the forces of an army, 合兵 hòpˏ ˏping. Hoh ping, 聚兵 tsü² ˏping. Tsü ping; to consolidate various funds, 合本 hòpˏ ʻpún. Hoh pun, 埋本 ˏmái ʻpún. Mái pun; to consolidate, as bills, 合爲一 hòpˏ ˏwai yatˎ. Hoh wei yih; to consolidate two bills, 合二單爲一 hòpˏ í² ˏtán ˏwai yatˎ. Hoh rh tán wei yih; to consolidate, as benefices, 合二爲一 hòpˏ í² ˏwai yatˎ. Hoh rh wei yih.

Consolidate, to grow firm and hard, 成實 ˏshing shatˏ. Ching shih, 凝實 ˏying shatˏ. Ying shih, 凝結爲實 ˏying kítˎ ˏwai shatˏ. Ying kieh wei shih, 結實 kítˎ shatˏ. Kieh shih.

Consolidated, made solid, 結實過 kítˎ shatˏ kwo'. Kieh shih kwo; made compact, 束過實 ch'ukˎ kwo' shatˏ. Shuh kwo shih; consolidated funds, 合本 hòpˏ ʻpún. Hoh pun; consolidated stocks, 保本 ʻpò ʻpún. Páu pun; united, 合過 hòpˏ kwo'. Hoh kwo, 合埋過 hòpˏ ˏmái kwo'. Hoh mái kwo.

Consolidating, making solid, 結實 kítˎ shatˏ. Kieh shih, 束實 ch'ukˎ shatˏ. Shuh shih; uniting, 合 hòpˏ. Hoh, 合二爲一 hòpˏ í² ˏwai yatˎ. Hoh rh wei yih; ditto as broken bones, 續 tsukˏ. Suh, 駁 pokˎ. Poh; consolidating, as an army, 合兵 hòpˏ ˏping. Hoh ping.

Consolidation, the act of making solid, 結實者 kítˎ shatˏ ʻché. Kieh shih ché, 束實者 ch'ukˎ shatˏ ʻché. Shuh shih ché; the act of becoming solid, 成實者 ˏshing shatˏ ʻché. Ching shih ché, 凝實者 ˏying shatˏ ʻché. Ying shih ché; the consolidation of funds, 合本者 hòpˏ ʻpún ʻché. Hoh pun ché; the consolidation of an army, 合兵者 hòpˏ ˏping ʻché. Hoh ping ché; the consolidation of a bill, 合兩欵爲一 hòpˏ ʻléung ʻfún ˏwai yatˎ. Hoh liáng kw'án wei yih.

Consoling 安慰 ˏon wai'. Ngán wei, 撫慰 ʻfú wai'. Fú wei.

Consols, consolidated stocks, 大英國欠單 Tái Ying kwokˎ hím' ˏtán. Tá Ying kwoh k'ien tán.

Consonance, agreement of sounds, 諧音 ˏhái ˏyam. Hiái yin, 諧韻 ˏhái wan². Hiái yun, 和音 ˏwo

* 天主教.

yam. Ho yin; consonance of views and feelings, 心意和合 sam í' wo hòp₂. Sin í ho hoh, 合心合意 hop₂ sam hòp₂ í'. Hoh sin hoh í, 和氣 wo hí'. Ho k'í, 心恬氣和 sam t'ím hí' wo. Sin t'ien k'í ho; agreement of one thing with another, 相同 séung, t'ung. Siáng t'ung, 相合 séung hòp₂. Siáng hoh.

Consonant, agreeing, 合 hòp₂. Hoh, 喭 ngám, 符合 fú hòp₂. Fú hoh; consonant with reason, 合理 hòp₂ 'lí. Hoh lí; ditto with propriety, 合禮 hòp₂ 'lai. Hoh lí, 合宜 hòp₂ í. Hoh í.

Consonant, in grammar, a letter sounded with a vowel, 同音字母 t'ung yam tsz² 'mò. T'ung yin tsz mú.

Consonantly, consistently, 合 hòp₂. Hoh.

Consonous, agreeing in sound, 合韻 hòp₂ wan². Hoh yun, 同音 t'ung yam. T'ung yin.

Consoo 公所 kung 'sho. Kung so; consoo charge, 行用 hong yung². Háng yung.

Consort, a companion, 伴 pún². Pwán, 侶 'lü. Lü, 儔 ch'au, 同配 t'ung p'úi'. T'ung p'ei; a partner, 夥計 'fo kí'. Ho kí, 夥伴 'fo pún². Ho pwán; a partner of the bed, 床伴 ch'ong pún². Chw'áng pwán; a wife or husband, 匹偶 p'at 'ngau. P'ih ngau, 匹配 p'at p'úi'. P'ih p'ei, 內伴 noi² pún². Nui pwán; queen consort, 正妃 ching' fí. Ching fi, 娘娘 néung néung. Néang néang; a prince's consort, 皇后 wong hau². Hwáng hau, 君妻 kwan ts'ai. Kiun ts'í; imperial consort, 御妃 ü² fí. Yú fi; prince consort, 君主丈夫 kwan 'chü chéung² fú. Kiun chú cháng fú.

Consort, to associate, 交遊 káu yau. Kiáu yú, 相伴 séung pún². Siáng pwán, 交友 káu 'yau. Kiáu yú, 相交 séung káu. Siáng kiáu; to keep company, 陪伴 p'úi pún². P'ei pwán, 相陪 séung p'úi. Siáng p'ei; to marry, 結親 kít ts'an. Kieh ts'in, 結婚 kít fan. Kieh hwan; to consort with the great, 充大隊 ch'ung tái² túi². Ch'ung tá túi.

Consorting, uniting in company, 交遊 káu yau. Kiáu yú, 交友 káu 'yau. Kiáu yú, 相交 séung káu. Siáng kiáu, 相伴 séung pún². Siáng pwán.

Consortship, fellowship, 做伴者 tsò² pún² 'ché. Tso pwán ché, 交通 káu t'ung. Kiáu t'ung.

Conspicuity, conspicuousness, 顯 'hín. Hien, 顯出者 'hín ch'ut 'ché. Hien ch'uh ché.

Conspicuous, open to the view, 顯出 'hín ch'ut. Hien ch'uh, 標出 piú ch'ut. Piáu ch'uh, 凸出 tat₂ ch'ut. Tuh ch'uh; high, as a mountain, 高聳 kò 'sung. Káu sung, 聳出 'sung ch'ut. Sung ch'uh, 崢嶸 cháng wing. Tsang yung, 峻峭 tsun' 'ts'iú. Siun ts'iáu; conspicuous, as men, 出衆 ch'ut chung'. Ch'uh chung, 超羣 ch'iú kw'an. Ch'áu k'iun, 特出 tak₂ ch'ut. Teh ch'uh, 出類 ch'ut lui². Ch'uh lui, 拔萃 pat₂ sui². Páh sui; clearly or extensively known, 顯然 'hín ín. Hien jen, 顯明 'hín ming. Hien ming; distinguished, 表表 'piú 'piú. Piáu piáu, 表表者 'piú 'piú 'ché. Piáu piáu ché; famous, 大聲名 tái² shing meng. Tá shing ming; to become conspicuous, 出衆 ch'ut chung'. Ch'uh chung, 超羣 ch'iú kw'an. Ch'áu k'iun.

Conspicuously, in a conspicuous manner, 顯然 'hín ín. Hien jen, 明 ming. Ming, 明然 ming ín.

Conspicuousness, openness, 顯出者 'hín ch'ut 'ché. Hien ch'uh ché, 顯明者 'hín ming 'ché. Hien ming ché; a state of being visible at a distance, 高聳者 kò 'sung 'ché. Káu sung ché, 高峭 kò 'ts'iú. Káu ts'iáu, 嵩 sung. Sung, 凸出者 tat₂ ch'ut 'ché. Tuh ch'uh ché; fame, 名聲 meng shing. Ming shing, 聲價 shing ká'. Shing kiá, 出色者 ch'ut shik 'ché. Ch'uh sih ché, 表表者 'piú 'piú 'ché. Piáu piáu ché.

Conspiracy, a combination of men for evil purposes, 同謀者 t'ung mau 'ché. T'ung mau ché, 結黨 kít 'tong. Kieh táng, 聯黨 lün 'tong. Lien táng, 聯盟者 lün mang 'ché. Lien mang ché, 聯謀 lün mau. Lien mau; a conspiracy for the overthrow of the government, 叛反之謀 pún² 'fán chí mau. Pwán fán chí mau, 作反慨計謀 tsok 'fán ké' kai' mau, 作亂之謀 tsok lün² chí mau. Tsoh lwán chí mau; a plot, 惡計謀 ok kai' mau. Ngoh kí mau.

Conspirator, one who conspires, 奸黨 kán 'tong. Kien táng, 叛黨 pún² 'tong. Pwán táng, 謀反者 mau 'fán 'ché. Mau fán ché, 謀叛者 mau pún² 'ché. Mau pwán ché, 同謀作亂慨 t'ung mau tsok lün² ké', 盟黨 mang 'tong. Mang táng; one who agrees with another falsely, and maliciously to indict an innocent person of felony, 寃枉者 ün 'wong 'ché. Yuen wáng ché, 同謀害者 t'ung mau hoi² 'ché. T'ung mau hái ché, 結盟害人 kít mang hoi² yan. Kieh mang hái jin.

Conspire, to combine, 結盟 kít mang. Kieh mang, 結黨 kít 'tong. Kieh táng, 聯黨 lün 'tong. Lien táng, 勾串 kau ch'ün'. Kau ch'uen, 勾結 kau kít. Kau kieh, 謀緝 mau híp₂. Mau hieh; to conspire for the purpose of creating revolt, 謀反 mau 'fán. Mau fan, 謀叛 mau pún². Mau pwán, 謀亂 mau lün². Mau lwán, 謀逆 mau yik₂. Mau nih; to conspire together for bad purposes, 謀害 mau hoi². Mau hái, 算害 sün' hoi². Swán hái, 計害 kai' hoi². Kí hái, 串通作弊 ch'ün' t'ung tsok pai² Ch'uen t'ung tsoh pí, 串同舞弊 ch'ün' t'ung 'mò pai². Chuen t'ung wú pí; to conspire to cheat people, 局騙 kuk p'ín'. Kiuh p'ien.

Conspirer, one who conspires or plots, 謀亂者 mau lün² 'ché. Mau lwán ché, 結黨者 kít 'tong 'ché. Kieh táng ché, 同謀者 t'ung mau 'ché. T'ung mau ché.

Conspiring, uniting or concurring to one end, 同謀 t'ung mau. T'ung mau, 結黨 kít 'tong. Kieh táng; combining for the purpose of overthrowing a government, 謀反 mau 'fán. Mau fán, 謀叛 mau pún². Mau pwán.

Constable, in Chinese towns, 地保 tí² 'pò. Tí páu, 保長 'pò 'chéung. Páu cháng, 牟 'pò. Páu; assistant ditto, 甲頭 káp, ˌt'au. Kiáh t'au, 小甲 'siú káp,. Siáu kieh; ditte, one who has the power of arresting and imprisoning, and of entering houses by force or otherwise *, 捕廳 pò² ˌt'eng. Pú t'ing; the subordinates of the last named officer, 捕差 pò² ˌch'ái. Pú ch'ái, 捕役 pò² yik,. Pú yih; the constables of a ward or section of a town, 卡口老將 ká² 'hau 'lò tséung². Tsáh k'au láu tsiáng, 查街老將 ˌch'á ˌkái 'lò tséung². Ch'á kiái láu tsiáng; ditto, formerly, 亭長 ˌt'ing 'chéung. T'ing cháng, 亭父 ˌt'ing 'fú. T'ing fú, 亭公 ˌt'ing ˌkung. Ting kung; at constables Hongkong are called, 綠衣 luk, ˌí. Luh í, 捕差 pò² ˌch'ái. Pú ch'ái.

Constableship 地保之職 tí² 'pò ˌchí chik,. Tí páu chí chih, 捕廳之職 pò² ˌt'eng ˌchí chik,. Pú t'ing chí chih, 甲頭之職 káp, ˌt'au ˌchí chik,. Kiáh t'au chí chih, 捕差之職 pò² ˌch'ái ˌchí chik,. Pú ch'ái chí chih, 綠衣嘅職分 luk, ˌí ké' chik, fan².

Constabulary 地保嘅 tí² 'pò ke', 捕廳嘅 pò² ˌt'eng ké'; in Hongkong, constabulary duties, 綠衣嘅本分 luk, ˌí ké' 'pún fan².

Constancy, immutability, 不易者 pat, yik, 'ché, Puh yih ché, 唔變 ˌm pín'; constancy of mind, 恒心 ˌhang 'sam. Hang sin, 常心 ˌshéung ˌsam. Cháng sin; steadfastness, 堅心 ˌkín ˌsam. Kien sin; resolution, 立意 lap, í'. Lih í, 堅意 ˌkín í'. Kien í.

Constant 常 ˌshéung. Cháng, 恒 ˌhang. Hang, 庸 ˌyung. Yung, 常久 ˌshéung 'kau, 恒久 ˌhang 'kau. Hang kiú, 不易 pat, yik,. Puh yih, 不變 pat, pín'. Puh pien, 沒易 mút, yik,. Muh yih, 無更改 ˌmò ˌkang 'koi. Wú kang kái, 無更移 ˌmò ˌkang ˌí. Wú kang í, 常遠 ˌshéung 'ün. Cháng yuen. 經常 ˌking ˌshéung. King cháng, 彝倫 ˌí. Í, 長 ˌch'éung. Ch'áng, 正 ching'. Ching, 倫 ˌlun. Lun; the constant law of heaven, 彝倫 ˌí. Í, 天之常道 ˌt'ín ˌchí ˌshéung tò². T'ien chí cháng táu; a constant mind, 恒心 ˌhang ˌsam. Hang sin, 常心 ˌshéung ˌsam. Cháng sin, 恒久之心 ˌhang 'kau ˌchí ˌsam. Hang kiú chí sin; the five constant virtues, 五常 'ng ˌshéung. Wú cháng; constant changes, 常變 ˌshéung pín'. Cháng pien, 常暫 ˌshéung tsám². Cháng tsán; constant employment, 長工 ˌch'éung ˌkung. Cháng kung, 常工 ˌshéung ˌkung. Cháng kung; a constant lover, 恒愛者 ˌhang oi' 'ché. Hang ngái ché, 常愛者 ˌshéung oi' 'ché. Cháng ngái ché; constant intercourse, 絡繹不絕 lok, yik, pat, tsüt,. Loh yih puh tsiueh, 往來不絕 'wong ˌloi pat, tsüt,. Wáng lái puh tsiueh, 不定往來 pat, teng² 'wong ˌloi. Puh ting wáng lái; constant changes, as in politics, 常變動 ˌshéung pín' tung². Cháng pien tung, 不時變動 pat, ˌshí p'ín' tung². Puh shí pien tung; constant fluctuation, 常往來 ˌshéung 'wong ˌloi. Cháng wáng lái; determined, 立意的 lap, í' tik,. Lih í tih, 定意嘅 téng² í' ké', 定心 teng² ˌsam. Ting sin.

Constantly, incessantly, 常常 ˌshéung ˌshéung. Cháng cháng, 時時 ˌshí ˌshí. Shí shí, 往往 'wong 'wong. Wáng wáng, 不時 pat, ˌshí. Puh shí, 常時 ˌshéung ˌshí. Cháng shí, 無時停 ˌmò ˌshí ˌt'ing. Wú shí t'ing, 屢屢 'lü 'lü. Lü lü, 每每 'múi 'múi. Mei mei, 不已 pat, 'í. Puh í, 庸 ˌyung. Yung; constantly is so, 往往如此 'wong 'wong ˌü 'ts'z. Wáng wáng jú ts'z, 往往係嗰 'wong 'wong hai² 'kòm, 時時係嗰 ˌshí ˌshí hai² 'kòm, 屢屢係嗰 'lü 'lü hai² 'kòm. Lü lü hí kán; he constantly comes, 佢常時來 'k'ü ˌshéung ˌshí ˌloi. K'ü cháng shí lái; it constantly revolves, 輪轉不歇 ˌlun 'chün pat, hít,. Lun chuen puh hieh, 不停轉 pat, ˌt'ing 'chün. Puh t'ing chuen; the gate is constantly shut, 門常關 ˌmún ˌshéung ˌkwán. Mun cháng kwán; they are constantly fighting, 時時毆打 ˌshí ˌshí 'au 'tá. Shí shí ngau tá; constantly quarreling, 時時隘交 ˌshí ˌshí ái' ˌkáu; they are constantly in difficulties, or have some causes of quarrel, 他常時有事 ˌt'á ˌshéung ˌshí 'yau sz². T'á cháng shí yú sz; they are constantly changing, 不時生變 pat, ˌshí ˌshang pín'. Puh shí sang pien.

Constellate, to join lustre, 會光 úi² ˌkwong. Hwui kwáng, 合光 hòp, ˌkwong. Hoh kwáng.

Constellated, starry, 星嘅 ˌsing ké'; set or adorned with stars or constellations, 鑲星嘅 ˌséung ˌsing ké', 粧星的 ˌchong ˌsing tik,. Chwáng sing tih; united in one splendor, 會光 úi² ˌkwong. Hwui kwáng.

Constellation 宿 suk,. Suh, 星宿 ˌsing suk,. Sing suh, 舍 shé'. Shié, 次 ts'z². Ts'z; the 28 constellations or mansions, 二十八宿 í² shap, pát, suk,. Rh shih páh suh, 二十八次 í² shap, pát, ts'z². Rh shih páh ts'z; sea of constellation, Tsinghái, 星宿海 ˌsing suk, 'hoi. Sing suh hái.

Consternation, a state of terror that confounds the faculties, 驚嚇者 ˌking hák, 'ché. King hih ché; to be in great consternation, 嚇得慌慌忙忙 hák, tak, ˌfong ˌfong ˌmong ˌmong. Hih teh hwáng hwáng máng máng, 嚇得心驚胆震 hák, tak, ˌsam ˌkeng 'tám chan². Hih teh sin king tán chin, 嚇得魂飛魄散 hák, tak, ˌwan ˌfí pak, sán². Hih teh hwan fí peh sán, 嚇得心忙意亂 hák, tak, ˌsam ˌmong í' lün². Hih teh sin máng í lwán, 嚇得手癲脚震 hák, tak, 'shau ˌt'an kéuk, chan²; astonishment, 驚駭 ˌking ˌhoi. King hiái, 驚恐 ˌkeng 'hung. King k'ung; wonder, 驚異者 ˌkeng í' 'ché. King í ché.

Constipate, the stop, by filling a passage, and pre-

* In a department this officer is a kind of Superintendent of Police; but his duties correspond in most instances with those of the constables of England. The 地保 are frequently included in the term gentry, though 紳衿 is the appropriate designation. Both the 地保 and the 紳衿 are the responsible municipal authorities.

venting motion, 結滯 kít, chai². Kieh chí, 凝滯 ,ying chai². Ying chí; to fill the intestinal canal, and make costive, 結塞肚 kít, sak, 't'ò. Kieh seh t'ú.

Constipated, made costive, 閉結 pai' kít,. Pí kieh, 結滯 kít, chai². Kieh chí.

Constipation, costiveness, 翳滯 ai' chai². Í chí, 閉結者 pai' kít, 'ché. Pí kieh ché, 癥結 ,ching kít,. Ching kieh, 痃 fai'. Fí, 痒 ,yau. Hiú, 疕 pí'. Pí, 肚結塞者 't'ò kít, sak, 'ché. T'ú kieh seh ché; to suffer from constipation, 大便不通 tái² pín² pat, ,t'ung. Tá pien puh t'ung, 大便閉結 tái² pín² pai' kít,. Tá pien pí kieh, 大便密塞 tái² pín² mat, sak,. Tá pien mih seh.

Constituency, the body of constituents, 選民委員者 'sün ,man 'wai ,ün 'ché. Swán min wei yuen ché, 定民委員者 teng² ,man 'wai ,ün 'ché. Ting min wei yuen ché; the act of constituting, 設立者 ch'ít, lap, 'ché. Sheh lih ché.

Constituent, constituting, 成 ,shing. Ching, 在 tsoi². Tsái; composing or making as an essential part, 物本之一 mat, 'pún ,chí yat,. Wuh pun chí yih; having the power of appointing, 有選之權者 'yau 'sün ,chí ,k'ün 'ché. Yú swán chí k'iuen ché; constituent, 選委員嘅 'sün 'wai ,ün ké', 選委員者 'sün 'wai ,ün 'ché. Swán wei yuen ché, 定委員者 teng² 'wai ,ün 'ché. Ting wei yuen ché, 委權者 'wai ,k'ün 'ché. Wei k'iuen ché.

Constitute, to establish, 立 lap,. Lih, 設 ch'ít,. Sheh, 設立 ch'ít, lap,. Sheh lih, 建立 kín' lap,. Kien lih, 立着 lap, chéuk,. Lih choh; food and raiment constitute the essential supports of the people, 養民之本在於衣食 'yéung ,man ,chí 'pún tsoi² ,ü ,í shik,. Yáng mín chí pun tsái yú í shih; the three combined constitute the whole body of the globe, 三者成一地球 ,sám 'ché ,shing yat, tí² ,k'au. Sán ché ching yih tí k'iú; to constitute a government, 設管轄 ch'ít, 'kún hat,. Sheh kwán hiáh; law and order constitute the essence of society, 交遊者以禮法爲貴 ,káu ,yau 'ché 'í 'lai fát, ,wai kwai'. Kiáu yú ché í lí fáh wei kwei.

Constituted, fixed, 定過 teng² kwo'. Ting kwo; established, 立過 lap, kwo'. Lih kwo, 設立過 ch'ít, lap, kwo'. Sheh lih kwo; made, 成過 ,shing kwo'. Ching kwo; elected, 選過 'sün kwo'. Swán kwo.

Constituted, authorities, 文官 ,man ,kún. Wan kwán.

Constituting, establishing, 設立 ch'ít, lap,. Sheh tih; composing, 成 ,shing. Ching, 在 tsoi². Tsái, 爲物之一 ,wai mat, ,chí yat,. Wei wuh chí yih; electing, 選 'sün. Swán; appointing, 定 teng². Ting, 委 'wai. Wei.

Constitution, of the body, 元氣 ,ün hí'. Yuen k'í, 質地 chat, tí². Chih tí, 氣質 hí' chat,. K'í chih, 品質 'pan chat,. Pin chih, 性質 sing' chat,. Sin chih, 資質 ,tsz chat,. Tsz chih, 資稟 ,tsz 'pan. Tsz pin, 性體 sing' 't'ai. Sing t'í, 天姿 ,t'ín ,tsz. T'ien tsz, 性資 sing' ,tsz. Sing tsz; a deranged constitution, 陰陽臟氣不定 ,yam ,yéung tsong² hí' pat, teng². Yin yáng tsang k'í puh ting; a bad constitution, 氣質不足 hí' chat, pat, tsuk,. K'í chih puh tsuh, 元氣唔足 ,ün hí' ,m tsuk,; a strong constitution, 元氣足 ,ün hí' tsuk,. Yuen k'í tsuh, 强壯 ,k'éung chong'. K'iáng chwáng, 壯健 chong' kín². Chwáng kien; a feeble constitution, 弱質 yéuk, chat,. Joh chih, 軟弱 'ün yéuk,. Yuen joh; the frame or temper of mind, affections, or passions, 性情 sing' ,ts'ing. Sing ts'ing; the established form of government in a state, 國政 kwok, ching'. Kwoh ching, 國法 kwok, fát,; the constitution of the Táits'ing Dynasty, 大清會典 Táits'ing úi² 'tín. Táts'ing hwui tien; the constitution of the Church, 聖會律例 shing' úi² lut, lai². Shing hwui liuh lí; the constitution of a society or company, 會例 úi² lai². Hwui lí.

Constitutional, bred or inherent in the constitution, 元氣嘅 ,ün hí' ké', 氣質的 hí' chat, tik,. K'í chih tih; 氣體的 hí' 't'ai tik,. K'í t'í tih, 性體的 sing' 't'ai tik,. Sing t'í tih; authorized by the constitution of a government, 合法 hòp, fát,. Hoh fáh, 合國法 hòp, kwok, fát,. Hoh kwoh fáh, 合律法 hòp, lut, fát,. Hoh liuh fáh.

Constitutionalist, an adherent to the constitution of government, 泥於國法者 ní² ,ü kwok, fát, 'ché. Ní yú kwoh fáh ché, 拘於國法者 ,k'ü ,ü kwok, fát, 'ché. K'ü yú kwoh fáh ché.

Constitutionality, the state of being consistent with the constitution or form of government, 合法者 hòp, fát, 'ché. Hoh fáh ché.

Constitutionally, in consistency with the constitution, 合氣質 hòp, hí' chat,. Hoh k'í chih; in consistency with the constitution of government, 合國法 hòp, kwok, fát,. Hoh kwoh fáh.

Constitutionist 泥於法者 ní² ,ü fát, 'ché. Ní yú fáh ché, 拘泥法嘅 ,k'ü ní² fát, ké'.

Constitutive, that constitutes, forms, or composes, 所成 'sho ,shing. So ching, 在 tsoi². Tsái, 所立 'sho lap,. So lih; constitutive part, 屬物 shuk, mat,. Shuh wuh, 屬條 shuk, ,t'iú. Shuh t'iáu; constitutive parts, 百體 pák, 't'ai. Peh t'í; having power to enact, establish, or create, 有設立之權 'yau ch'ít, lap, ,chí ,k'ün. Yú sheh lih chí k'iuen.

Constrain 催促 * ,ts'ui ts'uk,. Ts'ui ts'uh, 勉强 * 'mín 'k'éung. Mien k'iáng, 監 ,kám. Kien, 催逼 ,ts'ui pik,. Ts'ui pih, 迫促 * pik, ts'uk,. Pih ts'uh, 迫 * ,yau. Yú, 强 'k'éung. K'iáng, 偪 pik,. Pih, 逼 pik,. Pih, 迫 pik,. Pih, 强逼 'k'éung pik,. K'iáng pih, 勒逼 lak, pik,. Leh pih, 悉 ,man. Wan.

* These characters express the application of less force than *compel* and are, therefore, more appropriately used for to constrain, than the rest. "A person who is compelled has no choice whatever left to him; but when he is only *constrained*, he may act or not at discretion."

Constrainable 可催促 ʿho ˌts'ui ts'uk˪. K'o ts'ui ts'uh, 可勉强 ʿho ʿmín ʿk'éung. K'o mien k'iáng, 可催逼 ʿho ˌts'ui pik˪. K'o ts'ui pih, 催逼得 ˌts'ui pik˪ tak˪. Ts'ui pih teh.

Constrained, urged irresistibly, 催促過 ˌts'ui ts'uk˪ kwo'. Ts'ui ts'uh kwo, 勉强過 ʿmín ʿk'éung kwo'. Mien k'iáng kwo, 逼過 pik˪ kwo'. Pih kwo; constrained by love, 愛情催促我 oi' ˌts'ing ˌts'ui ts'uk˪ ʿngo. Ngái ts'ing ts'ui ts'uh wo; the love of Christ constrains us, 基督之愛催促我 Kítuk ˌchí oi' ˌts'ui ts'uk˪ ʿngo. Kítuh chí ngái ts'ui ts'uh wo; to constrain one's self, 催促自已 ˌts'ui ts'uk˪ tsz² ʿkí. Ts'ui ts'uh tsz kí, 自促 tsz² ts'uk˪. Tsz ts'uh, 自勉 tsz² ʿmín. Tsz mien; constrained by circumstances, 爲勢所迫 ˌwai shai' ʿsho pik˪. Wei shí so pih.

Constrainedly, by constraint, 用催促 yung² ˌts'ui ts'uk˪. Yung ts'ui ts'uh, 以催促 ʿí ˌts'ui ts'uk˪. Í ts'ui ts'uh, 促然 ts'uk˪ ˌín. Ts'uh jen.

Constrainer 催促者 ˌts'ui ts'uk˪ ʿché. Ts'ui ts'uh ché, 催迫者 ˌts'ui pik˪ ʿché. Ts'ui pih ché.

Constraining 催促 ˌts'ui ts'uk˪. Ts'ui ts'uh, 催迫 ˌts'ui pik˪. Ts'ui pih, 遒 ˌyau. Yú.

Constraint, urgency, 催促者 ˌts'ui ts'uk˪ ʿché. Ts'ui ts'uh ché, 催迫者 ˌts'ui pik˪ ʿché. Ts'ui pih ché; compulsion, 勉强 ʿmín ʿk'éung. Mien k'iáng, 强逼 ʿk'éung pik˪. K'iáng pih, 强法 ʿk'éung fát˪. K'iáng fáh, 偪法 pik˪ fát˪. Pih fáh, 監法 ˌkám fát˪. Kien fáh.

Constrict, to draw together, 縮埋 shuk˪ ˌmái. Shuh mái, 抽縮 ˌch'au shuk˪. Ch'au shuh, 抽埋 ˌch'au ˌmái. Ch'au mái; to draw into a narrow compass, 束埋 ch'uk˪ ˌmái. Shuh mái, 束緊 ch'uk˪ ʿkan. Shuh kin, 綁緊 ʿpong ʿkan. Páng kin, 札緊 chát˪ ʿkan. Cháh kin, 逼緊 pik˪ ʿkan. Pih kin, 逼埋 pik˪ ˌmái. Pih mái, 勒緊 lak˪ ʿkan. Leh kin.

Constricted 縮埋過 shuk˪ ˌmái kwo'. Shuh mái kwo, 束埋過 ch'uk˪ ˌmái kwo'. Shuh mái kwo, 綁緊過 ʿpong ʿkan kwo'. Páng kin kwo.

Constricting, drawing together, 縮埋 shuk˪ ˌmái. Shuh mái, 抽埋 ˌch'au ˌmái. Ch'au mái; binding, 束埋 ch'uk˪ ˌmái. Shuh mái, 綁緊 ʿpong ʿkan. Páng kin, 逼埋 pik˪ ˌmái. Pih mái, 逼緊 pik˪ ʿkan. Pih kin.

Constriction, a drawing together by means of some inherent power, 縮埋者 shuk˪ ˌmái ʿché. Shuh mái ché, 抽埋者 ˌch'au ˌmái ʿché. Ch'au mái ché, 攣埋者 ˌlún ˌmái ʿché.

Constrictor, muscle, 縮埋肌 shuk˪ ˌmái ˌkí. Shuh mái kí, 縮閉肌 shuk˪ pai' ˌkí. Shuh pí kí.

Constringe, to constrict, which see.

Construct, as a house, 建 kín'. Kien, 起 ʿhí. K'í, 起造 ʿhí tsò². K'í tsáu, 造成 tsò² ˌshing. Tsáu ching, 搭 táp˪. Táh, 搭成 táp˪ ˌshing. Táh ching, 築 chuk˪. Chuh, 經營 ˌking ˌying. King ying, 蓋成 k'oi' ˌshing. K'ái ching; to construct a house, 起間屋 ʿhí ˌkán uk˪. K'í kien uh, 起造間屋 ʿhí tsò² ˌkán uk˪. K'í tsáu kien uh, 搭成樓屋 táp˪ ˌshing ˌlau uk˪. Táh ching lau uh; to construct a bridge, 搭橋 táp˪ ˌk'iú. Táh k'iáu, 築橋 chuk˪ ˌk'iú. Chuh k'iáu; to construct a wall, 築牆 chuk˪ ˌts'éung. Chuh ts'iáng, 舂牆 ˌchung ˌts'éung. Chung ts'iáng, 揪牆 lam² ˌts'éung; to devise and construct, 製造 chai' tsò². Chí tsáu, 創造 ch'ong' tsò². Chw'áng tsáu; to devise and compose, 作 tsok˪. Tsoh, 設立 ch'ít˪ lap˪. Sheh lih; to construct a new system, 設立新法 ch'ít˪ lap˪ ˌsan fát˪. Sheh lih sin fáh, 想出新法 ʿséung ch'ut˪ ˌsan fát˪. Siáng ch'uh sin fáh; to construct an engine, 製火機 chai' ʿfo ˌkí. Chí ho kí; to invent, 新造 ˌsan tsò². Sin tsáu, 新製 ˌsan chai'. Sin chí.

Constructed, built, 起過 ʿhí kwo'. K'í kwo, 起造過 ʿhí tsò² kwo'. K'í tsáu kwo, 搭過 táp˪ kwo'. Táh kwo, 搭成過 táp˪ ˌshing kwo'. Táh ching kwo, 築過 chuk˪ kwo'. Chuh kwo, 建過 kín' kwo'. Kien kwo, 製造過 chai' tsò² kwo'. Chí tsáu kwo.

Constructer 搭成者 táp˪ ˌshing ʿché. Táh ching ché, 起造者 ʿhí tsò² ʿché. K'í tsáu ché, 建造者 kín' tsò² ʿché. Kien tsáu ché, 製造者 chai' tsò² ʿché. Chí tsáu ché.

Construction, the act of building, 搭成者 táp˪ ˌshing ʿché. Táh ching ché, 起造者 ʿhí tsò² ʿché. K'í tsáu ché, 建造者 kín' tsò² ʿché. Kien tsáu ché; the form of building, 建造之樣 kín' tsò² ˌchí yéung². Kien tsáu chí yáng; the construction of a house, 起屋者 ʿhí uk˪ ʿché. K'í uh ché; the construction of things, 製造野者 chai' tsò² ʿyé ʿché; theconstruction of a fort, 築炮臺 chuk˪ p'áu' ˌt'oi. Chuh p'áu t'ái; the construction of a sentence, 成句者 ˌshing kü' ʿché. Ching kü ché, 成章句者 ˌshing ˌchéung kü' ʿché. Ching cháng kü ché; syntax, 成章句法 ˌshing ˌchéung kü' fát˪. Ching cháng kü fáh; to put a construction upon a sentence, 解章句者 ʿkái ˌchéung kü' ʿché. Kiái cháng kü ché, 釋章句者 shik˪ ˌchéung kü' ʿché. Shih cháng kü ché; to put a charitable construction upon matters, 寬解 ˌfún ʿkái. Kwán kiái, 寬恕解事 ˌfún shü' ʿkái sz². Kwán shú kiái sz, 特爲寬解 tak˪ ˌwai ˌfún ʿkái. Teh wei kwán kiái; bomb of construction, 製造之格 chai' tsò² ˌchí kák˪. Chí tsáu chí keh, 製造之才 chai' tsò² ˌchí ˌts'oi. Chí tsáu chí ts'ái.

Constructive, deduced by construction or mode of interpretation, 解出 ʿkái ch'ut˪. Kiái ch'uh, 解出嘅 ʿkái ch'ut˪ ké'.

Constructiveness, among phrenologists, the faculty, which leads to the formation of parts into a whole, 製造之才 chai' tsò² ˌchí ˌts'oi. Chí tsáu chí ts'ái, 製成之才 chai' ˌshing ˌchí ˌts'oi. Chí ching chí ts'ái.

Constructure, see Structure.

Construe, to interpret, 解 ʿkái. Kiái, 釋 shik˪. Shih, 繹 yik˪. Yih; to construe into, 解 ʿkái. Kiái; I do not know how to construe this conduct,

呢的行爲唔知點樣解 ˏní ˏtí ˏhang ˏwai ˏm ˏchí ʿtím yéung² ʿkái, 此行不知何解 ʿts'z ˏhang pat ˏchí ˏho ʿkái. Ts'z hang puh chí ho kiái.

Construed, interpreted, 解過 ʿkái kwo'. Kiái kwo, 釋過 shik ˏkwo'. Shih kwo; he construed it into an offense, 佢想丟佢面 ʿk'ü ʿséung ˏtiú ʿk'ü mín². K'ü siáng tiáu k'ü mien, 佢想丟佢架 ʿk'ü ʿséung ˏtiú ʿk'ü ʿká, 他以爲羞己 ˏt'á ʿí ˏwai ˏsau ʿkí. T'á í wei siú kí.

Construing, interpreting, 解 ʿkái. Kiái; translating, 繹 yik ˏ. Yih.

Constupration, the act of ravishing, 强姦者 ˏk'éung ˏkán ʿché. K'iáng kien ché.

Consubstantial, of the same kind or nature, 同體 ˏt'ung ʿt'ai. T'ung t'í, 同性 ˏt'ung sing'. T'ung sing.

Consubstantialist, one who believes in consubstantiation, 信基督眞在聖餐者 sun' Kítuk ˏchan tsoi² shing' ˏts'án ʿché. Sin Kítuh chin tsái shing ts'án ché.

Consubstantiation, the doctrine, that after the consecration of the elements, the body and blood of Christ are substantially [realiter] present with the bread and wine, 基督體及血眞在聖餐之教 Kítuk ʿt'ai k'ap ˏ hüt ˏ ˏchan tsoi² shing' ˏts'án ˏchí káu'. Kítuh t'í kih hiueh chin tsái shing ts'án chí kiáu, 基督眞在聖餐之教 Kítuk ˏchan tsoi² shing' ˏts'án ˏchí káu'. Kítuh chin tsái shing ts'án chí kiáu.

Consul, a chief magistrate among the French during their revolution, 大法國亂時之大憲 Táifát kwok ˏ lün² ˏshí ˏchí tái² hín'. Táfáh kwoh lwán shí chí tá k'ien; a person commissioned by a prince or state to reside in a foreign country as an agent or representative, to protect the rights, commerce, merchants and seamen of the state, and to aid the government in any commercial transactions with such foreign country, 領事官 ʿleng sz² ˏkún. Ling sz kwán.

Consul-general 總領事官 ʿtsung ʿleng sz² ˏkún. Tsung ling sz kwán.

Consular, pertaining to a consul, 領事官的 ʿleng sz² ˏkún tik ˏ. Ling sz kwán tih.

Consulate, the office of a consul, 領事官之職 ʿleng sz² ˏkún ˏchí chik ˏ. Ling sz kwán chí chih; the residence of a consul, 領事官衙門 ʿleng sz² ˏkún ˏngá ˏmún. Ling sz kwán yá mun, 領事官署 ʿleng sz² ˏkún ʿshü. Ling sz kwán shú.

Consulship, the office of a consul, 領事官職 ʿleng sz² ˏkún chik ˏ. Ling sz kwán chih.

Consult, to take counsel together, 商量 ˏshéung ˏléung. Sháng liáng, 商議 ˏshéung ʿí. Sháng í, 商酌 ˏshéung chéuk ˏ. Sháng choh, 斟酌 ˏcham chéuk ˏ. Chin choh, 聚謀 tsü² ˏmau. Tsü mau, 斟議 ˏcham ʿí. Chin í, 參議 ˏts'ám ʿí. Ts'án í, 參詳 ˏts'ám ˏts'éung. Ts'án ts'iáng, 諮 ˏtsz. Tsz, 議事 ʿí sz². Í sz, 議論 ʿí lun². Í lun, 相商 ˏséung ˏshéung. Siáng sháng, 相稽 ˏséung ˏk'ai. Siáng k'í, 評議 ˏp'ing ʿí. P'ing í, 請 pò². Pú; to seek the opinion or advice of another, 問人意 man² ˏyan í'. Wan jin í, 與他商酌 ʿü ˏt'á ˏshéung chéuk ˏ. Yú t'á sháng choh; to consult with one's friends, 與朋友商量 ʿü ˏp'ang ʿyau ˏshéung ˏléung. Yú p'ang yú sháng liáng; to consult about the affairs of government, 商議大事 ˏshéung ʿí tái² sz². Sháng í tá sz, 商議國事 ˏshéung ʿí kwok ˏ sz². Sháng í kwoh sz; consult with us, 共我斟酌 kung² ʿngo ˏcham chéuk ˏ. Kung wo chin choh; to consult with the neighborhood upon a matter, 投槟榔 ˏt'au ˏpan ˏlong. T'au pin láng.

Consult, to ask advice of, 問 man². Wan; to seek for information, 考 ʿháu. K'áu, 查 ˏch'á. Ch'á; to sonsult a lawyer, 問狀師 man² chong² ˏsz. Wan chwáng sz; to consult a physician, 問醫生 man² ˏí ˏshang. Wan í sang; to consult a book, 考書 ʿháu ˏshü. K'áu shú, 查書 ˏch'á ˏshü. Ch'á shú; to consult one's own interest, 自顧 tsz² kú'. Tsz kú; to consult one's own safety, 自保 tsz² ʿpò. Tsz páu; consult me, 問我 man² ʿngo. Wan wo.

Consultation, the act of consulting, 商議者 ˏshéung ʿí ʿché. Sháng í ché, 商量者 ˏshéung ˏléung ʿché. Sháng liáng ché; a meeting of persons, to consult together, 會議者 úi² ʿí ʿché. Hwui í ché; consultation of physicians, 醫生會議者 ˏí ˏshang úi² ʿí ʿché. Í sang hwui í ché; writ of consultation, 回案票 ˏúi on' p'iú'. Hwui ngán p'iáu.

Consulted, asked, 問過 man² kwo'. Wan kwo, 考過 ʿháu kwo'. K'áu kwo, 查過 ˏch'á kwo'. Ch'á kwo; consulted him, 問過佢 man² kwo' ʿk'ü. Wan kwo k'ü; consulted a book, 查過書 ˏch'á kwo' ˏshü. Ch'á kwo shú; consulted together, 相商過 ˏséung ˏshéung kwo'. Siáng sháng kwo, 共埋商議過 kung² ˏmái ˏshéung ʿí kwo'. Kung mái sháng í kwo.

Consumable, that may be consumed by fire, 可燒嘅 ʿho ˏshiú sái'. K'o sháu sái, 可燒清 ʿho ˏshiú ˏts'ing. K'o sháu ts'ing; possible to be destroyed, wasted, or spent, 可壞嘅 ʿho wái² sái'. K'o hwái sái, 可花費 ʿho ˏfá fai'. K'o hwá fí, 可花嘅 ʿho ˏfá sái'.

Consume *, to, 費用 fai' yung². Fí yung; ditto by fire, 燒化 ˏshiú fá'. Sháu hwá, 燒盡 ˏshiú tsun². Sháu tsin, 焚化 ˏfan fá'. Fan hwá, 燬 ʿwai. Wei, 火化 ʿfo fá'. Ho hwá; to consume intirely, 燒嘅 ˏshiú sái', 焚嘅 ˏfan sái'; to absorb, 浸透 tsam' t'au'. Tsin t'au, 滲入 sam' yap ˏ. Sin jah; to waste, 花費 ˏfá fai'. Hwá fí, 花散 ˏfá sán'. Hwá sán, 花消 ˏfá ˏsiú. Hwá siáu; to consume by eating, 食嘅 shik ˏ sái'; to swallow up, 吞嘅 ˏt'an sái', 吞清 ˏt'an ˏts'ing. T'un ts'ing; to consume by using, 用嘅 yung² sái', 使嘅 ʿshai sái'; to consume an estate, 花費家業 ˏfá fai' ˏká íp ˏ. Hwá fí kiá nieh, 花散身家 ˏfá sán' ˏshan ˏká.

* The Chinese have no general term corresponding to the English word consume.

Hwá sán shin kiá; to waste slowly, 消噠 ˌsiú sái'; to consume, as God his enemies, 盡滅 tsun² mít₂. Tsin mieh; to consume by friction, grinding or rubbing, 磨滅 ˌmo mít₂. Mo mieh.

Consumed, by fire, 燒過噠 ˌshiú kwo' sái', 焚過噠 ˌfan kwo' sái'; wasted by dissipation, 花費過 ˌfá fai' kwo'. Hwá fí kwo; expended, 用過噠 yung² kwo' sái', 使過噠 'shai kwo' sái'; he has consumed his fortune, 盡花其業 tsun² ˌfá ˌk'í íp₂. Tsin hwá k'í nieh, 盡費其業 tsun² fai' ˌk'í íp₂. Tsin fí k'í nieh, 盡散身家 tsun² sán' ˌshan ˌká. Tsin sán shin kiá; consumed by eating, 食噠 shik₂ sái', 盡食 tsun² shik₂. Tsin shih.

Consumer, one who consumes by eating, 食者 shik₂ 'ché. Shih ché; ditto by using, 使者 'shai 'ché. Shí ché, 用者 yung² 'ché. Yung ché; ditto by dissipating, 花費者 ˌfá fai' 'ché. Hwá fí ché.

Consuming, burning, 燒 ˌshiú. Sháu, 焚 ˌfan. Fan; wasting, 花費 ˌfá fai'. Hwá fí; destroying, 壞 wái². Hwái²; swallowing, 吞 ˌt'an. T'un; ditto by absorbing, 浸透 tsam' t'au'. Tsin t'au, 滲入 ˌsam yap₂. San jih.

Consummate, to finish by completing what was intended, 成 ˌshing. Ching, 成就 ˌshing tsau². Ching tsiú, 完 ˌün. Yuen, 成完 ˌshing ˌün. Ching yuen; to consummate a marriage, 成婚 ˌshing ˌfan. Ching hwan, 完婚 ˌün ˌfan. Yuen hwan, 完娶 ˌün ts'ü'. Yuen ts'ü.

Consummate, complete, 成 ˌshing. Ching, 完全 ˌün ˌts'ün. Yuen ts'iuen; a consummate scholar, 純儒 ˌshun ˌü. Shun jü; consummate victory, 贏噠 ˌyeng sái', 贏禿 ˌyeng t'uk₂. Ying t'uh, 全勝 ˌts'ün shing'. Ts'iuen shing; a consummate rascal, 頂惡嘅賊 'teng ok₂ ké' ts'ák₂.

Consummated 成過 ˌshing kwo'. Ching kwo, 完過 ˌün kwo'. Yuen kwo, 完了 ˌün 'liú. Yuen liáu.

Consummately 全然 ˌts'ün ˌín. Ts'iuen jen.

Consummating, completing, 成 ˌshing. Ching, 完 ˌün. Yuen.

Consummation, completion, 終 ˌchung. Chung, 成者 ˌshing 'ché. Ching ché, 完全者 ˌün ˌts'ün 'ché. Yuen ts'iuen ché, 成就者 ˌshing tsau² 'ché. Ching tsiú ché, 成全者 ˌshing ˌts'ün 'ché. Ching ts'iuen ché, 完全 ˌün ˌts'ün. Yuen tsiuen; at the consummation of all things, 世之末 shai' ˌchí mút₂. Shí chí moh, 世之終 shai' ˌchí ˌchung. Shí chí chung; the consummation of marriage, 完婚者 ˌün ˌfan 'ché. Yuen hwan ché; the consummation of bliss, 盡福 tsun² fuk₂. Tsin fuh, 滿福 'mún fuk₂. Mwán fuh; the consummation of life, 終天年 ˌchung ˌt'ín ˌnín. Chung t'ien nien, 壽終 shau² ˌchung. Shau chung.

Consumption, destruction by burning, 燒者 ˌshiú 'ché. Sháu ché, 焚者 ˌfan 'ché. Fan ché; the daily consumption, 日用 yat₂ yung². Jih yung, 日費 yat₂ fai'. Jih fí, 費用 fai' yung². Fí yung, 使用 'shai yung². Shí yung, 使費 'shai fai'. Shí fí; the consumption of coal, 所用之炭 'sho yung² ˌchí t'án'. So yung chí t'án, 所用嘅炭 'sho yung² ké' t'án'; daily consumption of fuel, 每日使柴 'múi yat₂ 'shai ˌch'ái. Mei jih shí ch'ái; consumption or phthisis, 癆病 ˌlò peng². Láu ping, 癆症 ˌlò ching'. Láu ching; ditto, pulmonary, 肺勞症 fai' ˌlò ching'. Fí láu ching, 癆瘵 ˌlò ch'ái'. Láu ch'ái; consumption of merchandise, 貨物消流 fo' mat₂ ˌsiú ˌlau. Ho wuh siáu liú, 貨物行流 fo' mat₂ ˌhang ˌlau. Ho wuh hang liú; ready consumption of merchandise, 貨物易消 fo' mat₂ í² ˌsiú. Ho wuh í siáu; the annual consumption of rice, 每年使米 'múi ˌnín 'shai 'mai; consumption by sale, 漸漸賣噠 tsím² tsím² mái² sái', 漸漸消售 tsím² tsím² ˌsiú shau². Tsien tsien siáu shau.

Consumptive, affected with a consumption, 有癆症 'yau ˌlò ching'. Yú láu ching, 癆病嘅 ˌlò peng² ké'; a consumptive cough, 癆咳 ˌlò k'at₂. Láu keh; wasting away, 氣力衰敗 hí' lik₂ ˌshui pái². K'í lih shwái pái; a consumptive person, 癆症嘅人 ˌlò ching' ké' ˌyan, 癆症者 ˌlò ching' 'ché. Láu ching ché.

Consumptiveness, a state of being consumptive, 有癆症者 'yau ˌlò ching' 'ché. Yú láu ching ché.

Constabulate, to floor with boards, 打地板 'tá tí² 'pán. Tá tí pán, 定樓板 teng² ˌlau 'pán.

Constabulation, the act of flooring. 打地板者 'tá tí² 'pán 'ché. Tá tí pán ché.

Contact, a touching, 揩 ˌhái, 玷 tím', 玷着 tím' chéuk₂; to come in close contact with one, 兩家相玷 'léung ˌká ˌséung tím', 兩家相揩 'léung ˌká ˌséung ˌhái; the ships came in contact, 兩船相玷 'léung ˌshün ˌséung tím'. Liáng ch'uen siáng tien; to come in contact with a person, 遇着 ü² chéuk₂. Yú choh, 相遇 ˌséung ü². Siáng yú.

Contagion, that subtile matter which proceeds from a diseased person or body, and communicates the disease to another person, 沾染之氣 ˌchím 'ím ˌchí hí'. Chen yen chí k'í, 沾染嘅物 ˌchím 'ím ké' mat₂, 染物 'ím mat₂. Yen wuh, 毒氣 tuk₂ hí'. Tuh k'í, 瘟疫 ˌwan yik₂. Wan yih; pestilence, 瘟氣 ˌwan hí'. Wan k'í, 疫氣 yik₂ hí'. Yih k'í; to be affected by a contagion (morally), 習染 tsap₂ 'ím. Sih yen; to propagate a contagion, 傳染 ˌch'ün 'ím. Ch'uen yen.

Contagious, catching, 沾染嘅 ˌchím 'ím ké', 傳染的 ˌch'ün 'ím tik₂. Ch'uen yen tih; a contagious disease, 瘟病 ˌwan peng². Wan ping, 沾染的病 ˌchím 'ím tik₂ peng². Chen yen tih ping, 沾染嘅症 ˌchím 'ím ké' ching'; poisonous exhalations, 毒氣 tuk₂ hí'. Tuh k'í.

Contagiously, by contagion, 沾然 ˌchím ˌín. Chen jen, 以傳染 'í ˌch'ün 'ím. I ch'uen yen.

Contagiousness 沾染者 ˌchím 'ím 'ché. Chen yen ché, 傳染者 ˌch'ün 'ím 'ché. Ch'uen yen ché, 有毒氣 'yau tuk₂ hí'. Yú tuh k'í.

Contain, to hold, to have capacity, as a vessel, 容納 ˏyung nápˎ. Yung náh, 收納得 ˏshau nápˎ takˎ. Shau náh teh, 容載 ˏyung tsoi'. Yung tsái, 容受 ˏyung shau². Yung shau, 裝得 ˏchong takˎ. Chwáng teh, 載得 tsoi' takˎ. Tsái teh, 受得 shau² takˎ. Shau teh, 盛 ˏshing. Shing, 裝載得 ˏchong tsoi' takˎ. Chwáng tsái teh, 裝載 ˏchong tsoi'. Chwáng tsái; to hold within certain limits, to comprise, 包含 ˏpáu ˏhòm. Páu hán, 包涵 ˏpáu ˏhám. Páu hien, 包容 ˏpáu ˏyung. Páu yung, 包埋 ˏpáu ˏmái. Páu mái, 在內 tsoi² noi². Tsái nui, 在裡頭 tsoi² ˋlü ˏt'au. Tsái lí t'au, 在中 tsoi² ˏchung. Tsái chung; to restrain, 壓 átˎ. Yáh, 禁 kam'. Kin, 制 chai'. Chí, 穩守 ˋwan ˋshau. Wan shau; it will contain five catties, 可容納五斤 ˋho ˏyung nápˎ ˋng ˏkan. K'o yung náh wú kin, 裝得五斤 ˏchong takˎ ˋng ˏkan. Chwáng teh wú kin; the paper contains the news, 新聞在內 ˏsan ˏman tsoi² noi². Sin wan tsái nui; this water contains iron, 呢的水包鐵 ˋní ˏtí ˋshui ˏpáu t'ítˎ. 有鐵在此水中 ˋyau t'ítˎ tsoi² ˋts'z ˋshui ˏchung. Yú t'ieh tsái ts'z shwui chung; it contains the letter, 包函封信 ˏpáu ˏhám ˏfung sun'. Páu hien fung sin, 封信在內 ˏfung sun' tsoi² noi². Fung sin tsái nui; it contains about twelve square lí, 縱橫約十二里 ˏtsung ˏwáng yéukˎ shapˎ rˋ ˋlí. Tsung hung yoh shih rh lí; it contains much that is bad, 好多唔好野在內 ˋhò ˏto ˏm ˋhò ˋyé tsoi² noi²; the heavens cannot contain Thee, 天不能包爾 ˏt'ín patˎ ˏnang ˏpáu ˋí. T'ien puh nang páu rh; to contain one's anger, 忍得怒氣 ˋyan takˎ nò² hí'. Jin teh nú k'í, 止得怒 ˋchí takˎ nò². Chí teh nú; I could not contain myself, 唔忍得 ˏm ˋyan takˎ; to contain one's self, 守氣 ˋshau hí'. Shau k'í, 守己 ˋshau ˋkí. Shau kí, 自守 tsz² ˋshau. Tsz shau, 自持 tsz² ˏch'í. Tsz ch'í.

Contained, held, as a vessel, 容納過 ˏyung nápˎ kwo'. Yung náh kwo, 容受過 ˏyung shau² kwo'. Yung shau kwo; comprehended, 包含過 ˏpáu ˏhòm kwo'. Páu hán kwo, 在內 tsoi² noi². Tsái nui.

Containing, holding, as a vessel, 容納 ˏyung nápˎ. Yung náh, 藏得 ˏts'ong takˎ. Tsáng teh, 裝載得 ˏchong tsoi' takˎ. Chwáng tsái teh; including, 包含 ˏpáu ˏhòm. Páu hán, 在內 tsoi² noi².

Contaminate, to corrupt the purity or excellence of, 穢 wai'. Wei, 染汚 ˋím ˏú. Yen wú, 沾汚 ˏchím ˏú. Chen wú, 玷汚 tím² ˏú. Tien wú, 汚漒 ˏú ˋmúi. Wú mei, 染穢 ˋím wai'. Yen wei; to contaminate the blood, 玷汚人血 tím' ˏú ˏyan hütˎ. Tien wú jin hiueh; to contaminate the principles of the young, 穢少年之心 wai' shiú' ˏnín ˏchí ˏsam. Wei sháu nien chí sin.

Contaminate, polluted, 染汚的 ˋím ˏú tikˎ. Yen wú tih; tarnished, 玷汚的 tím' ˏú tikˎ. Tien wú tih, 穢嘅 wai' ké'.

Contaminating 染汚 ˋím ˏú. Tien wú, 玷汚 tím' ˏú. Tien wú.

Contemn, to disdain, 輕視 ˏhing shí². K'ing shí, 藐視 ˋmiú shí². Miáu shí, 輕忽 ˏheng fatˎ. K'ing hwuh, 侮慢 ˋmò mán². Wú mán, 輕慢 ˏheng mán². K'ing mán, 忽畧 fatˎ léukˎ. Hwuh lioh, 佔佔 ˏchím ˏchím. Chen chen, 薄視 pokˎ shí². Poh shí, 目中無人 mukˎ ˏchung ˏmò ˏyan. Muh chung wú jin, 眼角高 ˋngán kokˎ ˏkò. Yen koh káu, 睇人唔上眼 ˋt'ai ˏyan ˏm ˋshéung ˋngán, 目空一切 mukˎ ˏhung yatˎ ts'ai'. Muh k'ung yih ts'í.

Contemned, despised, 輕忽過 ˏheng fatˎ kwo'. K'ing hwuh kwo, 輕視過 ˏheng shí² kwo'. K'ing shí kwo, 侮慢過 ˋmò mán² kwo'. Wú mán kwo.

Contemning, slighting, 輕視 ˏheng shí². K'ing shí, 薄視 pokˎ shí². Poh shí, 輕忽 ˏheng fatˎ. K'ing hwuh.

Comtemplate, to view or consider with continued attention, 思 ˏsz. Sz, 默思 makˎ ˏsz. Meh sz, 暗想 òm' ˋséung. Ngán siáng, 默想 makˎ ˋséung. Meh siáng, 默念 makˎ ním². Meh nien, 靜思 tsing² ˏsz. Tsing sz, 沉思 ˏch'am ˏsz. Ch'in sz, 參禪 ˏts'ám ˏshín. Ts'án shen; to consider, 思想 ˏsz ˋséung. Sz siáng, 追思 ˏchui ˏsz. Chui sz; to comtemplate the mysteries of redemption, 思救道之奧妙 ˏsz kau' tò² ˏchí ò' miú². Sz kiú táu chí ngau miáu.

Contemplated, meditated on, 思過 ˏsz kwo'. Sz kwo, 默想過 makˎ ˋséung kwo'. Meh siáng kwo, 暗想過 òm' ˋséung kwo'. Ngán siáng kwo, 細想過 sai' ˋséung kwo'. Sí siáng kwo, 沉思過 ˏch'am ˏsz kwo'. Ch'in sz kwo.

Contemplating, meditating on, 思想 ˏsz ˋséung. Sz siáng, 默想 makˎ ˋséung. Meh siáng, 沉思 ˏch'am ˏsz. Ch'in sz, 暗想 òm' ˋséung. Ngán siáng.

Contemplation, continued attention of the mind to a particular subject, 默想者 makˎ ˋséung ˋché. Meh siáng ché, 暗想者 òm' ˋséung ˋché. Ngán siáng ché; abstraction, or holy medidation, 禪 ˏshín. Shen, 默思 makˎ ˏsz. Meh sz; a hall of contemplation, 禪堂 ˏshín ˏt'ong. Shen t'áng; a priest devoted to contemplation, 禪師 ˏshín ˏsz. Shen sz; to have in contemplation, 思之 ˏsz ˏchí. Sz chí; religious contemplation, 思想教道 ˏsz ˋséung káu' tò². Sz siáng kiáu táu; to retire for contemplation, 潛思 ˏts'ím ˏsz. Ts'ien sz, 幽思 ˏyau ˏsz. Yú sz.

Contemplative, given to contemplation, 好默想嘅 hò' makˎ ˋséung ké', 好思想的 hò' ˏsz ˋséung tikˎ. Háu sz siáng tih; a contemplative person, 禪人 ˏshín ˏyan. Shen jin, 禪師 ˏshín ˏsz. Shen sz, 默想嘅人 makˎ ˋséung ké' ˏyan; contemplative faculty, 思之才 ˏsz ˏchí ˏts'oi. Sz chí ts'ái, 禪才 ˏshín ˏts'oi. Shen ts'ái; contemplative habit, 好思的 hò' ˏsz tikˎ. Háu sz tih, 好默想嘅 hò' makˎ ˋséung ké'.

Contemplatively, with contemplation, 思然 ˏsz ˏín. Sz jen, 默然 makˎ ˏín. Meh jen; with deep attention, 以留心 ˋí ˏlau ˏsam. Í liú sin, 用思心

yung' ˏsz ˏsam. Yung sz sin.

Contemplator, one who contemplates, 禪師 ˏshín ˏsz. Shen sz, 默想者 mak˪ 'séung 'ché. Meh siáng ché; an inquirer after knowledge, 格物者 kák˪ mat˪ 'ché. Keh wuh ché.

Contemporaneous 同時的 ˏt'ung ˏshí tik˪. T'ung shí tih, 同代嘅 ˏt'ung toi² ké'.

Contemporary 同時嘅 ˏt'ung ˏshí ké', 同代的 ˏt'ung toi² tik˪. T'ung tái tih, 同世嘅 ˏt'ung shai' ké', 同年的 ˏt'ung ˏnín tik˪. T'ung nien tih; 一時的 yat˪ ˏshí tik˪. Yih shí tih.

Contemporary, one who lives at the same time with another, 同時者 ˏt'ung ˏshí 'ché. T'ung shí ché, 同代者 ˏt'ung toi² 'ché. T'ung tái ché.

Contempt, the act of despising, 侮慢 'mò mán². Wú mán, 輕慢 ˏheng mán². K'ing mán, 待慢 toi² mán². Tái mán, 輕忽 ˏheng fat˪. K'ing hwuh, 嫌 ˏím. Hien, 凌辱 ˏling yuk˪. Ling juh, 欺凌 ˏhí ˏling. K'í ling, 欺藐 ˏhí 'miú. K'í miáu, 藐玩 'miú ún². Miáu hwán, 藐視 'miú shí². Miáu shí, 嫌棄 ˏím hí'. Hien k'í, 睇人唔上眼 't'ai ˏyan ˏm 'shéung 'ngán, 眼空四海 'ngán ˏhung sz' 'hoi. Yen k'ung sz hái; to be treated with contempt, 被人睇薄 pí² ˏyan 't'ai pok˪. Pí jin t'í poh, 爲人輕賤 ˏwai ˏyan ˏheng tsín². Wei jin k'ing tsien; to come to contempt, 被辱 pí² yuk˪. Pí juh; to bring contempt upon one's self, 招辱 ˏchiú yuk˪ 'pún ˏshan. Cháu juh pun shin, 作賤 tsok˪ tsín². Tsoh tsien.

Contemptible, worthy of contempt, 可嫌 'ho ˏím. K'o hien, 嫌嘅 ˏím ké', 可鄙 'ho 'p'í. K'o p'í, 下賤 há² tsín². Hiá tsien, 下作嘅 há² tsok˪ ké', 卑賤嘅 ˏpí tsín² ké', 卑鄙的 ˏpí 'p'í tik˪. Pí p'í tih, 見笑 kín' siú'. Kien siáu; a contemptible person, 小人 'siú ˏyan. Siáu jin, 下賤嘅人 há² tsín² ké' ˏyan; to grow contemptible, 自賤 tsz² tsín². Tsz tsien, 自下 tsz² 'há. Tsz hiá; to make contemptible, 俾人薄視 'pí ˏyan pok˪ shí². Pí jin poh shí, 俾人藐視 'pí ˏyan 'miú shí². Pí jin miáu shí; contemptible conduct, 下作 há² tsok˪. Hiá tsoh; vile, 鄙陋 'p'í lau². P'í lau.

Contemptibleness, the state of being contemptible, 鄙賤者 'p'í tsín² 'ché. P'í tsien ché, 下賤者 há² tsín² 'ché. Hiá tsien ché, 鄙陋者 'p'í lau² 'ché. P'í lau ché.

Contemptibly, to behave, 下作 há² tsok˪. Hiá tsoh, 下賤嘅行爲 há² tsín² ké' ˏhang ˏwai, 鄙賤嘅行爲 'p'í tsín² ké' ˏhang ˏwai.

Contemptuous, insolent, 侮慢 'mò mán². Wú mán, 侮嫚 'mò mán². Wú mán, 傲慢 ngò² mán². Ngau mán, 驕慢 ˏkiú mán². Kiáu mán, 輕薄的 ˏheng pok˪ tik˪. K'ing poh tih, 偃蹇 'ín 'kín. Yen kien; to behave in a contemptuous manner, 行爲輕薄 ˏhang ˏwai ˏheng pok˪. Hang wei k'ing poh, 行爲藐玩 ˏhang ˏwai 'miú ún². Hang wei miáu hwán.

Contemptuously, despitefully, 藐然 'miú ˏín. Miáu jen.

Contemptuousness, insolence, 傲慢者 ngò² mán² 'ché. Ngau mán ché, 驕慢者 ˏkiú mán² 'ché, 輕慢者 ˏheng mán² 'ché. K'ing mán ché.

Contend, to strive or struggle in oposition, 爭 ˏcháng. Tsang, 鬬 tau'. Tau, 爭競 ˏcháng king². Tsang king, 相爭 ˏséung ˏcháng. Siáng tsang, 相鬬 ˏséung tau'. Siáng tau, 相競 ˏséung king². Siáng king; to contend for mastery, 爭贏 ˏcháng ˏyeng. Tsang ying, 爭勝 ˏcháng shing'. Tsang shing, 賽勝 ts'oi' shing'. Sái shing; to contend for precedence, 爭上 ˏcháng shéung². Tsang shang, 爭高 ˏcháng ˏkò. Tsang káu; to contend in a race, 爭先 ˏcháng ˏsín. Tsang sien, 鬥先 tau' ˏsín. Tau sien, 鬬 tau'. Tau; to contend for merit, 爭功 ˏcháng ˏkung. Tsang kung; to dispute earnestly, 爭辯 ˏcháng pín². Tsang pien, 力辯 lik˪ pín². Lih pien, 鬥駁 tau' pok˪. Tau poh, 角口 kok˪ 'hau. Koh k'au; to contend about the price, 爭價錢 ˏcháng ká' ˏts'ín. Tsang kiá ts'ien, 爭價 ˏcháng ká'. Tsang kiá, 爭平貴 ˏcháng ˏp'ing kwai'. Tsang p'ing kwei; to contend for a trifle, 因小事爭 ˏyan 'siú sz² ˏcháng. Yin siáu sz tsang 微爭 ˏmí ˏcháng. Wí tsang; to contend with evils or difficulties, 與難爭 'ü nán² ˏcháng. Yú nán tsang, 不離遇難 pat˪ ˏlí ü² nán². Puh lí yú nán; to debate, 辯駁 pín² pok˪. Pien poh; to contend with enemies, 對敵 túi' tik˪. Túi tih, 對戰 túi' chín'. Túi chen, 交鋒 ˏkáu ˏfung. Kiáu fung; to litigate, 相訟 ˏséung tsung². Siáng sung; I will contend no more, 爭夠 ˏcháng kau'. Tsang kiú.

Contending 爭 ˏcháng. Tsang, 鬥 tau'. Tau; classing, 相爭 ˏséung ˏcháng. Siáng tsang, 相鬥 ˏséung tau'. Siáng tau; urging in argument, 爭辯 ˏcháng pín². Tsang pien, 辯駁 pín² pok˪. Pien poh; ditto by words, 爭論 ˏcháng lun². Tsang lun; whilst containing with one another, 相爭之時 ˏséung ˏcháng ˏchí ˏshí. Siáng tsang chí shí.

Content, quiet, not disturbed, 靜 tsing². Tsing, 心水靜 ˏsam 'shui tsing² 安心 ˏon ˏsam. Ngán sin; satisfied, 知足 ˏchí tsuk˪. Chí tsuh, 知夠 ˏchí kau'. Chí kiú, 知饜 ˏchí ím'. Chí yen, 心足 ˏsam tsuk˪. Sin tsuh; never content, 唔知足 ˏm ˏchí tsuk˪, 心有饜足 ˏsam 'mò ím' tsuk˪.

Content, to satisfy the mind, 俾心安 'pí ˏsam ˏon. Pí sin ngán, 俾心得安 'pí ˏsam tak˪ ˏon. Pí sin teh ngán; to appease, 撫慰 'fú wai'. Fú wei; I shall content you for your pains, 我慰勞你 'ngo wai' lò² 'ní. Wo wei láu ní; one cannot content every body, 唔得人人合意 ˏm tak˪ ˏyan ˏyan hòp˪ í', 唔得人人當意 ˏm tak˪ ˏyan ˏyan tong' í'.

Content, rest or quietness of the mind in the present condition, 知足 ˏchí tsuk˪. Chí tsuh, 安心 ˏon ˏsam, 心足者 ˏsam tsuk˪ 'ché. Sin tsuh ché, 心滿者 ˏsam 'mún 'ché. Sin mwán ché, 心水靜 ˏsam 'shui tsing². Sin shwui tsing, 足用 tsuk˪ yung². Tsuh yung; to the heart's content,

豐足 ˏfung tsukˎ. Fung tsuh; table of contents, 名單 ˏmeng ˏtán. Ming tán; the contents of a book, 目錄 mukₒ lukₒ. Muh luh, 綱目 ˏkong mukₒ. Káng muh; general contents, 總目 ʿtsung mukₒ. Tsung muh; ditto term used by Buddhists, 品目 ʿpan mukₒ. Pin muh; the contents of a letter, 信內致意 sun' noi² chí' í'. Sin nui chí í, 信內意思 sun' noi² í' sz'. Sin nui í sz; the contents of a bottle, 罈內的物 ˏtsun noi² tikˎ matₒ. Tsin nui tih wuh; the contents of the stomach, 胃內嘅野 wai² noi² ké' ʿyé; the contents of a box, 箱藏的物件 ˏséung ˏts'ong tikˎ matₒ kín². Siáng tsáng tih wuh kien; the contents of the chest and abdomen, 五腑六臟 ʿng ʿfú lukₒ tsong². Wú fú luh tsáng.

Contented 安 ˏon. Ngán, 心安 ˏsam ˏon. Sin ngán, 心鬆 ˏsam ˏsung. Sin sung, 愜心 híp₂ ˏsam. Kieh sin, 囂囂 ˏhiú ˏhiú. Hiáu hiáu, 弭 ní². Rh, 恬 ˏt'ím. T'ien, 恝 átˎ. Kiáh; contented with one's lot, 安分 ˏon fan². Ngán fan, 安受天命 ˏon shau² ˏt'ín meng². Ngán shau t'ien ming, 安命 ˏon meng². Ngán ming; contented with what one possesses, 知足 ˏchí tsukˎ. Chí tsuh; contented with little, 小小得够咯 ʿsiú ʿsiú takˎ kau' lokˎ; when the poor is contented, he is happy; when the rich is discontented, he will have grief, 知足者貧亦樂,不知足者富亦憂 ˏchí tsukˎ ʿché ˏp'an yikₒ lokₒ, patˎ ˏchí tsukˎ ʿché fú' yikₒ ˏyau. Chí tsuh ché p'in yih loh, puh chí tsuh ché fú yih yú.

Contentedly 安然 ˏon ˏín. Ngán jen, 恬然 ˏt'ím ˏín. T'ien jen.

Contentedness, state of resting in mind, 安心 ˏon ˏsam. Ngán sin, 心安 ˏsam ˏon. Sin ngán; satisfaction of mind with any condition or event, 知足 ˏchí tsukˎ. Chí tsuh, 知够 ˏchí kau'. Chí kiú.

Contention, strife, 爭鬬 ˏcháng tau'. Tsang tau, 鬧 náu². Náu; emulation, 相鬥者 ˏséung tau' ʿché. Siáng tau ché, 鬥氣 tau' hí'. Tau k'í; strife in words or debate, 爭論 ˏcháng lun². Tsang lun, 爭辯 ˏcháng pín². Tsang pien; husband and wife must not live in contention, 夫婦唔好相爭 ˏfú ʿfú ˏm ʿhò ˏséung ˏcháng, 夫婦勿作仇人 ˏfú ʿfú matₒ tsokˎ ˏch'au ˏyan. Fú fú wuh tsoh ch'au jin.

Contentious, given to angry debate, 喜爭 ʿhí ˏcháng. Hí tsang, 好爭 hò' ˏcháng. Háu tsang, 好鬧 hò' náu². Háu náu, 好嗌交 hò' ái' ˏkáu; given to litigation, 好打官府 hò' ʿtá ʿkún ʿfú. Háu tá kwán fú, 好訟 hò' tsung². Háu sung; perverse, 乖 ˏkwái. Kwái, 乖爭 ˏkwái ˏcháng. Kwái tsang; having the power to decide causes between contending parties, 聽訟嘅 ˏt'eng tsung² ké'; contentious disputes, 譊 ˏnáu. Náu.

Contentiously 爭然 ˏcháng ˏín. Tsang jen, 競然 king² ˏín. King jen.

Contentiousness, a disposition to contend, 爭氣 ˏcháng hí'. Tsang k'í, 好爭者 hò' ʿcháng ʿché. Háu tsang ché, 好訟者 hò' tsung² ʿche. Háu sung ché.

Contentless, discontented, 唔知足 ˏm ˏchí tsukˎ; 無平無安 ˏmò ˏp'ing ˏmò ˏon. Wú p'ing wú ngán, 心唔安樂 ˏsam ˏm ˏon lokₒ.

Contentment 安 ˏon. Ngán, 寧 ˏning, 安寧 ˏon ˏning. Ngán ning, 知足 ˏchí tsukˎ. Chí tsuh; health and contentment, 康寧 ˏhong ˏning. Káng ning; contentment is a continual feast, 知足者貧亦樂 ˏchí tsukˎ ʿché ˏp'an yikₒ lokₒ. Chí tsuh ché p'in yih loh, 知足常樂 ˏchí tsukˎ ˏshéung lokₒ. Chí tsuh cháng loh, 知足常福 ˏchí tsukˎ ˏshéung fukˎ. Chí tsuh cháng fuh, 知足便足 ˏchí tsukˎ pín² tsukˎ. Chí tsuh pien tsuh.

Contents, see under Content.

Conterminable, capable of the same bounds, 可同界 ʿho ˏt'ung kái'. K'o t'ung kiái.

Conterminate, having the same bounds, 同境界 ˏt'ung ʿking kái'. T'ung king kiái.

Conterminous, } bordering upon, 接 tsípˎ. Tsieh,
Conterminal, } 至 chí'. Chí; conterminous with France, 接法國 tsípˎ. Fát kwokˎ. Tsieh Fáh kwoh, 至法國 chí' Fát kwokˎ. Chí Fáh kwoh.

Contest, to contest in argument, 辯駁 pín² pokˎ Pien poh, 爭辯 ˏcháng pín². Tsang pien; ditto. in action, 爭戰 ˏcháng chín'. Tsang chen, 交戰 ˏkáu chín'. Kiáu chen, 決雌雄 kütˎ ˏts'z ˏhung. Kiueh ts'z hiung; he contested every inch of ground, 寸地都爭 ts'ün' tí² ˏtò ˏcháng. Ts'un tí tú tsang; to contest with one, 相鬥 ˏséung tau'. Siáng tau, 相爭 ˏséung ˏcháng. Siáng tsang, 共人爭鬥 kung² ˏyan ˏcháng tau'. Kung jin tsang tau, 與人爭鬥 ʿü ˏyan ˏcháng tau'. Yú jin tsang tau, 爭競 ˏcháng king². Tsang king.

Contest, to vie, 相爭 ˏséung ˏcháng. Siáng tsang, 爭先 ˏcháng ˏsín. Tsang sien, 爭勝 ˏcháng shing'. Tsang shing.

Contest, to struggle for victory, 爭勝 ˏcháng shing'. Tsang shing, 爭贏 ˏcháng ˏyeng. Tsang ying; struggle in arms, 交戰 ˏkáu chín'. Kiáu chen, 交鋒 ˏkáu ˏfung. Kiáu fung; a bloody contest, 血戰 hütˎ chín'. Hiueh chen, 死戰 ʿsz chín'. Sz chen; altercation, 嗌交 ái' ˏkáu, 鬧交 náu² ˏkáu. Náu kiáu, 吵鬧 ʿch'áu náu². Ch'áu náu, 鬧嗌 náu² ái'; debate, 辯駁者 pín² pokˎ ʿché. Pien poh ché, 辯論 pín² lun². Pien lun, 鬥嘴 tau' ʿtsui. Tau tsui; the contest lasted for two hours, 交戰兩點鐘之久 ˏkáu chín' ʿléung ʿtím ˏchung ˏchí ʿkau. Kiáu chen liáng tien chung chí kiú.

Contestable, that may be disputed, 可爭 ʿho ˏcháng. K'o tsang, 爭得 ˏcháng takˎ. Tsang teh, 可辯駁 ʿho pín² pokˎ. K'o pien poh.

Contested 爭過 ˏcháng kwo'. Tsang kwo, 鬥過 tau' kwo'. Tau kwo, 辯過 pín² kwo'. Pien kwo.

Contesting, disputing, 相辯 ˏséung pín². Siáng pien; emulating, 相爭 ˏséung ˏcháng. Siáng

tsang, 相鬥 ˏséung tau'. Siáng tau; contending, 相戰 ˏséung chín'. Siáng chen.

Context 上下文 shéung² há² ˏman. Sháng hiá wan; according to the context, 依上下文理 ˏí shéung² há² ˏman ˋlí. Í sháng hiá wan lí, 依上下文 ˏí shéung² há² ˏman. Í sháng hiá wan, 依上下相接之文 ˏí shéung² há² ˏséung tsíp, ˏchí ˏman. Í sháng hiá siáng tsieh chí wan; to explain according to the context, 依上下文解 ˏí shéung² há² ˏman ˋkái. Í sháng hiá wan kiái.

Contexture, the interweaving several parts into one body, 織成者 chik, ˏshing ˋché. Chih ching ché; composition or parts, 身 ˏshan. Shin, 百體 pák, ˋt'ai. Peh t'í.

Contextural, pertaining to contexture, 身嘅 ˏshan ké'; ditto to the human frame, 百體嘅 pák, ˋt'ai ké'.

Contiguity, actual contact of bodies, 相至者 ˏséung chí' ˋché. Siáng chí ché, 相連者 ˏséung ˏlín ˋché. Siáng lien ché, 毗鄰者 ˏp'í ˏlun ˋché. P'í lin ché, 交接者 ˏkáu tsíp, ˋché. Kiáu tsieh ché.

Contiguous, adjoining, 相至 ˏséung chí'. Siáng chí, 相接 ˏséung tsíp,. Siáng tsieh, 相連 ˏséung ˏlín. Siáng lien, 毗 ˏp'í. P'í. 毗連 ˏp'í ˏlín. P'í lien, 交界 ˏkáu kái'. Kiáu kiái, 接境 tsíp, ˋking. Tsieh king; near, 附近 fú² kan². Fú kin.

Contiguously 交界 ˏkáu kái'. Kiái king.

Contiguousness, a state of contact, 毗連者 ˏp'í ˏlín ˋché. P'í lien ché, 相接者 ˏséung tsíp, ˋché. Siáng tsieh ché, 交界者 ˏkáu kái' ˋché. Kiáu kiái ché.

Continence *, the restraint of the passion for sexual enjoyment, 節制 tsít, chai'. Tsieh chí, 自制 tsz² chai'. Tsz chí, 制慾者 chai' yuk, ˋché, 操節 ˏts'ò tsít,. Ts'áu tsieh, 守節 ˋshau tsít,. Shau tsieh, 節慾之德 tsít, yuk, ˏchí tak,. Tsieh yuh chí teh.

Continent, refraining from unlawful, sexual commerce, 操節 ˏts'ò tsít,. Ts'áu tsieh, 自制 tsz² chai'. Tsz chí, 自守 tsz² ˋshau. Tsz shau, 自持 tsz² ˏch'í. Tsz ch'í, 遏慾 át, yuk,. Ngoh yuh, 節慾 tsít, yuk,. Tsieh juh, 制慾 chai' yuk,. Chí yuh.

Continent, a large division of land, 洲 † ˏchau. Chau; the continent of Asia, 亞細亞洲 Asaiá ˏchau. Asiá chau; the continent of America, 亞美利加洲 Amílíká ˏchau. Ameilíkiá chau.

Continental 洲嘅 ˏchau ké'; continental states, 洲內的國 ˏchau noi² tik, kwok,. Chau nui tih kwoh.

Continently, in a continent manner, 節然 tsít, ˏín. Tsieh jen.

Contingence, } 偶然之事 ˋngau ˏín ˏchí sz². Ngau
Contingency, } jen chí sz, 不及料之事 pat, k'ap, liú² ˏchí sz². Puh kih liáu chí sz, 乍然之事 chá' ˏín ˏchí sz². Chá jen chí sz, 估唔到嘅事幹 ˋkú ˏm tò' ké' sz² kon², 不意之事 pat, í' ˏchí sz². Puh í chí sz, 不期然而然 pat, ˏk'í ˏín ˏí ˏín. Puh k'í jen rh jen.

Contingent, accidental, 偶然 ˋngau ˏín. Ngau jen, 乍然 chá' ˏín. Chá jen, 不料的 pat, liú² tik,. Puh liáu tih.

Continual 常 ˏshéung. Cháng, 常久 ˏshéung ˋkau. Cháng kiú, 常時 ˏshéung ˏshí. Cháng shí, 時時 ˏshí ˏshí. Shí shí, 週時 ˏchau ˏshí. Chau shí, 長遠 ˏch'éung ˋün. Ch'áng yuen, 永 ˋwing. Yung, 永遠 ˋwing ˋün. Yung yuen, 長時 ˏch'éung ˏshí. Ch'áng shí, 不歇 pat, hít,. Puh hieh, 不停 pat, ˏt'ing. Puh t'ing; very frequent, 屢屢 ˋlü ˋlü. Lü lü; continual interruptions, 不歇阻碍 pat, hít, ˋcho ngoi². Puh hieh tsú ngái, 不離阻碍 pat, ˏlí ˋcho ngoi². Puh lí tsú ngái; continual fever, 發熱不止 fát, ít, pat, ˋchí. Fáh jeh puh chí; a continual claim, 常之討取 ˏshéung ˏchí ˋt'ò ˋts'ü. Cháng chí t'áu ts'ü, 不歇來纏 pat, hít, ˏloi ˋlo. Puh hieh lái lo; a continual current, 長流 ˏch'éung ˏlau. Ch'áng liú, 不歇之流 pat, hít, ˏchí ˏlau. Puh hieh chí liú.

Continually 常 ˏshéung. Cháng, 常常 ˏshéung ˏshéung. Cháng cháng, 常時 ˏshéung ˏshí. Cháng shí, 不時 pat, ˏshí. Puh shí, 不歇 pat, hít,. Puh hieh, 不已 pat, ˋí. Puh í, 不絕 pat, tsüt,. Puh tsiueh, 不間 pat, kán'. Puh kien, 不止 pat, ˋchí. Puh chí; very often, 屢次 ˋlü ts'z'. Lü ts'z, 屢屢 ˋlü ˋlü. Lü lü, 每每 ˋmúi ˋmúi. Mei mei, 往往 ˋwong ˋwong. Wáng wáng, 頻頻 ˏp'an ˏp'an. P'in p'in; to come continually, 時時來 ˏshí ˏshí ˏloi. Shí shí lái, 不歇來 pat, hít, ˏloi. Puh hieh lái, 唔歇來 ˏm hít, ˏloi, 不停嚟 pat, ˏt'ing ˏlai; the heart beats continually, 心不歇跳 ˏsam pat, hít, t'iú'. Sin puh hieh t'iáu; to circulate continually, 循環不已 ˏts'un ˏwán pat, ˋí. Siun hwán puh í.

Continuance, duration, 常者 ˏshéung ˋché. Cháng ché, 永在者 ˋwing tsoi² ˋché. Yung tsái ché, 常久 ˏshéung ˋkau. Cháng kiú; of short continuance, 不久 pat, ˋkau. Puh kiú; perseverance, 忍耐 ˋyan noi². Jin nái; abode, residence, 居處 ˏkü ˋch'ü. Kü ch'ú; a prolonging of existence, 永遠 ˋwing ˋün. Yung yuen, 常在不滅 ˏshéung tsoi² pat, mít,. Cháng tsái puh mieh.

Continuation, extension of existence in a series or line, 世世 shai' shai'. Shí shí, 相續不絕 ˏséung tsuk, pat, tsüt,. Siáng suh puh tsiueh; the continuation of a history, 續史 tsuk, ˋsz. Suh shí; the continuation of a road, 續路 tsuk, lò². Suh lú, 接路 tsíp, lò². Tsieh lú.

Continuative, as, a continuative conjunction, 連繼字 ˏlín kai' tsz². Lien kí tsz.

Continue, to, 常 ˏshéung. Cháng, 恒 ˏhang. Hang; to remain in a state, 恒居 ˏhang ˏkü. Hang kü, 久居 ˋkau ˏkü. Kiú kü, 常在 ˏshéung tsoi². Cháng tsái, 常存 ˏshéung ˏts'ün. Cháng ts'un, 長存 ˏch'éung ˏts'ün. Ch'áng ts'un, 久在 ˋkau tsoi². Kiú tsái, 歷久 lik, ˋkau. Lih kiú; they

* Continence 指男人, chastity 指女人之正經.

† 島之相反稱爲洲.

continue there to this day, 喺个處到家吓 ʿhai ko' ch'ü' tò' ˏká ʿhá, 處彼至今 ʿch'ü ʿpí chí' ˏkam. Ch'ú pí chí kin; to last, 存 ˏts'ün. Ts'un; thy kingdom shall not continue, 你國必不存 ʿní kwok˪ pít˪ pat˪ ˏts'ün. Ní kwoh pieh puh ts'un, 你國必廢 ʿní kwok˪ pít˪ fai'. Ní kwoh pieh fei, 你國必亡 ʿní kwok˪ pít˪ ˏmong. Ní kwoh pieh wáng; to continue in good health, 常享平安 ˏshéung ʿhéung ˏp'ing ˏon. Cháng hiáng p'ing ngán; to continue in love, 居於愛 ˏkü ˏü oi'. Kü yú ngái, 恒愛 ˏhang oi'. Hang ngái, 常居於愛 ˏshéung ˏkü ˏü oi'. Cháng kü yú ngái; continue in my love, 居於我愛 ˏkü ˏü ʿngo oi'. Kü yú wo ngái; continue in doing good, 恒心爲善 ˏhang ˏsam ˏwai shín². Hang sin wei shen; continue ye in my word, 恒居於我道 ˏhang ˏkü ˏü ʿngo tò². Hang kü yú wo táu; continue in me, 居於我 ˏkü ˏü ʿngo. Kü yú wo; continue as before, 仍舊 ˏying kau². Jing kiú, 依舊 ˏí kau². Í kiú, 仍然 ˏying ˏín. Jing jen; continue as usual, 照常 chiú' ˏshéung. Cháu cháng; to continue as a line of succession, 繼 kai'. Kí, 接 tsíp˪. Tsieh, 續 tsuk˪. Suh, 繼紹 kai' shiú². Kí sháu, 嗣 tsz². Tsz, 詔 chiú'. Cháu; to continue a family, 傳續 ˏch'ün tsuk˪. Ch'uen suh; to continue from generation to generation, 世世 shai' shai'. Shí shí; to continue from father to son, 世襲 shai' tsap˪. Shí sih; to continue in an unbroken chain, 陸續 luk˪ tsuk˪. Luh suh, 傳續 ˏch'ün tsuk˪. Ch'uen suh, 相連不絕 ˏséung ˏlín pat˪ tsüt˪. Siáng lien puh tsiueh; to continue a work of literature, 續作 tsuk˪ tsok˪. Suh tsoh; ditto, another work, 接住做 tsíp˪ chü² tsò². Tsieh chú tso, 接作 tsíp˪ tsok˪. Tsieh tsoh; to continue for a long time, 久之 ʿkau ˏchí. Kiú chí; to continue one's father's profession, 繼父業 kai' fú² íp˪. Kí fú nieh, 紹箕裘 shiú² ˏkí ˏk'au. Sháu kí k'iú; to continue without interruption, 連做不歇 ˏlín tsò² pat˪ hít˪. Lien tso puh hieh, 連作不止 ˏlín tsok˪ pat˪ ʿchí. Lien tsoh puh chí; continue, as the sound of music, 淫液 ˏyam yat˪. Yin yih, 音連不絕 ˏyam ˏlín pat˪ tsüt˪. Yin lien puh tsiueh; it continues up to this day, 歷來至今 lik˪ ˏloi chí' ˏkam. Lih lái chí kin, 留到家吓 ˏlau tò' ˏká ʿhá; to continue in sin, 居於罪 ˏkü ˏü tsúi². Kü yú tsúi, 常行罪 ˏshéung ˏhang tsúi². Cháng hang tsúi; to continue and perish, 存亡 ˏts'ün ˏmong. Ts'un wáng.

Continued 常 ˏshéung. Cháng, 常久 ˏshéung ʿkau. Cháng kiú, 恒 ˏhang. Hang, 時時 ˏshí ˏshí. Shí shí, 不時 pat˪ ˏshí, 不歇 pat˪ hít˪. Puh hieh, 不停 pat˪ ˏt'ing; continued difficulties, 常難 ˏshéung nán². Cháng nán, 不時之難 pat˪ ˏshí ˏchí nán². Puh shí chí nán; they continued so for a long time, 歷久 lik˪ ʿkau. Lih kiú, 經歷好耐 ˏking lik˪ ʿhò noi². King lih háu nái; continued as before, 他仍舊做 ˏt'á ˏying kau² tsò². T'á jing kiú tso; continued so for a series of years, 歷年如此 lik˪ ˏnín ˏü ʿts'z. Lih nien jú ts'z; it has continued until now, 還在 ˏwán tsoi². Hwán tsái, 尙在 shéung² tsoi². Sháng tsái, 到今不歇 tò' ˏkam pat˪ hít˪. Táu kin puh hieh; continued annoyance, 不歇淹悶 pat˪ hít˪ ˏím mún². Puh hieh yen mwán; continued prosperity, 週時旺相 ˏchau ˏshí wong² séung'. Chau shí wáng siáng.

Continuedly, without interruption, 常 ˏshéung. Cháng, 時時 ˏshí ˏshí. Shí shí, 不歇 pat˪ hít˪. Puh hieh.

Continuing 常 ˏshéung. Cháng, 常時 ˏshéung ˏshí. Cháng shí, 不歇 pat˪ hít˪. Puh hieh, 相連不絕 ˏséung ˏlín pat˪ tsüt˪. Siáng lien puh tsiueh.

Continuity, connection uninterrupted, 相續不絕 ˏséung tsuk˪ pat˪ tsüt˪. Siáng suh puh tsiueh, 相連不絕 ˏséung ˏlín pat˪ tsüt˪. Siáng lien puh tsiueh, 恒久 ˏhang ʿkau. Hang kiú, 常久 ˏshéung ʿkau. Cháng kiú; cohesion, 繪埋 ˏch'í ˏmái. Ch'í mái; law of continuity, 連化之理 ˏlín fá' ˏchí ʿlí. Lien hwá chí lí.

Continuous, joined without intervening space, 相連 ˏséung ˏlín. Siáng lien, 連環 ˏlín ˏwán. Lien hwán, 連連 ˏlín ˏlín. Lien lien, 相繼 ˏséung kai'. Siáng kí, 相續 ˏséung tsuk˪. Siáng suh, 相接 ˏséung tsíp˪. Siáng tsieh, 連埋 ˏlín ˏmái. Lien mái, 續埋 tsuk˪ ˏmái. Suh mái, 繩繩 ˏshing ˏshing. Shing shing.

Continuously 連連 ˏlín ˏlín. Lien lien, 相連 ˏséung ˏlín. Siáng lien.

Contort, to twist together, 扭 ʿnau. Niú, 撚轉 ʿnín ʿchün, 屈 wat˪. K'iuh, 繆埋 tsau' ˏmái. Tsau mái, 繆着 tsau' chéuk˪. Tsau choh, 撓 ˏnáu. Náu; to contort the face, 繆面 tsau' mín². Tsau mien; to contort the limbs, 扭肢 ʿnau ˏchí. Niú chí.

Contorted 扭過 ʿnau kwo'. Niú kwo, 撓屈過 ˏnáu wat˪ kwo'. Náu k'iuh kwo, 盤曲 ˏp'ún huk˪. Pw'án k'iuh, 紆軫 ˏü ʿch'an. Yú ch'in, 屈曲 wat˪ huk˪. K'iuh k'iuh, 歪歪 ˏwái ʿmé, 紆譎 ˏü kwat˪. Yú kiueh, 僂佝 ˏlau k'au'. Lau k'au, 繆過 tsau' kwo'. Tsau kwo, 委曲 ʿwai huk˪; a contorted neck, 扭頸 ʿnau ʿkeng. Niú king.

Contortion, a twisting, 扭者 ʿnau ʿché. Niú ché, 撓屈者 ˏnáu wat˪ ʿché. Náu k'iuh ché, 扭轉者 ʿnau ʿchün ʿché. Niú chuen ché, 盤曲者 ˏp'ún huk˪ ʿché. Pw'án k'iuh ché, 委曲者 ʿwai huk˪ ʿché. Wei k'iuh ché, 扭歪 ʿnau ʿmé. Niú wái, 扭曲 ʿnau huk˪. Niú k'iuh, 屈歪 wat˪ ʿmé. K'iuh wái.

Contour 外形 ngoi² ˏying. Wái hing, 形 ˏying. Hing, 外樣 ngoi² yéung². Wái yáng, 外貌 ngoi² mau². Wái mau.

Contra, against, 返 ʿfán. Fán, 反 ʿfán. Fán.

Contraband, goods, 私貨 ˏsz fo'. Sz ho, 私吓貨 ˏsz ʿhá fo', 禁貨 kam' fo'. Kin ho, 違禁貨 ˏwai kam' fo'. Wei kin ho, 犯禁貨 fán² kam' fo'. Fán kin ho.

Contraband, illegal traffic, 私買賣 ˏsz ʿmái-mái². Sz mái mái, 私吓買賣 ˏsz ʿhá ʿmái mái².

Contract, to draw together or nearer, 縮埋 shuk, ˏmái. Shuh mái, 縮短 shuk, ʿtün. Shuh twán, 退縮 t'úi' shuk,. T'úi shuh, 攣埋 ˏlün ˏmái. Liuen mái, 縮攣 shuk, ˏlün. Shuh liuen, 搴 ˏhín. K'ien; to contract the eyebrows, 縐眉 tsau' ˏmí. Tsau mei, 攢眉 ˏts'ün ˏmí. Tswán mei; to contract one's business, 退縮生意 t'úi' shuk, ˏshang í'. T'úi shuh sang í; to contract a daughter in marriage, 許聘女 ʿhü p'ing' ʿnü. Hü p'ing nü; to contract a marriage, 結親 kít, ˏts'an. Kieh ts'in; to contract a disease, 結病 kít, peng². Kieh ping; to contract ill habits, 結習醜行 kít, tsap, ʿch'au hang². Kieh sih ch'au hing, 學習醜行 hok, tsap, ʿch'au hang². Hioh sih ch'au hing; to contract debts, 積債 tsik, chái'. Tsih chái; to contract friendship, 結交 kít, ˏkáu. Kieh kiáu, 交遊 ˏkáu ˏyau. Kiáu yú; to contract enmity, 結恨 kít, han². Kieh han, 結怨 kít, ün'. Kieh yuen, 構怨 kau' ün'. Kau yuen; to contract dislike, 結嫌 kít, ˏím. Kieh hien; to contract, as letters or composition, 減 ʿkám. Kien, 減少 ʿkám ʿshiú. Kien sháu, 寫畧 ʿsé léuk,. Sié lioh; to contract a bargain, 立單 lap, ˏtán. Lih tán, 立約 lap, yéuk,. Lih yoh, 打合同 ʿtá hòp, ˏt'ung. Tá hoh t'ung; to contract the body, 縮攣身 shuk, ˏlün ˏshan. Shuh liuen shin, 蹙斂身體 huk, ʿlím ˏshan ʿt'ai. K'iuh lien shin t'í.

Contract, an agreement between two or more persons, 合同 hòp, ˏt'ung. Hoh t'ung, 約書 yéuk, ˏshü. Yoh shú, 約單 yéuk, ˏtán. Yoh tán; a settled bargain, 定貨單 teng² fo' ˏtán. Ting ho tán; a contract for the delivery of goods, 出貨單 ch'ut, fo' ˏtán. Ch'uh ho tán, 落貨單 lok, fo' ˏtán. Loh ho tán; a contract for a purchase, 劄單 cháp, ˏtán. Cháh tán; to settle a contract for goods, 過約單 kwo' yéuk, ˏtán. Kwo yoh tán, 定貨 teng² fo'. Ting ho, 劄貨 cháp, fo'. Cháh ho; a marriage contract, 定婚書 teng² ˏfan ˏshü. Ting hwan shú, 文定書 ˏman teng² ˏshü. Wan ting shú, 通庚書 ˏt'ung ˏkang ˏshü. T'ung kang shú, 定親書 teng² ˏts'an ˏshü. Ting ts'in shú; to violate a contract, 背約 púi' yéuk,. Pei yoh; to withdraw from a contract, 退約 t'úi' yéuk,. T'úi yoh; to act according to the stipulations of a contract, 符約 ˏfú yéuk,. Fú yoh; to make a contract, 立約 lap, yéuk,. Lih yoh, 立批 lap, ˏp'ai. Lih p'í.

Contracted, shrunk, 縮埋過 shuk, ˏmái kwo'. Shuh mái kwo, 縮短 shuk, ʿtün. Shuh twán, 縮埋一團 shuk, ˏmái yat, ˏt'ün. Shuh mái yih tw'án; betrothed, 定過親 teng² kwo' ˏts'an. Ting kwo ts'in; incurred, as debt, 積過 tsik, kwo'. Tsih kwo; bargained, 定過貨 teng² kwo' fo'. Ting kwo ho, 立過單 lap, kwo' ˏtán. Lih kwo tán; contracted, as hatred, dislike, &c., 結過 kít, kwo'. Kieh kwo; contracted, as one's muscles, 抽過 ˏch'au kwo'. Ch'au kwo; they contracted together, 打過合同 ʿtá kwo' hòp, ˏt'ung. Tá kwo hoh t'ung.

Contracted, narrow, 窄 chák,. Tseh, 狹窄 háp, chák,. Hiáh tseh, 淺窄 ʿts'ín chák,. Ts'ieh tseh; a contracted mind, 迫窄 pik, chák,. Pih tseh, 胸襟狹窄 ˏhung ˏk'am háp, chák,. Hiung k'in hiáh tseh, 心腸窄 ˏsam ˏch'éung chák,. Sin ch'áng tseh, 器量褊小 hí' léung² ʿpín ʿsiú. K'í liáng pien siáu, 肚量窄 ʿt'ò léung² chák,. T'ú liáng tseh, 志氣不廣 chí' hí' pat, ʿkwong. Chí k'í puh kwáng; of a contracted mind, 心好窄慨 ˏsam ʿhò chák, ké'; a contracted space, 淺窄慨地方 ʿts'ín chák, ké' tí² ˏfong, 地方狹窄 tí² ˏfong háp, chák,. Tí fáng hiáh tseh, 地方褊小 tí² ˏfong ʿpín ʿsiú. Tí fáng pien siáu, 地方淺窄 tí² ʿfong ʿts'ín chák,. Tí fáng ts'ien tseh, 狹隘慨地方 háp, ai' ké' tí² ˏfong; too contracted, 窄過頭 chák, kwo' ˏt'au. Tseh kwo t'au; contracted skin, 皺 tsau', 皺皮 tsau' ˏp'í. Tsau p'í; a contracted body, 蹤蹋 ˏk'ün kuk,. K'iuen kiuh; contracted writing, 減筆 ʿkám pat,. Kien pih.

Contractedness, narrowness, 狹窄者 háp, chák, ʿché. Hiáh tseh ché, 狹隘者 háp, ai' ʿché. Hiáh í ché, 淺窄者 ʿts'ín chák, ʿché. Ts'ien tseh ché, 褊小者 ʿpín ʿsiú ʿché. Pien siáu ché; meanness, 褊陋 ʿpín lau². Pien lau, 鄙陋 ʿp'í lau'. P'í lau; excessive selfishness, 鄙吝者 ʿp'í lun² ʿché. P'í lun ché, 刻薄之事 hák, pok, ˏchí sz². K'eh poh chí sz.

Contractible, as the muscles, 可抽埋 ʿho ˏch'au ˏmái. K'o ch'au mái; ditto, as the skin, 可縐埋 ʿho tsau' ˏmái. K'o tsau mái; capable of drawing into smaller dimensions, 可縮埋 ʿho shuk, ˏmái. K'o shuh mái, 縮得埋 shuk, tak, ˏmái. Shuh teh mái, 可縮短的 ʿho shuk, ʿtün tik,. K'o shuh twán tih.

Contractile, tending to contract, 易縮埋的 í² shuk, ˏmái tik,. Í shuh mái tih; having the power of drawing into smaller dimensions, 縮得埋 shuk, tak, ˏmái. Shuh teh mái.

Contracting, shortening, 縮短 shuk, ʿtün. Shuh twán; drawing together, 縮埋 shuk, ˏmái; making a bargain, 打合同 ʿtá hòp, ˏt'ung. Tá hoh t'ung; betrothing, 定親 teng² ˏts'an. Ting ts'in; contracting powers, 立約之國 lap, yéuk, ˏchí kwok,. Lih yoh chí kwoh; contracting for goods, 定貨 teng² fo'. Ting ho; stipulating, 約定 yéuk, teng². Yoh ting, 議定 í ˏteng. Í ting.

Contraction, the act of shrinking, 縮埋者 shuk, ˏmái ʿché. Shuh mái ché; the act of shortening, 縮短者 shuk, ʿtün ʿché. Shuh twán ché; the contraction of the muscles, 抽肌者 ˏch'au ˏkí ʿché. Ch'au kí ché, 蹤 ˏk'ün. K'iuen; ditto of the tendons, 肉筋短縮 yuk, ˏkan ʿtün shuk,. Juh kin twán shuh; contraction of the hands and feet, 手攣脚攣 ʿshau ˏlün keuk, ˏlün. Shau liuen kioh liuen; abbreviation, 減筆寫 ʿkám pat, ʿsé.

Contractor, one who contracts, 立約者 lap, yéuk, ʿché. Lih yoh ché, 承接辦者 ˏshing tsíp, pán² ʿché, 包辦者 ˏpáu pán² ʿché. Páu pán ché, 承

接起造者 ˏshing tsíp, ʻhí tsò² ʻché. Ching tsieh k'í táu ché; a contractor for supplies, 包辦伙食者 ˏpáu pán² ʻfo shik, ʻché. Páu pán ho shih ché.

Contradict, to gainsay, 應嘴 ying' ʻtsui. Ying tsui, 拗 au'; ditto in a dispute, 駁 pok,. Poh; to contradict one another, 爭論 ˏcháng lun². Tsang lun, 拗頸 au' ʻkeng, 兩家頂嘴 ʻléung ˏká ʻteng ʻtsui, 鬥嘴 tau' ʻtsui. Tau tsui, 駁嘴 pok, ʻtsui. Poh tsui; to contradict impertinently, 頂嘴 ʻteng ʻtsui, 執拗 chap, au'. Chih ngau; to contradict one's self, 自駁 tsz² pok,. Tsz poh, 自話自駁 tsz² wá² tsz² pok,. Tsz hwá tsz poh, 自語相反 tsz² ʻü ˏséung ʻfán. Tsu yú siáng fán, 自相矛盾 tsz² ˏséung ˏmáu tun². Tsz siáng máu tun.

Contradicted 拗過 au' kwo', 駁過 pok, kwo'. Poh kwo, 頂過嘴 ʻteng kwo' ʻtsui.

Contradicting 拗 au', 駁 pok,. Poh.

Contradiction, an assertion of the contrary to what has been said or affirmed, 拗頸嘅話 au' ʻkeng ké' wá², 抗逆嘅話 k'ong' yik, ké' wá², 反拗嘅話 ʻfán au' ké' wá²; incongruity of words, 相反嘅話 ˏséung ʻfán ké' wá², 自駁嘅話 tsz² pok, ké' wá²; inconsistency with itself, 自相逆 tsz² ˏséung yik,. Tsz siáng nih, 唔合理嘅 ˏm hòp, ʻlí ké', 背理者 púi' ʻlí ʻché. Pei lí ché, 逆理者 yik, ʻlí ʻché. Nih lí ché; without contradiction, 未講相反者 mí² ʻkong ˏséung ʻfán ʻché. Wí kiáng siáng fán ché, 無背反者 ˏmò púi' ʻfán ʻché. Wú pei fán ché.

Contradictory, affirming the contrary, 相反的話 ˏséung ʻfán tik, wá², 拗頸嘅話 au' ʻkeng ké' wá², 反拗的話 ʻfán au' tik, wá². Fán ngau tih hwá; inconsistent, 相逆自己 ˏséung yik, tsz² ʻkí. Siáng nih tsz kí, 唔合理的 ˏm hòp, ʻlí tik,, 背理的 púi' ʻlí tik,. Pei lí tih; contrary, 相逆 ˏséung yik,. Siáng nih, 相反 ˏséung ʻfán. Siáng fán, 相背 ˏséung púi'. Siáng pei, 相違的 ˏséung ˏwai tik,. Siáng wei tih, 唔相合 ˏm ˏséung hòp, 不相符合 pat, ˏséung ˏfú hòp,. Puh siáng fú hoh; contradictory envidence, 口供唔對 ʻhau ˏkung ˏm túi'. K'au kung puh túi, 口供不符 ʻhau ˏkung pat, ˏfú. K'au kung puh fú; contradictory statements, 二說相反 í² shüt, ˏséung ʻfán. Rh shwoh siáng fán.

Contradictory, a proposition which denies or opposes another in all its terms, 相背的 ˏséung púi' tik,. Siáng pei tih, 相反的 ˏséung ʻfán tik,. Siáng fán tih, 背逆的 púi' yik, tik,. Pei nih tih.

Contradistinct, distinguished by opposite qualities, 相反 ˏséung ʻfán. Siáng fán, 辨別於 pín² pít, ˏü. Pien pieh yú, 別於 pít, ˏü. Pieh yú.

Contradistinction, distinction by opposite qualities, 有別於者 ʻyau pít, ˏü ʻché. Yú pieh yú ché, 辨別者 pín² pít, ʻché. Pien pieh ché; it is so called in contradistinction from the other, 其以此名稱之,而辨別之於他 ˏk'í ʻí ʻts'z ˏmeng ˏch'ing ˏchí, ˏí pín² pít, ˏchí ˏü ˏt'á. K'í í ts'z ming ch'ing chí, rh pien pieh chí yú t'á.

Contradistinguish 別之於 pít, ˏchí ˏü. Pieh chí yú, 反別之 ʻfán pít, ˏchí. Fán pieh chí.

Contraindicate, a symptom that forbids to treat a disorder in the usual way, 反指改 ʻfán ʻchí ʻkoi. Fán chí kái, 有改換的據 ʻyau ʻkoi ún² tik, kü'. Yú kái hwán tih kü.

Contraindication, an indication, from some peculiar symptom or fact, that forbids the method of cure, which the main symptoms or nature of the disease requires, 改換之據 ʻkoi ún² ˏchí kü'. Kái hwán chí kü.

Contraposition, a placing over against, 置相反者 chí' ˏséung ʻfán ʻché. Chí siáng fán ché; opposite position, 在對面者 tsoi² túi' mín² ʻché. Tsái túi mien ché.

Contraries, propositions which destroy each other, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other, 相反之辭 ˏséung ʻfán ˏchí ˏts'z. Siáng fán chí ts'z, 辭意相反 ˏts'z í' ˏséung ʻfán. Ts'z í siáng fán; they are contraries, 是相反者 shí² ˏséung ʻfán ˏché. Shí siáng fán ché, 相頂的 ˏséung ʻteng tik,. Siáng ting tih.

Contrariety, opposition in fact, essence, quality or principle, 相反者 ˏséung ʻfán ʻché. Siáng fán ché, 相背者 ˏséung púi' ʻché. Siáng pei ché.

Contrariwise, on the contrary, 相反 ˏséung ʻfán. Siáng fán, 反之 ʻfán ˏchí. Fán chí, 倒反 ʻtò ʻfán. Táu fán.

Contrary, adverse, 反 ʻfán. Fán, 逆 yik,. Nih, 噬 ngák,, 頂頭嘅 ʻteng ˏt'au ké', 違 ˏwai. Wei, 背 púi'. Pei; contrary to one's interest, 逆利 yik, lí². Nih lí, 拂利嘅 fat, lí² ké'; contrary wind, 噬風 ngák, [yik,] ˏfung. Nih fung; contrary current, 噬流 ngák, ˏlau; contrary minded, 心意相反 ˏsam í' ˏséung ʻfán. Sin í siáng fán; in a contrary sense, 相反嘅意 ˏséung ʻfán ké' í'; contrary to reason, 逆理 yik, ʻlí. Nih lí, 背理 púi' ʻlí. Pei lí, 不合道理 pat, hòp, tò² ʻlí. Puh hoh táu lí; contrary to one's inclination, 背意 púi' í'. Pei í, 噬意 ngák, í', 拂意 fat, í'. Fuh í; contrary to law, 違例 ˏwai lai². Wei lí, 違法 ˏwai fát,. Wei fáh; contrary to nature, 反性 ʻfán sing'. Fán sing, 背性 púi' sing'. Pei sing, 不合意 pat, hòp, í'. Puh hoh í; to speak contrary to one's thought, 口唔對心 ʻhau ˏm túi' ˏsam. K'au puh túi sin; to act contrary to other people, 拂人之性 fat, ˏyan ˏchí sing'. Fuh jin chí sing; to advise to the contrary, 教人相反 káu' ˏyan ˏséung ʻfán. Kiáu jin siáng fán, 教人反拗 káu' ˏyan ʻfán au'; contrary to one's expectation, 料唔到 liú² ˏm tò', 意外 í' ngoi². Í wái; contrary to terms, 違約 ˏwai yéuk,. Wei yoh; to agree to one's face and act the contrary, 陽奉陰違 ˏyéung fung² ˏyam ˏwai. Yáng fung yin wei.

Contrary, a thing that is contrary or of an opposite quality, 相反者 ˏséung ʻfán ʻché. Siáng fán ché; to the contrary, 相反 ˏséung ʻfán.

Contrary-minded 心意相反 ˏsam í' ˏséung ʻfán. Sin í siáng fán.

Contrast, to set in opposition different things or qualities to show the superior excellence of one, 相對 ˏséung túi'. Siáng túi, 對置 túi' chí'. Túi chí; to contrast the condition of the rich and poor, 相對貧富 ˏséung túi' ˏp'an fú'. Siáng túi p'in fú, 比並貧富 'pí ping' ˏp'an fú'. Pí ping p'in fú; to contrast the one with the other, 兩吓相對 'léung 'há ˏséung túi'. Liáng hiá siáng túi; to contrast with, 相對 ˏséung túi'. Siáng túi; it contrasts greatly with, 爭好遠 ˏcháng 'hò 'ün.

Contrast 相反 ˏséung 'fán. Siáng fán, 差得遠 ˏch'á tak, 'ün. Ch'á teh yuen; ditto, great, 大相反 tái² ˏséung 'fán. Tá siáng fán, 爭好遠 ˏcháng 'hò 'ün, 差得遠 ˏch'á tak, 'ün. Ch'á teh yuen.

Contrasting, placing in opposition, 對置 túi' chí'. Túi chí, 相對 ˏséung túi'. Siáng túi.

Contravallation 衞障 wai² chéung'. Wei cháng.

Contravene, to oppose in principle or effect, 違背 ˏwai púi'. Wei pei, 違 ˏwai. Wei, 逆 yik₂. Nih, 違逆 ˏwai yik₂. Wei nih, 相反 ˏséung 'fán. Siáng fán, 橫逆 wáng² yik₂. Hung nih; to obstruct, 阻礙 'cho ngoi². Tsú ngái; to defeat, 敗 pái². Pái.

Contravened, opposed, 逆過 yik₂ kwo'. Yih kwo, 違逆過 ˏwai yik₂ kwo'. Wei nih kwo; obstructed, 阻礙過 'cho ngoi² kwo'. Tsú ngái kwo; defeated, 敗過 pái² kwo'. Pái kwo.

Contravener 違逆者 ˏwai yik₂ 'ché. Wei nih ché.

Contravention, opposition, 違逆者 ˏwai yik₂ 'ché. Wei nih ché, 違背者 ˏwai púi' 'ché. Wei pei ché; obstruction, 阻礙者 'cho ngoi² 'ché. Tsú ngái ché; a defeating of the operation or effect, 敗謀者 pái² ˏmau 'ché. Pái mau ché, 壞事者 wái² sz² 'ché. Hwái sz ché.

Contretemps, an unexpected accident, which throws every thing into confusion, 敗謀事 pái² ˏmau sz². Pái mau sz.

Contributable, that can be contributed, 可簽題 'ho ˏts'ím ˏt'ai. K'o ts'ien t'í; that can be promoted, 可輔助 'ho fú² cho². K'o fú tsú.

Contribute, to give or grant in common with others, 捐 ˏkün. Kiuen, 解囊 'kái ˏnong. Kiái náng, 捐資 ˏkün ˏtsz. Kiuen tsz, 捐題 ˏkün ˏt'ai. Kiuen t'í, 捐簽 ˏkün ˏts'ím. Kiuen ts'ien, 簽題 ˏts'ím ˏt'ai. T'ien t'í; to contribute to government, 捐納 ˏkün náp₂. Kiuen náh; to contribute one's share, 攤分 ˏt'án fan². T'án fan, 攤分子 ˏt'án fan² 'tsz. T'án fan tsz, 科合 'fo kòp₂. Ko hoh; to aid, 幫助 ˏpong cho². Páng tsú, 共助 kung² cho². Kung tsú, 共出力 kung² ch'ut₂ lik₂. Kung ch'uh lih; I also contributed to it, 我亦助 但 'ngo yik₂ cho² 'k'ü. Wo yih tsú k'ü, 我共出力 'ngo kung² ch'ut₂ lik₂. Wo kung ch'uh lih; to contribute to a charitable purpose, 捐銀賑濟 ˏkün ˏngan ˏchau tsai'. Kiuen yin chau tsí; contribute as much as you please, 隨緣樂助 ˏts'ui ˏün lok₂ cho². Sui yuen loh tsú; they contributed their share, 他出一分 ˏt'á ch'ut₂ yat₂ fan². T'á ch'uh yih fan; to aid in making up a loss, 賠償 ˏp'úi ˏch'éung. P'ei ch'áng, 賠補 ˏp'úi 'pò. P'ei pú; to contribute clothing, 供衣服 ˏkung ˏí fuk₂. Kung í fuh, 助以衣服 cho² 'í ˏí fuk₂. Tsú í í fuh.

Contribute, to give a part, 捐一分 ˏkün yat₂ fan². Kiuen pih fan; to lend a portion of power, aid, or influence, 助 cho². Tsú, 助力 cho² lik₂. Tsú lih; to contribute to one's comfort, 助人享安 cho² ˏyan 'héung ˏon. Tsú jin hiáng ngán; to contribute to the army, 幫軍需 ˏpong ˏkwan ˏsü. Páng kiun sü.

Contributed 捐過 ˏkün kwo'. Kiuen kwo, 簽題過 ˏts'ím ˏt'ai kwo'. Ts'ien t'í kwo, 助過 cho² kwo'. Tsú kwo; paid a share, 攤過分 ˏt'án kwo' fan², 科合過 ˏfo kòp₂ kwo'. Ko hoh kwo.

Contributing 捐 ˏkün. Kiuen, 簽題 ˏts'ím ˏt'ai. Ts'ien t'í, 助 cho². Tsú; paying a share, 攤分 ˏt'án fan². T'án fan, 科合 ˏfo hòp₂. Ko hoh.

Contribution, the act of giving to a common stock, or in common with others, 捐銀者 ˏkün ˏngan 'ché. Kiuen yin ché, 簽銀者 ˏts'ím ˏngan 'ché. Ts'ien yin ché, 助銀者 cho² ˏngan 'ché. Tsú yin ché, 捐資者 ˏkün ˏtsz 'ché. Kiuen tsz ché; the payment of each man's share of some common expense, 科合者 ˏfo kòp₂ 'ché. Ko hoh ché, 攤分者 ˏt'án fan² 'ché. T'án fan ché; that which is given to a common stock, 所捐之物 'sho ˏkün ˏchí mat₂. So kiuen chí wuh, 所簽題者 'sho ˏts'ím ˏt'ai 'ché. So ts'ien t'í ché; the contribution to the military, 軍需 ˏkwan ˏsü. Kiun sü, 軍餉 ˏkwan 'héung. Kiun hiáng; to aid the military with contributions, 幫軍需者 ˏpong ˏkwan ˏsü 'ché. Páng kiun sü ché; to levy contributions, 收軍需 ˏshau ˏkwan ˏsü. Shau kiun sü.

Contributive, tending to contribute, 助的 cho² tik₂. tsú tih; tending to aid or promote, 幫助 ˏpong cho². Páng tsú.

Contributor 捐銀者 ˏkün ˏngan 'ché. Kiun yin ché, 簽銀者 ˏts'ím ˏngan 'ché. Ts'ien yin ché, 樂助者 lok₂ cho² 'ché. Loh tsú ché, 助力者 cho² lik₂ 'ché. Tsú lih ché.

Contributory 捐銀的 ˏkün ˏngan tik₂. Kiuen yin tih, 助力的 cho² lik₂ tik₂. Tsú lih tih.

Contrite, penitent, 悔心 fúi' ˏsam. Hwui sin, 痛悔 t'ung' fúi'. T'ung hwui, 悔罪 fúi' tsúi². Hwui tsúi, 悔恨 fúi' han². Hwui han, 懊悔 ò' fúi'. Ngau hwui, 憂悔的 ˏyau fúi' tik₂. Yú hwui tih, 悔心 fúi' ˏsam. Hwui sin, 懺悔 ch'ám' fúi'. Ch'án hwui; a contrite heart, 痛悔的心 t'ung' fúi' tik₂ ˏsam. T'ung hwui tih sin, 悲悔的心 ˏpí fúi' tik₂ ˏsam. Pí hwui tih sin.

Contritely, in a contrite manner, 悔然 fúi' ˏín. Hwui jen, 悔心嘅 fúi' ˏsam ké'.

Contrition, the act of grinding or rubbing to powder, 研末者 ˏngán mút₂ 'ché. Yen moh ché, 舂碎 ˏchung sui'. Chung sui; contrition of heart, 痛悔前非 t'ung' fúi' ˏts'ín ˏfi. T'ung hwui ts'ien fi, 悔心 fúi' ˏsam. Hwui sin; self-reproach,

自恨 tsz² han². Tsz han, 自悔 tsz² fúi'. Tsz hwui; remorse, 痛悔前非 t'ung' fúi' ˏts'ín ˏfí. T'ung hwui ts'ien fí.

Contrivance, the act of inventing, devising, or planning, 計策 kai' ch'ák˳. K'í ts'eh, 籌策 ˏch'au ch'ák˳. Ch'au ts'eh, 籌謀者 ˏch'au ˏmau 'ché. Ch'au mau ché; design, plan, 心術 ˏsam shut˳. Sin shuh, 心機 ˏsam ˏkí. Sin kí, 機 ˏkí. Kí, 技術 kí² shut˳. Kí shuh, 技械 kí² hái². Kí hiái; a clever contrivance, 好計 'hò kai'. Háu kí, 好機謀 'hò ˏkí ˏmau. Háu kí mau, 巧計 'háu kai'. K'iáu kí, 妙計 miú² kai'. Miáu kí, 靈計 ˏling kai'. Ling kí, 善計 shín² kai'. Shen kí; a bad contrivance, 唔好計 ˏm 'hò kai', 死計 'sz kai'. Sz kí; a scheme, 計謀 kai' ˏmau. Kí mau; shift, 機謀 ˏkí ˏmau. Kí mau; what contrivance have you? 你有乜計 'ní 'yau mat˳ kai'.

Contrive, to frame or devise something, as a machine or plan, 謀 ˏmau. Mau, 計策 kai' ch'ák˳. Kí ts'eh, 計謀 kai' ˏmau. Kí mau, 謀策 ˏmau ch'ák˳. Mau ts'eh, 圖策 ˏt'ò ch'ák˳. T'ú ts'eh, 籌策 ˏch'au ch'ák˳. Ch'au ts'eh, 圖謀 ˏt'ò ˏmau. T'ú mau; to contrive a plan, 設計 ch'ít˳ kai'. Sheh kí, 設謀 ch'ít˳ ˏmau. Sheh mau, 作計 tsok˳ kai'. Tsoh kí; to contrive how to get a situation, 圖個出身 ˏt'ò ko' ch'ut˳ ˏshan. T'ú ko ch'uh shin; to plan, find out a way or method of accomplishing, 搵計 'wan kai', 尋謀 ˏts'am ˏmau. Ts'in mau; to invent, 始造 'ch'í tsò². Ch'í tsáu, 創造 ch'ong' tsò². Chw'áng tsáu, 新造 ˏsan tsò². Sin tsáu, 思出 ˏsz ch'ut˳. Sz ch'uh, 出新鮮計 ch'ut˳ ˏsan ˏsín kai'. Ch'uh sin sien kí; to contrive after gain, 圖利 ˏt'ò lí². T'ú lí, 謀利 ˏmau lí². Mau lí, 圖財 ˏt'ò ˏts'oi. T'ú ts'ái; to contrive to get away, 設計甩身 ch'ít˳ kai' lat˳ ˏshan; to contrive well, 設生計 ch'ít˳ ˏshang kai'. Sheh sang kí, 出生計 ch'ut˳ ˏshang kai'. Ch'uh sang kí.

Contriver, an inventor, 出新計者 ch'ut˳ ˏsan kai' 'ché. Ch'uh sin kí ché; one who plans or devises, 計謀者 kai' ˏmau 'ché. Kí mau ché, 圖謀者 ˏt'ò ˏmau 'ché. T'ú mau ché, 作計者 tsok˳ kai' 'ché. Tsoh kí ché; a clever contriver, 作妙計者 tsok˳ miú² kai' 'ché. Tsoh miáu kí ché.

Contriving, planning, 計 kai'. Kí, 謀 ˏmau. Mau, 圖 ˏt'ò. T'ú, 計策 kai' ch'ák˳. Kí ts'eh, 圖策 ˏt'ò ch'ák˳. T'ú tseh; clever at contriving, 技巧 kí² 'háu. Kí k'iáu, 伎倆 kí² 'léung. Kí liáng, 好心機 'hò ˏsam ˏkí. Háu sin kí, 好機謀 'hò ˏkí ˏmau. Háu kí mau, 好算計 'hò sün' kai'. Háu swán kí.

Control, government, 管轄 'kún hat˳. Kwán hiáh, 政 ching'. Ching; authority, 權勢 ˏk'ün shai'. K'iuen shí, 權柄 ˏk'ün peng'. K'iuen ping; general control, 統轄 't'ung hat˳. Tung hiáh, 總政 'tsung ching'. Tung ching, 部 pò². Pú, 御 ü². Yú, 統理 't'ung 'lí. T'ung lí, 統領 't'ung 'leng. T'ung ling; restraint, 管束者 'kún ch'uk˳ 'ché. Kwán shuh ché, 約束者 yéuk˳ ch'uk˳ 'ché. Yoh shuh ché; under control, 權下 ˏk'ün há². K'iuen hiá, 治下 chí² há². Chí hiá; under his control, 在他管下 tsoi² ˏt'á 'kún há². Tsái t'á kwán hiá; self-control, 自持 tsz² ˏch'í. Tsz ch'í, 自守 tsz² 'shau. Tsz shau, 自節 tsz² tsít˳. Tsz tsieh, 自制 tsz² chai'. Tsz chí; I put it under his control, 托佢料理 t'ok˳ 'k'ü liú² 'lí. T'oh k'ü liáu lí, 託他管理 t'ok˳ ˏt'á 'kún 'lí. T'oh t'á kwán lí.

Control, to, 管理 'kún 'lí. Kwán lí, 掌管 'chéung 'kún. Cháng kwán, 掌理 'chéung 'lí. Cháng lí, 主理 'chü 'lí. Chú lí, 主治 'chü chí². Chú chí, 主持 'chü ˏch'í. Chú ch'í, 主張 'chü ˏchéung. Chú cháng, 治 chí². Chí, 治理 chí² 'lí. Chí lí, 督理 tuk˳ 'lí. Tuh lí, 司理 ˏsz 'lí. Sz lí, 制 chai'. Chí, 轄制 hat˳ chai'. Hiáh chí, 抑勒 yik˳ lak˳. Yih leh; to place or keep under restraint, 約束 yéuk˳ ch'uk˳. Yoh shuh, 管束 'kún ch'uk˳. Kwán shuh; to control one's self, 自制 tsz² chai'. Tsz chí, 克己 hák˳ 'kí. K'eh kí, 自處 tsz² 'ch'ü. Tsz ch'ú, 自持 tsz² ˏch'í. Tsz ch'í, 守己 'shau 'kí. Shau kí, 治己 chí² 'kí. Chí kí, 禜打 'ming ˏting. Ming ting; to restrain, 禁制 kam' chai'. Kin chí, 遏制 át˳ chai'. Ngoh chí; to control one's passions, 制慾 chai' yuk˳. Chí yuh, 遏慾 át˳ yuk˳. Ngoh yuh.

Controllable, that may be controlled, 可管 'ho 'kún. K'o kwán, 可管理 'ho 'kún 'lí. K'o kwán lí; that may be checked, 可禁過 'ho kam' kwo'. K'o kin kwo.

Controlled, governed, 管理過 'kún 'lí kwo'. Kwán lí kwo, 治過 chí² kwo'. Chí kwo; checked, 禁制過 kam' chai' kwo'. Kin chí kwo.

Controller, one who controls, 管理者 'kún 'lí 'ché. Kwán lí ché; a general controller, 統官 't'ung ˏkún. T'ung kwán, 總理者 'tsung 'lí 'ché. Tsung lí ché; a controller of accounts, 驗數官 ím² shò' ˏkún. Yen sú kwán, 查數官 ˏch'á shò' ˏkún. Ch'á sú kwán; the controller of the household, 陪臣 ˏp'úi ˏshan. P'ei chin, 家臣 ˏká ˏshan. Kiá chin.

Controllership, the office of a controller, 管理之職 'kún 'lí ˏchí chik˳. Kwán lí chí chih.

Controlling, governing, 管理 'kún 'lí. Kwán lí, 治理 chí² 'lí. Chí lí; checking, 約束 yéuk˳ ch'uk˳. Yoh shuh, 禁制 kam' chai'. Kin chí.

Controversial, relating to dispute, 辯駁的 pín² pok˳ tik˳. Pien poh tih, 辯論嘅 pín² lun² ké', 爭論的 ˏcháng lun² tik˳. Tsang lun tih.

Controversy, a debate between parties, 訟 tsung². Sung, 爭辯 ˏcháng pín². Tsang pien, 辯駁者 pín² pok˳ 'ché. Pien poh ché, 爭論之事 ˏcháng lun² ˏchí sz². Tsang lun chí sz; they open a controversy, 起爭端 'hí ˏcháng ˏtün. K'í tsang twán; without controversy, 無疑 ˏmò ˏí. Wú í, 冇錯 'mò ts'o'; to hold harsh controversy, 打牙犯嘴 'tá ˏngá fán² 'tsui. Tá yá fán tsui; 應唇打嘴 ying' ˏshun 'tá 'tsui. Ying shun tá tsui; to

waste words in controversy, 合口費舌 hòp₂ 'hau fai' shít₂. Hoh k'au fi sheh.

Controvert, to dispute, 辯 pín². Pien, 駁 pok₅. Poh, 辯駁 pín² pok₅. Pien poh, 爭論 ₍cháng lun². Tsang lun, 爭辨 ₍cháng pín². Tsang pien, 辯論 pín² lun². Pien lun.

Controverted, disputed, 駁過 pok₅ kwo'. Poh kwo, 辯過 pín² kwo'. Pien kwo, 爭論過 ₍cháng lun² kwo'. Tsang lun kwo.

Controvertible 可辯 'ho pín². K'o pien, 可駁 'ho pok₅. K'o poh.

Controvertibly 辯然 pín² ₅ín. Pien jen, 爭然 ₍cháng ₅ín. Tsang jen.

Controvertist, a disputant, 辯論者 pín² lun² 'ché. Pien lun ché, 好辯論者 hò' pín² lun² 'ché. Háu pien lun ché.

Contumacious, stubborn, perverse, 忤逆 'ng yik₂. Wú nih, 忤噬 'ng ngák₂, 抗逆 k'ong' yik₂. K'áng nih, 違逆 ₅wai yik₂. Wei nih, 違悖 ₅wai púi'. Wei pei, 抗違 k'ong' ₅wai. K'áng wei, 抗頑 k'ong' ₅wán. K'áng hwán, 刁頑 ₍tiú ₅wán. Tiáu hwán, 固執 kú' chap₅. Kú chih, 硬頸 ngáng² 'keng. Ngang king, 固違 kú' ₅wai. Kú wei, 梗頸 'kang 'keng. Kang king, 乖迕 ₍kwái 'ng. Kwái wú.

Contumaciously, obstinately, 梗然 'kang ₅ín. Kang jen, 執然 chap₅ ₅ín. Chih jen; in disobedience to orders, 逆然 yik₂ ₅ín. Nih jen, 以違逆 'í ₅wai yik₂. Í wei nih.

Contumacy, unyielding resistance to rightful authority, 違逆者 ₅wai yik₂ 'ché. Wei nih ché, 抗逆者 k'ong' yik₂ 'ché. K'ang nih ché, 忤逆者 'ng yik₂ 'ché. Wú nih ché, 違逆慨事 ₅wai yik₂ ké' sz², 抗違慨事 k'ong' ₅wai ké' sz²; a willful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or order of court, 違命 ₅wai meng². Wei ming, 抗傳 k'ong' ₅ch'ün. K'áng ch'uen.

Contumelious, rude and insolent, 辱罵的 yuk₂ má² tik₅. Juh má tih, 侮慢 'mò mán². Wú mán, 傲慢 ngò² mán². Ngau mán, 輕慢 ₍heng mán². K'ing mán, 粗莽 ₍ts'ò 'mong. Ts'ú máng, 粗魯 ₍ts'ò 'lò. Ts'ú lú; contumelious language, 凌辱慨話 ₅ling ₅yuk₂ ké' wá², 忝辱慨話 't'ím yuk₂ ké' wá², 玷辱的話 tím' yuk₂ tik₅ wá². Tien juh tih hwá, 羞辱人慨話 ₍sau ₍yuk₂ ₅yan ké' wá², 無面慨話 ₅mò mín² ké' wá², 粗話 ₍ts'ò wá². Ts'ú hwá.

Contumeliously 粗魯 ₍ts'ò 'lò. Ts'ú lú.

Contumeliousness, reproach, 凌辱者 ₅ling yuk₂ 'ché. Ling juh ché; contempt, 侮慢 'mò mán². Wú mán, 傲慢 ngò² mán². Ngau mán.

Contumely, rudeness or reproach compounded of haughtiness and contempt, 凌辱 ₅ling yuk₂. Ling juh, 羞辱 ₍sau yuk₂. Siú juh, 辱罵 yuk₂ má². Juh má, 傲罵 ngò² má². Ngau má, 傲慢 ngò² mán². Ngau mán; contemptuous language, 傲慢慨話 ngò² mán² ké' wá², 詬罵 'kau má². Kau má.

Contuse, to beat, to bruise, 擣爛 'tò lán². Táu lán, 舂爛 ₍chung lán². Chung lán; to bruise, by beating, 打瘀 'tá ü'. Tá yú, 打傷 'tá ₍shéung. Tá sháng; ditto, by falling, 跌傷 tít₅ ₍shéung. Tieh sháng.

Contused, bruised by beating, 打傷過 'tá ₍shéung kwo'. Tá sháng kwo, 打過瘀 'tá kwo' ü'. Tá kwo yú; he contused his head by a fall, 跌傷頭 tít₅ ₍shéung ₅t'au. Tieh sháng t'au.

Contusing, bruising, 打瘀 'tá ü'. Tá yú.

Contusion 瘀 ü'. Yú, 瘀傷 ü' ₍shéung. Yú sháng, 疢痟 'chí wai'. Chí hwui.

Convalesce *, to recover health, 得痊 tak₅ ₅ts'ün. Teh ts'iuen, 痊瘉 ₅ts'ün ü². Ts'iuen yú, 漸瘉 tsím² ü². Tsien yú, 漸瘳 tsím² ₍ch'au. Tsien ch'au.

Convalescence, recovery after sickness, 病漸瘉 peng² tsím² ü². Ping tsien yú, 病漸退 peng² tsím² t'úi'. Ping tsien t'úi, 病漸好噬 peng² tsím² 'hò sái'.

Convalescent, recovering health after sickness, 漸漸好 tsím² tsím² 'hò. Tsien tsien háu, 漸漸好噬 tsím² tsím² 'hò sái', 漸痊瘉 tsím² ₅ts'ün ü². Tsien ts'iuen yú, 漸漸瘳 tsím² tsím² ₍ch'au. Tsien tsien ch'au, 痊 ₅ts'ün. Ts'iuen, 瘉 ü². Yú.

Convalescing, recovering health and strength after sickness, 漸漸好 tsím² tsím² 'hò. Tsien tsien háu, 漸漸痊瘉 tsím² tsím² ₅ts'ün ü². Tsien tsien ts'iuen yú.

Convenable, that may be assembled, 可聚 'ho tsü². K'o tsü, 可聚集 'ho tsü² tsap₂. K'o tsü tsih.

Convene, to assemble, 聚集 tsü² tsap₂. Tsü tsih, 聚會 tsü² úi². Tsü hwui, 招集 ₍chiú tsap₂. Cháu tsih, 招會 ₍chiú úi². Cháu hwui.

Convened, convoked, 招會過 ₍chiú úi² kwo'. Cháu hwui kwo, 招集過 ₍chiú tsap₂ kwo'. Cháu tsih kwo, 聚會過 tsü² úi² kwo'. Tsü hwui kwo, 聚集過 tsü² tsap₂ kwo'. Tsü tsih kwo.

Convener, one who calls an assembly together, 招會者 ₍chiú úi² 'ché. Cháu hwui ché, 招集者 ₍chiú tsap₂ 'ché. Cháu tsih ché, 聚會者 tsü² úi² 'ché. Tsú hwui ché.

Convenience } 方便者 ₍fong pín² 'ché, 便宜 pín²
Conveniency } ₅í. Pien í, 利便 lí² pín². Lí pien, 順便 shun² pín². Shun pien; at your own convenience, 聽你便 ₍t'eng 'ní pín². T'iug ní pien, 聽從你便 ₍t'eng ₅ts'ung 'ní pín². T'ing ts'ung ní pien, 隨你便 ₅ts'ui 'ní pín². Sui ní pien, 任你便 yam² 'ní pín². Jin ní pien; of great convenience, 甚便 sham² pín². Shin pien, 最便當 tsuí' pín² tong'. Tsui pien táng, 甚便宜 sham² pín² ₅í, 極便 kik₂ pín². Kih pien; to follow one's convenience, 從便 ₅ts'ung pín². Ts'ung pien; consult your own convenience, 聽你便 ₍t'eng 'ní pín². T'ing ní pien.

* The Chinese characters hitherto used for convalesce, convalescence &c., do not express the process of recovering, but complete recovery. Instead of using 痊, 瘉, 瘳 &c., for convalescent &c., 漸 or another word should precede the same, for when health is re-established, a person is no longer convalescent.

Convenient, suited, 便 pín². Pien, 方便 ˏfong pín². Fáng pien, 便宜 pín² ˏí. Pien í, 利便 lí² pín². Lí pien, 便當 pín² tong². Pien táng, 順便 shun² pín². Shun pien; fit, 合 hòp₂. Hoh, 合宜 hòp₂ ˏí. Hoh í; convenient for both, 兩便 ˋléung pín². Liáng pien, 兩家便宜 ˋléung ˏká ˏp'ín ˏí. Liáng kiá p'ien í, 彼此合宜 ˋpí ˋts'z hòp₂ ˏí. Pí ts'z hoh í; convenient, as an opportunity to travel or send anything by, 順便 shun² pín². Shun pien, 利便 lí² pín². Lí pien; come when convenient to you, 聽你便來 ˏt'eng ˋní pín² ˏloi. T'ing ní pien loi, 便中行埋嚟 pín² ˏchung ˏhang ˏmái ˏlai; it was very convenient, 好方便 ˋhò ˏfong pín². Háu fáng pien, 甚利便 sham² lí² pín². Shin lí pien, 極便宜 kik₂ pín² ˏí. Kih p'ien í; a very convenient situation, 好便嘅地方 ˋhò pín² ké' tí² ˏfong; the most convenient, 最便當 tsui' pín² tong². Tsui pien táng; convenient, no difficulties in the way, 簡便 ˋkán pín². Kien pien, 便捷 pín² tsít₂. Pien tsieh; when will it be convenient? 幾時便 ˋkí ˏshí pín². Kí shí pien; how is it you have every thing so convenient? 也得咁便 mat₅ tak₅ kòm' pín²; not convenient, 唔便 ˏm pín².

Conveniently 便 pín². Pien; conveniently situated, 好便嘅地 ˋhò pín² ké' tí²; conveniently arranged, 整得便宜 ˋching tak₅ pín² ˏí, 事事便當 sz² sz² pín² tong². Sz sz pien táng. 各事便宜 kok₅ sz² pín² ˏí.

Convening, calling together, 招會 ˏchiú úi². Cháu hwui.

Convent, a Buddhist monastery, 寺 tsz². Tsz, 刹 ch'át₅. Ch'áh; a Tauist ditto, 觀 kún'. Kwán; a nunnery, 庵 ˏòm. Ngán, 庵堂 ˏòm ˏt'ong. Ngán t'áng; to enter the convent, 入庵 yap₂ ˏòm. Jih ngán; to enter a monastery, 入寺 yap₂ tsz². Jih tsz; a Rom. Cath. convent, 修道院 ˏsau tò² ün². Siú táu yuen; to saunter about in a monastery, 遊寺 ˏyau tsz². Yú tsz; your convent, 寶刹 ˋpò ch'át₅. Páu cháh.

Conventicle, an assembly or meeting, 會 úi². Hwui, 聚集拜上帝 tsü² tsap₂ pái' Shéung² tai'. Tsü tsih pái Sháng tí; a secret assembly, 私會 ˏsz úi². Sz hwui, 私聚 ˏsz tsü². Sz tsü, 不法之會 pat₅ fát₅ ˏchí úi². Puh fáh chí hwui, 私會謀事 ˏsz úi² ˏmau sz². Sz hwui mau sz.

Convention, the act of coming together, 聚集 tsü² tsap₂. Tsü tsih, 聚會 tsü² úi². Tsü hwui, 會議 úi² ˋí. Hwui í; a coalition, 盟 ˏmang. Mang, 盟約 ˏmang yéuk₅. Mang yoh; the written instrument, 盟書 ˏmang ˏshü. Mang shú, 約書 yéuk₅ ˏshü. Yoh shú; to make a convention, 結盟 kít₅ ˏmang. Kieh mang, 結約 kít₅ yéuk₅. Kieh yoh; to break a convention, 背盟 púi' ˏmang. Pei mang, 背約 púi' yéuk₅. Pei yoh.

Conventional, stipulated, 約定的 yéuk₅ teng² tik₅. Yoh ting tih, 照約條 chiú' yéuk₅ ˏt'iú. Cháu yoh t'iáu; conventional use of the language, 俗話 tsuk₂ wá². Suh hwá, 時下話 ˏshí ˋhá wá². Shí hiá hwá, 常用嘅話 ˏshéung yung² ké' wá²; a conventional term, 俗辭 tsuk₂ ˏts'z. Suh ts'z, 時下嘅話 ˏshí há² ké' wá².

Conventionality 合時者 hòp₂ ˏshí ˋché. Hoh shí ché, 時下者 ˏshí há² ˋché. Shí hiá ché.

Conventual, belonging to a convent, 寺的 tsz² tik₅. Tsz tih, 觀的 kún' tik₅. Kwán tih, 庵嘅 ˏòm ké'; see Convent.

Converge, to tend to one point, 會於一 úi² ˏü yat₅. Hwui yú yih; to converge to the centre, 會於中心 úi² ˏü ˏchung ˏsam. Hwui yú chung sin, 應乎中 ying' ˏú ˏchung. Ying hú chung, 聚於中央 tsü² ˏü ˏchung ˏyéung. Tsü yú chung yáng.

Convergence } 會於中者 úi² ˏü ˏchung ˋché. Hwui
Convergency } yú chung ché, 指向中者 ˋchí héung' ˏchung ˋché. Chí hiáng chung ché, 聚於中者 tsü² ˏü ˏchung ˋché. Tsü yú chung ché.

Convergent, tending to one point, 指向中 ˋchí héung' ˏchung. Chí hiáng chung, 會於一處 úi² ˏü yat₅ ch'ü'. Hwui yú yih ch'ú, 聚於中心 tsü² ˏü ˏchung ˏsam. Tsü yú chung sin; approaching each other, as they proceed or are extending, 漸歸於一 tsím² ˏkwai ˏü yat₅. Tsien kwei yú yih, 漸合乎一 tsím² hòp₂ ˏú yat₅. Tsien hoh hú yih.

Converging, tending to one point, 會於一處 úi² ˏü yat₅ ch'ü'. Hwui yú yih ch'ú, 聚於中心 tsü² ˏü ˏchung ˏsam. Tsü yú chung sin, 聚於一處 tsü² ˏü yat₅ ch'ü'. Tsü yú yih ch'ú; converging rays, 光射會於一 ˏkwong shé² úi² ˏü yat₅. Kwáng shie hwui yú yih, 光射會埋一處 ˏkwong shé² úi² ˏmái yat₅ ch'ü'. Kwáng shié hwui mái yih ch'ú, 聚於中嘅射 tsü² ˏü ˏchung ké' shé².

Conversable, disposed to converse, 好談論 hò' ˏt'ám lun². Háu t'án lun, 好講話 hò' ˋkong wá². Háu kiáng hwá; sociable, 好相交 hò' ˏséung ˏkáu. Háu siáng kiáu, 好交通 hò' ˏkáu ˏt'ung. Háu kiáu t'ung.

Conversance, disposition to associate, 好相與者 hò' ˏséung ˋü ˋché. Háu siáng yú ché, 好交遊者 hò' ˏkáu ˏyau ˋché. Háu kiáu yú ché, 好交接者 hò' ˏkáu tsíp₅ ˋché. Háu kiáu tsieh ché.

Conversant, familiarity with, 好熟 ˋhò shuk₂. Háu shuh, 習熟 tsap₂ shuk₂. Sih shuh, 閑熟 ˏhán shuk₂. Hien shuh, 諳 ˋòm. Ngán; conversant with those books, 熟識个書 shuk₂ shik₅ ko' ˏshü. Shuh shih ko shú; conversant with one another, 好相熟 ˋhò ˏséung shuk₂. Háu siáng shuh, 兩家好慣熟 ˋléung ˏká ˋhò kwán' shuk₂. Liáng kiá háu kwán shuh, 好相交 ˋhò ˏséung ˏkáu. Háu siáng kiáu, 好交通 ˋhò ˏkáu ˏt'ung. Háu kiáu t'ung.

Conversation, behavior, 行爲 ˏhang ˏwai. Hang wei; familiar intercourse, 相與 ˏséung ˋü. Siáng yú, 交通 ˏkáu ˏt'ung. Kiáu t'ung, 往來 ˋwong ˏloi. Wáng lái, 交遊 ˏkáu ˏyau. Kiáu yú; familiar discourse, 共談 kung² ˏt'ám. Kung t'án, 談論 ˏt'ám lun². Tán lun, 相語 ˏséung ˋü. Siáng

yú, 相論 ˏséung lun². Siáng lun, 講論 ʿkong lun². Kiáng lun, 叙話 tsü² wá². Tsü hwá, 話語 wá² ʿü. Hwá yú, 說話 shüt, wá². Shwoh hwá, 論語 lun² ʿü. Luh yú, 言語 ˏín ʿü. Yen yú; conversation on, 論及 lun² k'ap₂. Lun kih, 談及 ˏt'ám k'ap₂. T'án kih; conversations on heaven, 談天 ˏt'ám ˏt'ín. T'án t'ien; exercises in conversations, 習講 tsap₂ ʿkong. Sih kiáng, 習言 tsap₂ ˏín. Sih yen; conversations on medicine, 醫學論語 ˏí hok₂ lun² ʿü. Í hioh lun yú; daily conversation, 日談 yat₂ ˏt'ám. Jih t'án; in general conversation, 常談 ˏshéung ˏt'ám. Cháng t'án, 恒談 ˏhang ˏt'ám. Hang t'án; a private conversation, 靜中講 tsing² ˏchung ʿkong. Tsing chung kiáng, 私吓講 ˏsz ʿhá ʿkong. Sz hiá kiáng; conversation between two friends, 兩友相論 ʿléung ʿyau ˏséung lun². Liáng yú siáng lun.

Conversational, pertaining to conversation, 相論嘅 ˏséung lun² ké', 論語的 lun² ʿü tik₂. Lun yú tih.

Converse, to keep company, 交遊 ˏkáu ˏyau. Kiáu yú, 交接 ˏkáu tsíp₂. Kiáu tsieh, 交際 ˏkáu tsai'. Kiáu tsí; to talk familiarly, 相論 ˏséung lun². Siáng lun, 相語 ˏséung ʿü. Siáng yú, 相說 ˏséung shüt₂. Siáng shwoh, 相講 ˏséung ʿkong. Siang kiáng, 閒談 ˏhán ˏt'ám. Hien t'án, 談論 ˏt'ám lun². T'án lun, 相談 ˏséung ˏt'ám. Siáng t'án, 共論 kung² lun². Kung lun, 相叙 ˏséung tsü², 叙談 tsü² ˏt'ám. Tsü t'án; to converse privately, 靜中講 tsing² ˏchung ʿkong. Tsing chung kiáng, 謳ò'. Ngau; to converse about heaven, 談天 ˏt'ám ˏt'ín. T'án t'ien; ditto about the classics, 談經 ˏt'ám ˏking. T'án king; to have sexual commerce, 情交 ˏts'ing ˏkáu. Ts'ing kiáu; to converse together, for a long time, 久談 ʿkau ˏt'ám. Kiú t'án, 耐談 noi² ˏt'ám. Nái t'án; to converse the whole day together, 成日相談 ˏshing yat₂ ˏséung ˏt'ám. Ching jih siáng t'án, 終日談 ˏchung yat₂ ˏt'ám. Chung jih t'án; do not converse with him, 唔好共佢講 ˏm ʿhò kung² ʿk'ü ʿkong, 不與相交 pat₂ ʿü ˏséung ˏkáu. Puh yú siáng kiáu.

Converse, opposite, 相對 ˏséung túi'. Siáng túi.

Conversely, in a contrary order, 相反 ˏséung ʿfán. Siáng fán, 反之 ʿfán ˏchí. Fán chí; reciprocally, 互相 ú² ˏséung. Hú siáng.

Conversion, a change of heart, 感化 ʿkòm fá'. Kán hwá, 悔改 fúi' ʿkoi. Hwui kái, 改過 ʿkoi kwo'. Kái kwo, 改化者 ʿkoi fá' ʿché. Kái hwá ché, 心化者 ˏsam fá' ʿché. Sin hwá ché, 變化者 pín' fá' ʿché. Pien hwá ché; reformation, 悔罪改過 fúi' tsúi² ʿkoi kwo'. Hwui tsúi kái kwo, 改惡遷善 ʿkoi ok₂ ˏts'ín shín². Kái kwo ts'ien shen; conversion from heresy, 棄邪歸正 hí' ˏts'é ˏkwai ching'. K'í sié kwei ching, 棄假歸眞 hí' ʿká ˏkwai ˏchan. K'í kiá kwei chin; conversion from darkness to light, 離暗投明 ˏlí òm' ˏt'au ˏming. Lí ngán t'au ming, 離暗就光 ˏlí òm² tsau² ˏkwong. Lí ngán tsiú kwáng; ditto from Satan to God, 離魔鬼而歸上帝 ˏlí ˏmo ʿkwai ˏí ˏkwai Sheung² tai'. Lí mo kwei rh kwei Sháng tí; the conversion of the heathen, 異族之感化 í² tsuk₂ ˏchí ʿkòm fá'. Í tsuh chí kán hwá; a change of religion, 換教 ún² káu'. Hwán kiáu; transmutation, 變化 pín' fá'. Pien hwá; a change of front, 轉面向敵 ʿchün mín² héung' tik₂. Chuen mien hiáng tih; the conversion to private use, 改爲私用 ʿkoi ˏwai ˏsz yung². Kái wei sz yung.

Convert, to change or turn into another substance or form, 化 fá'. Hwá, 變化 pín' fá'. Pien hwá; to change from one state into another, 改化 ʿkoi fá'. Kái hwá, 更變 ˏkang pín'. Kang pien; to convert the wilderness into a fruitful field, 改野爲田 ʿkoi ʿyé ˏwai ˏt'ín. Kái yé wei t'ien; to convert, as the heathen, 感化 ʿkòm fá'. Kán hwá, 教化 káu' fá'. Kiáu hwá, 改化 ʿkoi fá'. Kái hwá, 改變 ʿkoi pín'. Kái pien, 勸化 hün' fá'. K'iuen hwá; to convert the heathen, 感化異族 ʿkòm fá' í² tsuk₂. Kán hwá í tsuh; to convert all nations, 教化諸國 káu' fá' ˏchü kwok₂. Kiáu hwá chú kwoh; to convert from a bad life to a good one, 改惡遷善 ʿkoi ok₂ ˏts'ín shín². Kái ngoh ts'ien shen, 改過遷善 ʿkoi kwo' ˏts'ín shín². Kái kwo ts'ien shen; to convert from heresy and bring to the truth, 改邪歸正 ʿkoi ˏts'é ˏkwai ching'. Kái sié kwei ching; to convert the heart, 化心 fá' ˏsam. Hwá sin, 感化人心 ʿkòm fá' ˏyan ˏsam. Kán hwá jin sin, 透化人心 t'au' fá' ˏyan ˏsam. T'au hwá jin sin; to convert sinners, 感化罪人 ʿkòm fá' tsúi² ˏyan. Kán hwá tsúi jin; to convert or turn from one destination to another, 改用 ʿkoi yung². Kái yung, 改爲 ʿkoi ˏwai. Kái wei; to convert the property to one's own use, 改爲己用 ʿkoi ˏwai ʿkí yung². Kái wei kí yung, 改爲私使 ʿkoi ˏwai ˏsz ʿshai. Kái wei sz shí; to turn into another language, 轉話 ʿchün wá². Chuen hwá, 譯 yik₂. Yih, 繙譯 ˏfán yik₂. Fán yih; to convert into another form, 改樣 ʿkoi yéung². Kái yáng, 變色 pín' shik₂. Pien sih, 改色 ʿkoi shik₂. Kái sih; to convert into a weapon of war, 改爲兵器 ʿkoi ˏwai ˏping hí'. Kái wei ping k'í.

Convert, to undergo a change, 變化 pín' fá'. Pien hwá.

Convert, a, 被感化嘅 pí² ʿkòm fá' ké', 被改化者 pí² ʿkoi fá' ʿché. Pí kái hwá ché, 悔罪遷善者 fúi' tsúi² ˏts'ín shín² ʿché. Hwui tsúi ts'ien shen ché; a convert from hersesy, 棄邪歸正者 hí' ˏts'é ˏkwai ching' ʿché. K'í sié kwei ching ché; a convert to Christianity, 歸正教者 ˏkwai ching' káu' ʿché. Kwei ching kiáu ché; a neophite, 新入教者 ˏsan yap₂ káu' ʿché. Sin jih kiáu ché, 新進教者 ˏsan tsun' káu' ʿché. Sin tsin kiáu ché.

Converted, changed from one substance into another, 化過 fá' kwo'. Hwá kwo, 變化過 pín' fá' kwo'. Pien hwá kwo; changed from one state

to another, 改過 ʿkoi kwo'. Kái kwo, 改變過 ʿkoi pín' kwo'. Kái pien kwo; changed in heart or mind, 感化過 ʿkòm fá' kwo'. Kán hwá kwo, 被感化 pí² ʿkòm fá'. Pí kán hwá, 見改化 kín' ʿkoi fá'. Kien kái hwá; converted, as to a particular use, 改爲 ʿkoi ˏwai. Kái wei, 改用 ʿkoi yung². Kái yung; converted to private use, 改爲私用 ʿkoi ˏwai ˏsz yung². Kái wei sz yung.

Converter, one who changes from one substance into another, 化嘅 fá' ké', 化者 fá' ʿché. Hwá ché, 變化者 pín' fá' ʿché. Pien hwá ché; a converter of men, 感化人者 ʿkòm fá' ˏyan ʿché. Kán hwá jin ché, 教化人嘅 káu' fá' ˏyan ké'.

Convertibility 可化者 ʿho fá' ʿché. K'o hwá ché, 可改者 ʿho ʿkoi ʿché. K'o kái ché, 可改化者 ʿho ʿkoi fá' ʿché. K'o kái hwá ché.

Convertible, that may be converted, 可改 ʿho ʿkoi. K'o kái, 可化 ʿho fá'. K'o hwá, 改得 ʿkoi tak˪. Kái teh, 化得 fá' tak˪. Hwá teh, 可改變 ʿho ʿkoi pín'. K'o kái pien, 可改爲 ʿho ʿkoi ˏwai. K'o kái wei, 可更改 ʿho ˏkang ʿkoi. K'o kang kái, 可換 ʿho ún². K'o hwán, 可改換 ʿho ʿkoi ún². K'o kái hwán, 換得 ún² tak˪. Hwán teh.

Converting, changing in subtance, 化 fá'. Hwá, 變化 pín' fá'. Pien hwá; ditto in state, 改化 ʿkoi fá'. Kái hwá; ditto from sin to holiness, 感化 ʿkòm fá'. Kán hwá, 改惡遷善 ʿkoi ok˪ ˏts'ín shín². Kái ngoh ts'ien shen, 悔罪改過 fúi' tsúi² ʿkoi kwo'. Hwui tsúi kái kwo; converting to a particular use, 改爲某用 ʿkoi ˏwai ʿmau yung². Kái wei mau yung; appropriating, 改爲已用 ʿkoi ˏwai ʿkí yung². Kái wei kí yung, 改爲私使 ʿkoi ˏwai ˏsz ʿshai. Kái wei sz shí.

Convex, rising or swelling on the exterior surface into a spherical or round form, 包面 ˏpáu mín², 圓起的 ˏün ʿhí tik˪. Yuen k'í tih, 凸 tat˫. Tuh, 陽 ˏyéung. Yáng; concave and convex, 凹凸 nap˫ tat˫, 陰陽 ˏyam ˏyéung. Yin yáng.

Convexity 圓起之形 ˏün ʿhí ˏchí ˏying. Yuen k'í chí hing, 包面形 ˏpáu mín² ˏying. Páu mien hing.

Convexo-concave 凹凸的 nap˫ tat˫ tik˪.

Convexo-convex 兩邊包面 ʿléung ˏpín ˏpáu mín². Liáng pien páu mien, 兩邊凸起 ʿléung ˏpín tat˫ ʿhí. Liáng pien tuh h'í.

Convey, to transport by land, 搬運 ˏpún wan². Pwán yun, 遷運 ˏts'ín wan². Ts'ien yun, 搬移 ˏpún ˏí. Pwán í; ditto by water, 盤運 ˏp'ún wan². Pw'án yun, 運載 wan² tsoi'. Yun tsái, 盤載 ˏp'ún tsoi'. Pw'án tsái; to convey by carrying on the shoulder, 担運 ˏtám wan². Tán yun; ditto in the hand, 撻 ʿlín. Lien, 帶 tái'. Tái; to convey grain, 運糧 wan² ˏléung. Yun liáng, 漕運 ˏts'ò wan². Ts'áu yun, 轉漕 ʿchün ˏts'ò. Chuen ts'áu; to convey by a cart, 車運 ˏkü wan². Kü yun; to convey a letter, 傳信 ˏch'ün sun'. Ch'uen sin, 傳寄 ˏch'ün kí'. Ch'uen kí, 傳付 ˏch'ün fú². Ch'uen fú; to convey a right, 交權 ˏkáu ˏk'ün. Kiáu k'iuen, 付權 fú² ˏk'ün. Fú k'iuen; to convey land by deed, 立契交田 lap˫ k'ai' ˏkáu ˏt'ín. Lih k'í kiáu t'ien to; convey information, 報信息 pò' sun' sik˪. Pú sin sih, 達信 tát˫ sun'. Táh sin; to convey news, 傳新聞 ˏch'ün ˏsan ˏman. Ch'uen sin wan, 遞音 tai² ˏyam. Tí yin; to convey ideas, 達意 tát˫ í'. Táh í; to convey a meaning, 達意思 tát˫ í' sz'. Táh í sz, 顯意思 ʿhín í' sz'. Hien í sz; the sentence does not fully convey the idea, 詞不達意 ˏts'z pat˫ tát˫ í'. Ts'z puh táh í; to convey comfort, 撫慰 ʿfú wai'. Fú wei, 傳慰 ˏch'ün wai'. Ch'uen wei; to convey away, 搬去 ˏpún hü'. Pwán k'ü, 運去 wan² hü'. Yun k'ü; to convey out, 搬出 ˏpún ch'ut˪. Pwán ch'uh, 盤出 ˏp'ún ch'ut˪. Pw'án ch'uh. 運出 wan² ch'ut˪. Yun ch'uh; to convey one's self out of danger, 避危 pí² ˏngai. Pí wei, 逃險 ˏt'ò ʿhím. T'áu hien; to convey, as a criminal, 押送 áp˫ sung'. Yáh sung, 押解 áp˫ kái'. Yáh kiái; to convey taxes, 解餉 kái' ʿhéung. Kiái hiáng.

Conveyance, by land, 搬運者 ˏpún wan² ʿché. Pwán yun ché; ditto by water, 盤運者 ˏp'ún wan² ʿché. Pw'án yun ché, 漕運者 ˏts'ò wan² ʿché. Ts'áu yun ché, 船運者 ˏshün wan² ʿché. Ch'uen yun ché; the instrument or means of passing a thing from place to place, or from person to person, 通運之器 ˏt'ung wan² ˏchí hí'. T'ung yun chí k'í, 傳寄之方 ˏch'ün kí' ˏchí ˏfong. Ch'uen kí chí fáng; a carriage, 車 ˏkü. Kü; a good conveyance, 好車 ʿhò ˏkü. Háu kü; a ship, 船 ˏshün. Ch'uen; an assignment, 契券 k'ai' hün². K'í k'iuen, 田契 ˏt'ín k'ai'. T'ien k'í.

Conveyancer 狀師 chong² ˏsz. Chwáng sz, 代立契者 toi² lap˫ k'ai' ʿché. Tái lih k'í ché.

Conveyed, transported by land, 搬運過 ˏpún wan² kwo'. Pwán yun kwo; ditto by water, 盤運過 ˏp'ún wan² kwo'. Pw'án yun kwo; ditto by carrying on the shoulder, 担運過 ˏtám wan² kwo'. Tán yun kwo; ditto by carrying in the hand, 帶過 tái' kwo'. Tái kwo, 撻過 ʿlín kwo'; conveyed, as a letter, 傳過 ˏch'ün kwo'. Ch'uen kwo; ditto, as a right or property, 交付過 ˏkáu fú² kwo'. Kiáu fú kwo.

Convict, to prove or find guilty of a crime charged, 立實據 lap˫ shat˫ kü'. Lih shih kü, 立實供 lap˫ shat˫ ˏkung. Lih shih kung; to convict, as a jury, 定有罪 teng² ʿyau tsúi². Ting yú tsúi; to convict of a sin, 立罪據 lap˫ tsúi² kü'. Lih tsúi kü, 立實據有罪 lap˫ shat˫ kü' ʿyau tsúi². Lih shih kü yú tsúi; to convict of an error, 立據有錯 lap˫ kü' ʿyau ts'o'. Lih kü yú ts'o.

Convict, malefactor, 犯人 fán² ˏyan. Fán jin, 廣漢鉗子 ʿkwong hon' ˏk'ím ʿtsz. Kwáng hán k'ien tsz, 鉗子 ˏk'ím ʿtsz. K'ien tsz, 流徒人 ˏlau ˏt'ò ˏyan. Liú t'ú jin; one convict, 一名犯 yat˪ ˏmeng fán². Yih ming fán.

Convicted, of a crime, 立過罪據 lap˫ kwo' tsúi² kü'. Lih kwo tsúi kü; ditto of an error, 立據有錯 lap˫ kü' ʿyau ts'o'. Lih kü yú ts'o.

Conviction, the act of proving to be guilty of an offence charged against a person before a legal tribunal, 定有罪者 teng² ʿyau tsúi² ʿché. Ting yú tsúi ché; the act of proving a crime, 立罪據者 lap₂ tsúi² kü' ʿché. Lih tsúi kü ché, 立據有罪者 lap₂ kü' ʿyau tsúi² ʿché. Lih kü yú tsúi ché; conviction of one's own guilt, 自確知有罪 tsz² k'ok₅ ˌchí ʿyau tsúi². Tsz k'ioh chí yú tsúi; strong belief, 確知 k'ok₅ ˌchí. K'ioh ch'í; the conviction of an honest mind, 心確知 ˌsam k'ok₅ ˌchí. Sin k'ioh chí, 心實知 ˌsam shat₂ ˌchí. Sin shih chí; it is my conviction, 我實知 ʿngo shat₂ ˌchí. Wo shih chí, 我確知 ʿngo k'ok₅ ˌchí. Wo k'ioh chí.

Convince, to satisfy the mind by evidence, 講贏 ʿkong ˌyeng. Kiáng ying, 講倒 ʿkong ʿtò. Kiáng táu, 辯倒 pín² ʿtò. Pien táu, 駁倒 pok₅ ʿtò. Poh táu, 講到輸服 ʿkong tò' ˌshü fuk₂. Kiáng táu shú fuh, 駁破 pok₅ p'o'. Poh p'o, 辯服 pín² fuk₂. Pien fuh, 使信 ʿsz sun'. Shí sin; convince him of it, 講倒佢 ʿkong ʿtò ʿk'ü. Kiáng táu k'ü; to convince of the truth, 俾信眞道 ʿpí sun' ˌchan tò². Pí sin chin táu, 使信眞理 ʿsz sun' ˌchan ʿlí. Shí sin chin lí, 講到信眞道 ʿkong tò' sun' ˌchan tò². Kiáng táu sin chin táu; unable to convince, 講唔倒 ʿkong ˌm ʿtò, 講人唔住 ʿkong ˌyan ˌm chü², 講輸人 ʿkong ˌshü ˌyan. Kiáng shú jin, 講唔贏 ʿkong ˌm ˌyeng, 講人不過 ʿkong ˌyan pat₅ kwo'. Kiáng jin puh kwo; to convince of error, 講到認錯 ʿkong tò' yan² ts'o'. Kiáng táu jin ts'o.

Convinced, persuaded in mind, 實知 shat₂ ˌchí. Shih chí, 確知 k'ok₅ ˌchí. K'ioh chí; I was convinced of his innocence, 確知佢無罪 k'ok₅ ˌchí ʿk'ü ˌmò tsúi². K'ioh chí k'ü wú tsúi; I convinced him, 講倒過佢 ʿkong ʿtò kwo' ʿk'ü. Kiáng táu kwo k'ü, 駁倒過佢 pok₅ ʿtò kwo' ʿk'ü. Poh táu kwo k'ü, 講贏過佢 ʿkong ˌyeng kwo' ʿk'ü. Kiáng ying kwo k'ü; to be convinced of the truth, 實知爲眞 shat₂ ˌchí ˌwai ˌchan. Shih chí wei chin, 實知眞道 shat₂ ˌchí ˌchan tò². Shih chí chin táu.

Convincing, persuading the mind by evidence, 講到輸服 ʿkong tò' ˌshü fuk₂. Kiáng táu shú fuh, 講倒 ʿkong ʿtò. Kiáng táu, 講贏 ʿkong ˌyeng. Kiáng ying, 立實據 lap₂ shat₂ kü', 令人信服 leng² ˌyan sun' fuk₂. Ling jin sin fuh; convincing him of his error, 講到認錯 ʿkong tò' yan² ts'o'. Kiáng táu jin ts'o; convincing him of the truth, 講到信眞道 ʿkong tò' sun' ˌchan tò². Kiáng táu sin chin táu.

Convivial, festive, jovial, 快樂 fái' lok₂. Kw'ái loh, 樂宴樂的 ngáu² ín' lok₂ tik₅. Yáu yen loh tih, 樂宴飲嘅 ngáu² ín' ʿyam ké', 喜宴樂的 ʿhí ín' lok₂ tik₅. Hí yen loh tih; a convivial party, 樂宴會 ngáu² ín' úi². Yáu yen hwui.

Conviviality, the good humor or mirth indulged at an entertainment, 快樂 fái' lok₂. Kw'ái loh, 宴樂 ín' lok₂. Yen loh, 飲樂 ʿyam lok₂. Yin loh; great conviviality, 好快樂 ʿhò fái' lok₂. Háu kw'ái loh.

Convocate, to convoke, 召會 chiú² úi². Cháu hwui, 召集 chiú² tsap₂. Cháu tsih, 召人聚集 chiú² ˌyan tsü² tsap₂. Chau jin tsü tsih, 傳人聚會 ˌch'ün ˌyan tsü² úi². Ch'uen jin tsü hwui.

Convocation, the act of calling or assembling by summons, 命會者 meng² úi² ʿché. Ming hwui ché, 召會者 chiú² úi² ʿché. Cháu hwui ché, 召集者 chiú² tsap₂ ʿché. Cháu tsih ché, 傳集者 ˌch'ün tsap₂ ʿché. Ch'uen tsih ché; an assembly, 會 úi². Hwui, 公會 ˌkung úi². Kung hwui, 大會 tái² úi². Tá hwui.

Convoke, to call together, 召會 chiú² úi². Cháu hwui, 召集 chiú² tsap₂. Cháu tsih, 命會 meng² úi². Ming hwui, 呼集 ˌfú tsap₂. Hú tsih, 召人聚集 chiú² ˌyan tsü² tsap₂. Cháu jin tsü tsih.

Convoked, summoned by order, 召會過 chiú² úi² kwo'. Cháu hwui kwo.

Convoking 召會 chiú² úi². Cháu hwui, 召集 chiú² tsap₂. Cháu tsih.

Convolute, } rolled together, 捲埋 ʿkün ˌmái.
Convoluted, } Kiuen mái, 捲埋嘅 ʿkün ˌmái ké', 纏轉 ˌch'ín ʿchün. Ch'en chuen, 同轉 ˌt'ung ʿchün. T'ung chuen.

Convolution, the act of rolling or winding together, 捲埋者 ʿkün ˌmái ʿché. Kiuen mái ché, 捲轉者 ʿkün ʿchün ʿché. Kiuen chuen ché, 纏繞者 ˌch'ín ʿiú ʿché. Ch'en yáu ché, 同轉者 ˌt'ung ʿchün ʿché. T'ung chuen ché; a winding motion, 彎轉 ˌwán ʿchün. Wán chuen.

Convolve, to roll or wind together, 捲埋 ʿkün ˌmái. Kiuen mái, 纏埋 ˌch'ín ˌmái. Ch'en mái, 纏繞 ˌch'ín ʿiú. Ch'en yáu, 捲轉 ʿkün ʿchün. Kiuen chuen.

Convolvolus, bindweed, 五爪龍 ʿng ʿcháu ˌlung. Wú cháu lung, 旋覆花 ˌsün fuk₅ ˌfá. Siuen fuh hwá, 盜庚花 tò² ˌkang ˌfá. Táu kang hwá.

Convoy, to accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land, 護送 ú² sung'. Hú sung, 衞送 wai² sung'. Wei sung.

Convoy, a protecting force accompanying ships, 護送之船 ú² sung' ˌchí ˌshün. Hú sung chí ch'uen, 護船 ú² ˌshün. Hú ch'uen; a body of troops, which accompany provisions, ammunition, or other property for protection, 護兵 ú² ˌping. Hú ping, 護送之兵 ú² sung' ˌchí ˌping. Hú sung chí ping, 衞兵 wai² ˌping. Wei ping; the ship or fleet conducted and protected, 裨護之船 pí² ú² ˌchí ˌshün. Pí hú chí ch'uen.

Convoyed 護過 ú² kwo'. Hú kwo, 護送過 ú² sung' kwo'. Hú sung kwo.

Convoying 護送 ú² sung'. Hú sung.

Convulse, to draw or contract, 抽 ˌch'au. Ch'au, 抽攣 ˌch'au ˌlün. Ch'au liuen, 抽筋 ˌch'au ˌkan. Ch'au kin, 抽縮 ˌch'au shuk₅. Ch'au shuh; to convulse society, 擾亂人民 ʿiú lün² ˌyan ˌman. Jáu lwán jin min, 搖亂 ʿkáu lün². Kiáu lwán; to shake, 震動 chan' tung². Chin tung; to con,

vulse with laughter, 笑倒 siú' 'tò. Siáu táu; to rend, 抽裂 ˏch'au lít₂. Ch'au lieh.

Convulsing 抽 ˏch'au. Ch'au, 抽攣 ˏch'au ˏlün. Ch'au liuen, 抽筋 ˏch'au ˏkan. Ch'au kin.

Convulsion, in children, 癎 ˏhán. Hien, 驚風症 ˏkeng ˏfung ching'. King fung ching, 小兒癲病 'siú ˏí ˏtín peng². Siáu rh tien ping, 發羊吊 fát₂ ˏyéung tiú'. Fáh yáng tiáu, 搐搦 ch'uk₂ nik₂. Ch'uh nih, 揵拳症 'lín ˏk'ün ching', 痾 hák₂. K'eh, 癱白眼 't'án pák₂ 'ngán. T'án peh yen; severe convulsions in children, 急驚症 kap₂ ˏkeng ching'. Kih king ching; ditto with less vehemence, 慢驚 mán² ˏkeng. Mán king; convulsions of the face, 抽面筋 ˏch'au mín² ˏkan. Ch'au mien kin, 扯口扯舌 'ch'é 'hau 'ch'é shit₂; convulsions of the tendons or muscles, 抽筋 ˏch'au ˏkan. Ch'au kin; convulsions of the legs, 痺 pí². Pí, 脚抽筋 kéuk₂ ˏch'au ˏkan. Kioh ch'au kin; convulsions of a state, 大亂 tái² lün². Tá lwán; convulsions of nature, 奇裁 ˏk'í ˏtsoi. K'í tsái, 異裁 í² ˏtsoi. Í tsái, 大傀異裁 tái² fái' í² ˏtsoi. Tá kwei í tsái.

Convulsive, that produces convulsion, 使抽筋的 'sz ˏch'au ˏkan tik₂. Shí ch'au kin tih; attended with convulsions, 抽筋的 ˏch'au ˏkan tik₂. Ch'au kin tih; convulsive fits, 發抽 fát₂ ˏch'au. Fáh ch'au, 發癎 fát₂ ˏhán. Fáh hien, 發羊吊 fát₂ ˏyéung tiú'. Fáh yáng tiáu, 昏倒 ˏfan 'tò. Hwan táu; the country is in a convulsive state, 國大亂 kwok₂ tái² lün². Kwoh tá lwán, 國大震動 kwok₂ tái² chan' tung². Kwoh tá chin tung.

Cony, a rabbit, 兎 t'ò'. T'ú, 兎子 t'ò' 'tsz. T'ú tsz.

Cony-burrow 兎窟 t'ò' fat₂. T'ú kuh.

Cony-catch, to cheat, 阨人 ngak₂ ˏyan.

Coo, to, as a dove, 鴣鴣 ˏkú ˏkú, 作鴣鴣聲 tsok₂ ˏkú ˏkú ˏshing.

Cook, to, as rice, 煮 'chü. Chú, 保 ˏpò. Páu, 炊 ˏch'ui. Ch'ui, 爨 ts'ün'. Ts'wán; to boil, as beef &c., 烚 sháp₂, 烹 ˏp'ang. P'ang; to cook (steam) rice, 煮飯 'chü fán². Chú fán, 保飯 ˏpò fán². Páu fán, 弄飯 lung² fán². Lung fán; to cook well, 煮熟 'chü shuk₂. Chú shuh; to cook thoroughly, 烚脍 sháp₂ ˏnam. Hiáh jin, 煮透 'chü t'au'. Chú t'au; to cook to pieces, 煮爛 'chü lán². Chú lán, 烚爛 sháp₂ lán².

Cook, a, 火頭 'fo ˏt'au, 廚 ˏch'ü. Ch'ú, 火軍 'fo ˏkwan, 廚子 ˏch'ü 'tsz. Ch'ú tsz, 做廚佬 tsò² ˏch'ü 'lò, 煮飯嘅 'chü fán² ké', 廚師傅 ˏch'ü ˏsz fú². Ch'ú sz fú, 廚公 ˏch'ü ˏkung. Ch'ú kung, 庖人 ˏp'áu ˏyan. P'áu jin, 饔人 ˏyung ˏyan. Yung jin, 鐐子 ˏliú 'tsz. Liáu tsz; a female cook or cook-maid, 煮飯妹 'chü fán² ˏmúi, 煮飯婆 'chü fán² ˏp'o, 煮飯媽 'chü fán² 'má, 廚婢 ˏch'ü 'p'í. Ch'ú p'í.

Cook-house, } a kitchen, 廚房 ˏch'ü ˏfong. Ch'ú
Cook-room, } fáng, 廚所 ˏch'ü 'sho. Ch'ú so, 庖廚 ˏp'áu ˏch'ü. P'áu ch'ú, 廚 ˏch'ü. Ch'ú

Cooked, prepared for the table, 煮過 'chü kwo'. Chú kwo, 烚過 sháp₂ kwo', 弄過 lung² kwo'. Lung kwo, 熟食 shuk₂ shik₂. Shuh shih.

Cookery 整野食之藝 'ching 'yé shik₂ ˏchí ngai², 整野食之事 'ching 'yé shik₂ ˏchí sz².

Cookia, whampi, 黃皮 ˏwong ˏp'í. Hwáng p'í.

Cooking 煮 'chü. Chú, 烚 sháp₂, 整野食 'ching 'yé shik₂; a cooking establishment (refreshment room), 炒賣館 'ch'áu mái² 'kún. Ch'áu mái kwán.

Cool, moderately cold, 凉 ˏléung. Liáng, 凉爽 ˏléung 'shong. Liáng shwáng; a cool breeze, 凉風 ˏléung ˏfung. Liáng fung, 颱 ˏling. Ling; a cool day, 凉天 ˏléung ˏt'ín. Liáng t'ien; a cool pavilion, 凉亭 ˏléung ˏt'ing. Liáng t'ing; cool and airy, 清凉 ˏts'ing ˏléung. Ts'ing liáng; cool, not ardent, 冷淡 'láng tám². Lang tán, 冷落 'láng lok₂. Lang loh; a cool answer, 冷淡答人 'láng tám² táp₂ ˏyan. Lang tán táh jin; a cool reception, 冷淡接人 'láng tám² tsíp₂ ˏyan. Lang tán tsieh jin; a cool treatment, 冷淡待人 'láng tám² toi² ˏyan. Lang tán tái jin, 薄待者 pok₂ toi² 'ché. Poh tái ché; a cool behavior, 薄行 pok₂ hang². Poh hing; a cool falsehood, 故意謊言 kú' í' ˏfong ˏín. Kú í hwáng yen, to tell a cool falsehood, 講大話好老實 'kong tái² wá² 'hò 'lò shat₂. Kiáng tá hwá háu láu shih; impudent, 傖突 ˏt'ong tat₂. T'áng tuh; a cool dress, 凉衫 ˏléung ˏshám. Liáng sán; that is very cool, 爛老實 lán² 'lò shat₂.

Cool, to allay heat, 整凍 'ching tung'. Ching tung, 致凍 chí' tung'. Chí tung, 使凍 'sz tung'. Shí tung, 去熱 hü' ít₂. K'ü jeh, 退熱 t'úi' ít₂. T'úi jeh; to cool by placing into cold water, 坐凍 tso² tung', 坐冷 tso² 'láng. Tso lang; to cool by spreading out, 攤凍 ˏt'án tung'. T'án tung; to cool by blowing, 吹凉 ˏch'ui ˏléung. Ch'ui liáng; to cool one's self by seating himself in a cool place, 抖凉 't'au ˏléung. T'au liáng; to cool one's wrath, 息怒 sik₂ nò². Sih nú, 下怒氣 'há nò² hí'. Hiá nú k'í.

Cool, to grow cool, 自冷 tsz² 'láng. Tsz lang, 漸凍 tsím² tung'. Tsien tung, 生冷 ˏshang 'láng, 落冷 lok₂ 'láng. Loh lang; to render indifferent, 生冷淡 ˏshang 'láng tám². Sang lang tán.

Cool-headed, free from passion, 火氣慢 'fo hí' mán². Ho k'í mán, 涵養嘅 ˏhám 'yéung ké', 有涵養 'yau ˏhám 'yéung. Yú hien yáng.

Cooled, made less hot, 致冷 chí' 'láng. Chí lang, 攤冷過 ˏt'án 'láng kwo'. T'án lang kwo.

Cooler, that which cools, 致凉者 chí' ˏléung 'ché. Chí liáng ché, 致冷者 chí' 'láng 'ché. Chí lang ché, 俾凉嘅野 'pí ˏléung ké' 'yé; a wine cooler, 致酒凍嘅器 chí' 'tsau tung' ké' hí'; a cooler, in China, 坐冷盤 tso² 'láng ˏp'un. Tso lang pw'án.

Colie, } house, 管店 'kún tím'. Kwán tien; a
Coolie, } street-coolie, 咕哩 ˏkú ˏlí, 担夫 ˏtám ˏfú, 挑夫 ˏt'iú ˏfú. T'iáu fú, 担担佬 ˏtám tám' 'lò, 儋州府 ˏtám ˏchau 'fú; call a coolie, 叫担工來 kiú' ˏtám ˏkung ˏloi. Kiáu tán kung lái.

Coolie orange, 橙 ˌch'áng. Ch'ang; coolie-mandarin orange, citrus margarita, 茶枝柑 ˌch'á ˌchí ˌkòm. Ch'á chí kán, 柑 ˌkòm. Kán.

Coolish, somewhat cold, 畧冷 léukˌ ˋláng. Lioh lang, 微冷 ˏmí ˋláng. Wí lang.

Coolly, without heat or sharp cold, 冷淡 ˋláng tám². Lang tán; he received him coolly, 冷淡接他 ˋláng tám² tsípˏ ˏt'á. Lang tán tsich t'á; to do a thing coolly, 爛老實做事 lán² ˋlò shatˌ tsò² sz². Lán láu shih tso sz, 爛淡定 lán² tám² teng²; deliberately, 故意 kú' í'. Kú í.

Coolness, a moderate degree of cold, 冷者 ˋláng ˋché. Lang ché, 凍凉 tung' ˏléung. Tung liáng; indifference, 冷淡 ˋláng tám². Lang tán, 冷心 ˋláng ˏsam. Lang sin, 冷氣 ˋláng hí'. Lang k'í; to part with coolness, 冷淡而辭 ˋláng tám² ˏí ˏts'z. Lang tán rh ts'z.

Coom, soot that gathers over an oven's mouth, 火煻煤 ˋfo ˏt'ám ˏmúi. Ho t'án mei.

Coop, for fowls, 鷄欄 ˏkai ˏlán. Kí lán, 鷄籠 ˏkai ˏlung. Kí lung; a pen, 欄 ˏlán. Lán, 獸欄 shau² ˏlán. Shau lán, 檻 lám². Lán.

Coop, to put in a coop, 困入欄 kw'an' yapˌ ˏlán. Kw'an jih lán, 困入籠 kw'an' yapˌ ˏlung. Kw'an jih lung.

Cooper, one whose occupation is to make barrels, hogsheads, &c., 箍桶佬 ˏfú ˋt'ung ˋlò, 桶匠 ˋt'ung tséung². T'ung tsiáng, 做桶的 tsò² ˋt'ung tikˏ. Tso t'ung tih.

Cooper, to do the work of a cooper, 做桶 tsò² ˋt'ung. Tso t'ung.

Co-operate, to act or operate jointly with another or others to the same end, 協力做 hípˌ likˌ tsò². Hieh lih tso, 合力作 hòpˌ likˌ tsokˏ. Hoh lih tsoh, 同心做事 ˏt'ung ˏsam tsò² sz². T'ung sin tso sz, 同心辦事 ˏt'ung ˏsam pán² sz². T'ung sin pán sz, 同心共事 ˏt'ung ˏsam kung² sz². T'ung sin kung sz, 助力做 cho² likˌ tsò². Tsú lih tso; to co-operate with another, 同出力 ˏt'ung ch'utˏ likˌ. T'ung ch'uh lih, 同人辦事 ˏt'ung ˏyan pán² sz². T'ung jin pán sz; many causes co-operated to produce the result, 多故合埋而成其事 ˏto kú' hòpˌ ˏmái ˏí ˏshing ˏk'í sz². To kú hoh mái rh ching k'í sz.

Co-operation, the act of working, or operating together, 協力做 hípˌ likˌ tsò². Hieh lih tso, 助力 cho² likˌ. Tsú lih, 合力做者 hòpˌ likˌ tsò² ˋché. Hoh lih tso ché.

Co-optate, to choose with another, 同選 ˏt'ung ˋsün. T'ung swán, 同擇 ˏt'ung chákˌ. T'ung tseh, 簡選 ˋkán ˋsün. Kien swán.

Co-optation, adoption, 同選者 ˏt'ung ˋsün ˋché. T'ung swán ché, 簡選者 ˋkán ˋsün ˋché. Kien swán ché.

Co-ordinate, being of equal order, 並等 ping' ˋtang. Ping tang, 同等 ˏt'ung ˋtang. T'ung tang, 同品 ˏt'ung ˋpan. T'ung pin.

Co-ordination, 並等者 ping' ˋtang ˋché. Ping tang ché, 同品者 ˏt'ung ˋpan ˋché. T'ung pin ché.

Cop, the head or top of a thing, 頭 ˏt'au. T'au, 頂 ˋteng. Ting, 首 ˋshau. Shau; the tuft on the head of birds, 冠 ˏkún. Kwán.

Copaiba, } balsam of copaiba, 哥儸巴藥 ˏko ˋpái
Copaiva, } ˏpá yéukˌ. Ko pái pá yoh, 白濁藥 pákˌ chukˌ yéukˌ. Peh chuh yoh,

Copal 漆 ts'atˏ. Ts'ih.

Copartner, one who has a share in a common stock for transacting business, 同股者 ˏt'ung ˋkú ˋché. T'ung kú ché, 合股者 hòpˌ ˋkú ˋché. Hoh kú ché; an associate, 伴 pún². Pwán, 夥計 ˋfo kí'. Ho kí.

Copartnership 同股份之事 ˏt'ung ˋkú ˋfan ˏchí sz². T'ung kú fan chí sz.

Copatriot 同義士 ˏt'ung í² sz². T'ung í sz, 同烈士 ˏt'ung lítˌ sz². T'ung lieh sz.

Cope, a cover for the head, 頭蓋 ˏt'au k'oi'. T'au k'ái, 首蓋 ˋshau k'oi'. Shau k'ái; the arch or concave of the sky, 穹蒼 ˏk'ung ˏts'ong. K'iung ts'áng, 天之所覆 ˏt'ín ˏchí ˋsho fau². T'ien chí so fau; the cope of a house, 屋背 ukˏ púi'. Uh pei.

Cope, to cover, as with a cope, 覆蓋 fau² k'oi'. Fau k'ái, 覆熹 fau² ˏhí. Fau hí; to cope dogs, 笠住口 lapˏ chü² ˋhau. Lih chú k'au.

Cope, to strive or contend on equal terms, 鬥 tau'. Tau, 頂 ˋteng. Ting, 鬥頂 tau' ˋteng. Tau ting, 同鬥 ˏt'ung tau'. T'ung tau; you cannot cope with him, 你唔能同佢鬥頂 ˋní ˏm ˏnang ˏt'ung ˋk'ü tau' ˋteng, 你唔係佢嘅敵手 ˋní ˏm hai² ˋk'ü ké' tikˌ ˋshau; you can cope with him, 你可以頂得他住 ˋní ˋho ˋí ˋteng takˏ ˏt'á chü². Ní k'o í ting teh t'á chú; able to cope with, 頂得佢住 ˋteng takˏ ˋk'ü chü². Ting teh k'ü chú, 鬥住佢 tau' chü² ˋk'ü. Tau chü k'ü, 够佢頂 kau' ˋk'ü ˋteng, 係佢敵手 hai² ˋk'ü tikˌ ˋshau. Hí k'ü tih shau; to oppose with success, 鬥勝 tau' shing'. Tau shing, 鬥贏 tau' ˏyeng.

Copied, transcribed, 抄過 ˏch'áu kwo'. Ch'áu kwo, 謄錄過 ˏt'ang lukˌ kwo'. T'ang luh kwo, 謄抄過 ˏt'ang ˏch'áu kwo'. T'ang ch'áu kwo; it is all copied, 抄晒 ˏch'áu sái'; imitated, 學過 hokˌ kwo'. Hioh kwo, 效過 háu² kwo'. Hiáu kwo; copied exactly, 照本抄謄 chiú' ˋpún ˏch'áu ˏt'ang. Cháu pun ch'áu t'ang; copied clearly, 抄白 ˏch'áu pákˌ. Ch'áu peh.

Copier, } a transcriber, 抄寫嘅 ˏch'áu ˋsé ké', 抄
Copyist, } 謄者 ˏch'áu ˏt'ang ˋché. Ch'áu t'ang ché, 謄錄者 ˏt'ang lukˌ ˋché. T'ang luh ché, 抄書者 ˏch'áu ˏshü ˋché. Ch'áu shú ché, 筆帖式 patˏ t'íp ˏshikˏ. Pih t'ieh shih; to imitate, 效者 háu² ˋché. Hiáu ché, 倣者 háu² ˋché. Hiáu ché, 學者 hokˌ ˋché. Hioh ché, 學效者 hokˌ háu² ˋché. Hioh hiáu ché, 效法者 háu² fátˏ ˋché. Hiáu fáh ché, 學樣子嘅 hokˌ yéung² ˋtsz ké'.

Copious, in great quantities, 盛 shing². Shing, 盛多 shing² ˏto. Shing to. 太多 t'ái' ˏto. T'ái to, 甚多 sham² ˏto. Shin to, 許多 ˋhü ˏto. Hü to,

好多 ʿhò ˏto. Háu to, 最多 tsui' ˏto. Tsui to, 泡溲 ˏp'áu ˏsau. P'áu sau; copious showers, 霈雨 p'úi' ʿü. P'ei yú, 沛雨 p'úi' ʿü. P'ei yú, 滂霈 ˏp'ong p'úi'. P'áng p'ei, 淋漓雨 ˏlam ˏlí ʿü. Lin lí yú, 滂沱雨 ˏp'ong ˏt'o ʿü. Pá'ng t'o yú; a copious style, 墨水淋漓 mak, ʿshui ˏlam ˏlí. Meh shwui lin lí, 筆勢飛舞 pat, shai' ˏfí ʿmò. Pih shí fí wú. 筆勢奔騰 pat, shai' ˏpan ˏt'ang. Pih shí pan t'ang; copious materials for a history, 多事寫得史 ˏto sz² ʿsé tak, ʿsz. To sz sié teh shí; full, overflowing, 豐盛 ˏfung shing². Fung shing, 茂盛 mau² shing². Mau shing; copious explanations, 備詳 pí² ˏts'éung. Pí ts'iáng.

Copiously, abundantly. 盛然 shing² ˏín. Shing jen; largely, 太多 t'ái' ˏto. T'ái to; diffusely, 甚多 sham² ˏto. Shin to.

Copiousness 盛多者 shing² ˏto ʿché. Shing to ché; diffuseness of manner of treating a subject, 解得詳晰 ʿkái tak, ˏts'éung sik,. Kiái teh ts'iáng sih, 解得詳細 ʿkái tak, ˏts'éung sai'. Kiái teh ts'iáng sí.

Copped, rising to a point or head, 頂的 ʿteng tik,. Ting tih, 頂嘅 ʿteng ké', 成頂的 ˏshing ʿteng tik,. Ching ting tih.

Copper 銅 ˏt'ung. T'ung; red copper, 紅銅 ˏhung ˏt'ung. Hung tung, 赤銅 ch'ik, ˏt'ung. Ch'ih t'ung; white copper, 白銅 pák, ˏt'ung. Peh t'ung; yellow copper, 黃銅 ˏwong ˏt'ung. Hwáng t'ung, 黃皮銅 ˏwong ˏp'í ˏt'ung. Hwáng p'í t'ung; virgin copper, 自然銅 tsz² ˏín ˏt'ung. Tsz jen t'ung; pure copper, 純銅 ˏshun ˏt'ung. Shun t'ung; copper in sheets, 銅片 ˏt'ung p'ín'. T'ung p'ien; old sheathing copper, 舊銅片 kau² ˏt'ung p'ín'. Kiú t'ung p'ien; ditto in rods, 銅條 ˏt'ung ˏt'iú. T'ung t'iáu; ditto in slabs, 銅磚 ˏt'ung ˏchün. T'ung chuen; copper nails, 黃銅釘 ˏwong ˏt'ung ˏteng. Hwáng t'ung ting; copper cash or copper coin, 銅錢 ˏt'ung ˏts'ín. T'ung ts'ien; counterfeit or copper dollars, 銅銀 ˏt'ung ˏngan. T'ung yin; copper ore, 銅礦 ˏt'ung kwong'. T'ung kwáng; Japan copper, 日本銅 Yatpún ˏt'ung. Jihpun t'ung; rust of copper, verdigris, 銅綠 ˏt'ung luk, T'ung luh; copper gong, 銅鑼 ˏt'ung ˏlo. T'ung lo; sonorous copper, bell metal, 响銅 ʿhéung ˏt'ung. Hiáng t'ung; copper vessels or utensils, 銅器 ˏt'ung hí'. T'ung k'í; copper and pewter ware, 紫黃銅器 ʿtsz ˏwong ˏt'ung hí'. Tsz hwáng t'ung k'í; sulphate of copper, 膽礬 ʿtám ˏfán. Tán fán; copper kettle, 銅壺 ˏt'ung ˏú. T'ung hú; to eat copper, to be covetous or take bribes, 食銅 shik, ˏt'ung. Shih t'ung, 歛銅精 ʿlím ˏt'ung ˏtseng. Lien t'ung tsing.

Copper, to, as a ship, 釘銅片 ˏteng ˏt'ung p'ín'. Ting t'ung p'ien.

Copper-bottomed, having a bottom sheathed with copper, 銅底嘅 ˏt'ung ʿtai ké', 底包銅 ʿtai ˏpáu ˏt'ung. Tí páu t'ung.

Copper-colored 銅色 ˏt'ung shik,. T'ung sih.

Copper-head, poisonous serpent belonging to the genus trigonocephalus, 銅頭蛇 ˏt'ung ˏt'au ˏshé. T'ung t'au shié.

Copper-nose, a red nose, 酒齄鼻 ʿtsau ˏchá pí². Tsiú chá pí.

Copper-plate 銅板 ˏt'ung ʿpán. T'ung pán.

Copper-smith 打銅師傅 ʿtá ˏt'ung ˏsz fú². Tá t'ung sz fú, 銅匠 ˏt'ung tséung². T'ung tsiáng.

Copper-wire 銅線 ˏt'ung sín'. T'ung sien.

Copperas, green, 青礬 ˏts'eng ˏfán. Ts'ing fán; black ditto, 皂礬 tsò² ˏfán. Tsáu fán; blue ditto, or sulplate of iron, 膽礬 ʿtám ˏfán. Tán fán; white copperas, sulphate of zink, 白鉛礬 pák, ˏün ˏfán. Peh yuen fán, 嘔礬 ʿau ˏfán. Ngau fán.

Copperish, like copper, 像似銅 tséung² ʿts'z ˏt'ung. Siáng sz t'ung, 類似銅 lui² ʿts'z ˏt'ung. Lui sz t'ung; containing copper, 有銅在內 ʿyau ˏt'ung tsoi² noi². Yú t'ung tsái nui.

Coppery 銅嘅 ˏt'ung ké', 銅的 ˏt'ung tik,. T'ung tih; having the taste of copper, 有銅味 ʿyau ˏt'ung mí². Yú t'ung wí; the whole body smelling like copper, covetous, 滿身銅臭 ʿmún ˏshan ˏt'ung ch'au'. Mwán shin t'ung ch'au, 滿身錢氣 ʿmún ˏshan ˏts'ín hí'. Mwán shin ts'ien k'í, 滿身臭銅氣 ʿmún ˏshan ch'au' ˏt'ung hí'. Mwán shin ch'au t'ung k'í.

Coppice 楚 ʿch'o. Ts'ú, 林 ˏlam. Lin.

Copple-crown 鵲冠 ts'éuk, ˏkún. Ts'ioh kwán.

Coppled, conical, 尖的 ˏtsím tik,. Tsien tih, 有頂 ʿyau ʿteng. Yú ting.

Copple-stone 馬卵鼓石 ʿmá ʿlun ʿkú shek, Má lwán kú shih.

Coprolite 石糞 shek, fan'. Shih fan.

Copse, a wood of small growth, 矮林 ʿai ˏlam. Yái lin, 楚 ʿch'o. Ts'ú.

Coptic 埃及多土人嘅 Oik'apto ʿt'ò ˏyan ké'; coptic language, 埃及多故土人話 Oik'apto kú' ʿt'ò ˏyan wá². Ngáikihto kú t'ú jin hwá.

Copula 繼字 kai' tsz². Kí tsz, 連字 ˏlín tsz². Lien tsz.

Copulate, to unite in sexual embrace, 行房 ˏhang ˏfong. Hang fáng, 交媾 ˏkáu kau'. Kiáu kau, 交合 ˏkáu hòp, Kiáu hoh, 媾 kau'. Kau, 配合 p'úi' hòp, P'ei hoh, 乘匹 ˏshing p'at, Ching p'ih, 乘對 ˏshing túi'. Ching túi; ditto, as animals, 打種 ʿtá ʿchung. Tá chung, 過種 kwo' ʿchung. Kwo chung; ditto, as cattle, 乘匹 ˏshing p'at, Ching p'ih, 打種 ʿtá ʿchung. Tá chung, 累牛 lui² ˏngau. Lui niú; ditto, as horses, 乘匹 ˏshing p'at, Ching p'ih, 騰馬 ˏt'ang ʿmá. T'ang má, 蓋馬 k'oi' ʿmá. K'ái má; ditto, as fowls, 打鷄 ʿtá ˏkai. Tá kí, 鷄打種 ˏkai ʿtá ʿchung.

Copulation 交媾者 ˏkáu kau' ʿché. Kiáu kau ché, 交合者 ˏkáu hòp, ʿché. Kiáu hoh ché, 乘匹者 ˏshing p'at, ʿché. Ching p'ih ché.

Copulative 連的 ˏlín tik,. Lien tih, 繼的 kai' tik,. Kí tih; copulative conjunction, 連字 ˏlín tsz². Lien tsz, 繼字 kai' tsz². Kí tsz.

Copy, a transcript from an archetype or original,

抄本 ˏch'áu ʻpún. Ch'áu pun, 繕本 shín² ʻpún. Shen pun; a single book, 一本書 yat, ʻpún ˏshü. Yih pun shú, 一部書 yat, pò² ˏshü. Yih pú shú; a single copy, 一部 yat, pò². Yih pú, 一本 yat, ʻpún. Yih pun; a set of books, 一套書 yat, t'ò' ˏshü. Yih t'áu shú; one set, 一套 yat, t'ò'. Yih t'áu; a copy of a Chinese book, 一卷 yat, ʻkün. Yih kiuen; to draft a copy, 打稿 ʻtá ʻkò. Tá káu, 草稿 ʻts'ò ʻkò. Ts'áu káu, 起稿 ʻhí ʻkò. K'í káu; make a copy, 抄寫佢 ˏch'áu ʻsé ʻk'ü. Ch'áu sié k'ü; an official copy, 抄本 ˏch'áu ˏtsz. Ch'áu tsz; an original, 原稿 ˏün ʻkò. Yuen káu; a clear copy, 清稿 ˏts'ing ʻkò. Ts'ing káu; how many copies (photographs) do you want? 你要幾多張 ʻní iú' ʻkí ˏto ˏchéung. Ní yáu kí to cháng, 你要我晒幾多張 ʻní iú' ʻngo sái' ʻkí ˏto ˏchéung; a true copy, likeness, 眞相 ˏchan séung'. Chin siáng; a good copy, likeness, 好相 ʻhò séung'. Háu siáng; strike off twenty copies (of books), 印二十本 yan' ʻí² shap, ʻpún. Yin rh shih pun.

Copy, to transcribe, 抄寫 ˏch'áu ʻsé. Ch'áu sié, 抄謄 ˏch'áu ˏt'ang. Ch'áu t'ang, 謄寫 ˏt'ang ʻsé. T'ang sié, 謄錄 ˏt'ang luk,. T'ang luh, 描寫 ˏmiú ʻsé. Miáu sié, 摹寫 ˏmò ʻsé. Mú ʻsé; to copy a letter, 抄信 ˏch'áu sun'. Ch'áu sun; to copy, as a Chinese pupil, 印寫 yan' ʻsé. Yin sié, 格寫 kák, ʻsé. Keh sié, 影寫 ʻying ʻsé. Ying sié; to copy plates, 臨法帖 ˏlam fát, t'íp,. Lin fáh t'ieh, 臨帖 ˏlam t'íp,. Lin t'ieh; to copy from life, 依性畫 ˏí sing' wák,. Í sing hwáh.

Copy, to imitate, as fashion, 學 hok,. Hioh, 效 háu². Hiáu, 傚 háu². Hiáu, 倣 ʻfong. Fáng; I copy you, 我學你 ʻngo hok, ʻní. Wo hioh ní, 我效你 ʻngo háu² ʻní. Wo hiáu ní; to follow a pattern, 效樣 háu² yéung². Hiáu yáng, 倣樣 ʻfong yéung². Fáng yáng, 倣式 ʻfong shik,. Fáng shih.

Copy-book, as used by pupils, 字部 tsz² pò². Tsz pú, 印字部 yan' tsz² pò². Yin tsz pú, 摹字本 ˏmò tsz² ʻpún. Mú tsz pun.

Copying-press, a machine for taking an exact copy of any manuscript recently written, 印信夾 yan' sun' káp,. Yin sin kiáh.

Copyed, transcribed, 抄寫過 ˏch'áu ʻsé kwo'. Ch'áu sié kwo, 抄過 ˏch'áu kwo'. Ch'áu kwo'; imitated, 學過 hok, kwo'. Hioh kwo, 效過 háu² kwo'. Hiáu kwo.

Copyer, see Copier.

Copying, transcribing, 抄 ˏch'áu. Ch'áu, 抄寫 ˏch'áu ʻsé. Ch'áu sié; imitating, 學 hok,. Hioh, 效 háu². Hiáu.

Copyist, a transcriber, 抄寫者 ˏch'áu ʻsé ʻché. Ch'áu sié ché, 抄謄者 ˏch'áu ˏt'ang ʻché. Ch'áu t'ang ché; an imitator, 效者 háu² ʻché. Hiáu ché, 學者 hok, ʻché. Hioh ché.

Copyplates, as used by Chinese pupils for tracing characters, 法帖 fát, t'íp,. Fáh t'ieh.

Copyright, the exclusive right of an author or his assignee to print, publish and vend a literary work, 印書之權 yan' ˏshü ˏchí ˏk'ün. Yin shú chí k'iuen; to violate the copyright, 濫印 lám² yan'. Lán yin; the law of the copyright, 禁濫印例 kam' lám² yan' lai². Kin lán yin lí.

Copyslip 印字格 yan' tsz² kák,, 字格 tsz² kák,, 法帖 fát, t'íp,. Fáh t'ieh, 字式 tsz² shik,. Tsz shih, 帖 t'íp,. T'ieh.

Coquet, an attempt to attract notice, admiration, or love from vanity, 眼角傳情 ʻngán kok, ˏch'ün ˏts'ing. Yen koh ch'uen ts'ing, 送目取愛 sung' muk, ʻts'ü oi'. Sung muh ts'ü ngái, 以妖言取媚 ʻí ˏiú ˏín ʻts'ü mí². Í yáu yen ts'ü mei.

Coquet, to trifle in love, 賣弄風情 mái² lung' ˏfung ˏts'ing. Mái lung fung ts'ing, 賣俏 mái² ʻts'iú. Mái siáu, 諂媚 ʻch'ím mí². Chen mei.

Coquetry 妖媚之事 ˏiú mí² ˏchí sz². Yáu mei chí sz, 賣弄風情之事 mái² lung' ˏfung ˏts'ing ˏchí sz². Mái lung fung ts'ing chí sz, 妖言 ˏiú ˏín. Yáu yen.

Coquette 妖嬌 ˏiú ˏkiú. Yáu kiáu, 做成好妖姿 tsò² ˏshing ʻhò ˏiú ˏtsz. Tso ching háu yáu tsz, 作姿態嘅女 tsok, ˏtsz t'ái' ké' ʻnü, 窈嬲 ˏá ˏká. Á kiá.

Coquetting 賣弄風情 mái² lung' ˏfung ˏts'ing. Mái lung fung ts'ing, 送目取愛 sung' muk, ʻts'ü oi'. Sung muh ts'ü ngái.

Coral 珊 ˏshán. Sán; fine ditto, 珊瑚 ˏshán ˏú. Sán hú, 玫瑰 ˏmúi kwai'. Mei kwei; ditto, madrepore, 瑯玕 ˏlong ˏkon. Láng kán; ditto, white, 石花 shek, ˏfá. Shih hwá; precious coral, 瓊 ˏk'ing. K'iung; false ditto, 假珊瑚 ʻká ˏshán ˏú. Kiá sán hú, 土珊瑚 ʻt'ò ˏshán ˏú. T'ú sán hú; coral beads, 珊瑚珠 ˏshán ˏú ˏchü. Sán hú chú; coral branches, 珊瑚枝 ˏshán ˏú ˏchí. Sán hú chí; forests of ditto, 珊瑚林 ˏshán ˏú ˏlam. Sán hú lin; coral ware, coral utensils, 珊瑚器 ˏshán ˏú hí'. Sán hú k'í.

Coral-tree 珊瑚樹 ˏshán ˏú shü². Sán hú shú.

Coralliform, resembling coral, 類似珊瑚 lui² ʻts'z ˏshán ˏú. Lui sz sán hú.

Coralline 珊瑚的 ˏshán ˏú tik,. Sán hú tih, 珊瑚嘅 ˏshán ˏú ké'.

Corallite 石珊 shek, ˏshán. Shih sán.

Coram judice 按察司之前 on' ch'át, ˏsz ˏchí ˏts'ín. Ngán ch'áh sz chí ts'ien.

Corban, an offering, 祭上帝之物 tsai' Shéung' tai' ˏchí mat,. Tsí Sháng tí chí wuh; a gift, 濟物 tsai' mat,. Tsí wuh.

Corbeil 坭籮 ˏnai ˏlo. Ní lo.

Corbel, a representation of a basket, 藍像 ˏlám tséung². Lán siáng.

Corbel, a niche or hollow left in walls for images, statutes or figures, 龕 ˏhòm. K'án; a flower basket, 花藍 ˏfá ˏlám. Hwá lán.

Cord, a string, 繩 ˏshing. Shing, 繩子 ˏshing ʻtsz. Shing tsz, 索子 sok, ʻtsz. Soh tsz, 一條繩 yat, ˏt'iú ˏshing. Yih t'iáu shing, 繩索 ˏshing sok,.

Shing soh, 繩 chui². Chui, 紆 ,ü. Yú, 繂 sut,. Suh, 紼繂 fat, sut,. Fuh suh; a rope, 纜 lám². Lán; to twist a cord, 打繩 'tá ,shing. Tá shing, 絞繩 'káu ,shing. Kiáu shing, 作繯 tsok, ,wán. Tsoh hwán; a three stranded cord, 三股繩 ,sám 'kú ,shing. Sán kú shing; a four fold cord, 四股繩 sz' 'kú ,shing. Sz kú shing; to tie the red cord, to betroth, 繫赤繩 hai² ch'ik, ,shing, 赤繩繫足 ch'ik, ,shing hai² tsuk,. Ch'ih shing hí tsuh; a small cord, 小繩 'siú ,shing. Siáu shing, 繩子 ,shing 'tsz. Shing tsz; a large ditto, 大繩 tái² ,shing. Tá shing, 纜 lám². Lán; to bind with a cord, 俾繩綁住 'pí ,shing 'pong chü². Pí shing páng chú, 俾繩繫住 'pí ,shing hai² chü². 以繩繫住 'í ,shing hai² chü². Í shing hí chú; a cord of wood (128 cubic feet), 一繩柴 yat, ,shing ,ch'ái. Yih shing ch'ái; ditto in China, 一綑柴 yat, 'kw'an ,ch'ái. Yih kw'an ch'ái.

Cord, to bind with a cord or rope, 綑 'kw'an. Kw'an, 綑住 'kw'an chü². Kw'an chú, 繫住 hai² chü². Hí chú, 俾繩綁住 'pí ,shing 'pong chü². Pí shing páng chú.

Cord-maker, rope-maker, 打繩佬 'tá ,shing 'lò. Tá shing láu, 打纜佬 'tá lám² 'lò.

Cordage 繩 ,shing. Shing, 繩索之類 ,shing sok, ,chí lui². Shing soh chí lui, 繩纜 ,shing lám². Shing lán; Manilla cordage, 呂宋繩 Lüsung ,shing. Lüsung shing; sails, cordage, ropes, 帷纜 'lí lám². Lí lán.

Cordate, having the form of a heart, 心形 ,sam ,ying. Sin hing, 心噉樣子 ,sam 'kòm yéung² 'tsz. Sin kán yáng ts'z.

Corded 綑住 'kw'an chü². Kw'an chú; made of cords, 繩嘅 ,shing ké', 繩作嘅 ,shing tsok, ké'; furnished with cords, 有繩嘅 'yau ,shing ké', 有繩的 'yau ,shing tik,. Yú shing tih.

Cordial, a medicine which increases strength, 補藥 'pò yéuk,. Pú yoh, 補劑 'pò ,tsai. Pú tsí; sweetened spirits, 甜酒 ,t'ím 'tsau. T'ien tsiú, 色酒 shik, 'tsau. Sih tsiú; a cordial, anything that comforts, gladdens and exhilirates, 撫慰之物 'fú wai' ,chí mat,. Fiú wei chí wuh; hope is a cordial to the heart, 望爲心之慰 mong² ,wai ,sam ,chí wai'. Wáng wei sin chí wei.

Cordial, hearty, 甘心的 ,kòm ,sam tik,. Kán sin tih, 爽快 'shong fái'. Shwáng kw'ái; sincere, 實心的 shat, ,sam tik,. Shih sin tih, 誠心的 ,shing ,sam tik,. Ching sin tih; affectionate, 和愛的 ,wo oi' tik,. Ho ngái tih, 和悅 ,wo üt,. Ho yueh, 怡和 ,í ,wo. Í ho; cheering, 喜悅 'hí üt,. Hí yueh; invigorating, 補力的 'pò lik, tik,. Pú lih tih, 補氣的 'pò hí' tik,. Pú k'í tih; a cordical welcome, 歡喜迎接 ,fún 'hí ,ying tsíp,. Hwán hí ying tsieh, 區愉接人 ,k'ü ,ü tsíp, ,yan. K'ü yú tsieh jin, 和悅接人 ,wo üt, tsíp, ,yan. Ho yueh tsieh jin; cordial friendship, 心交 ,sam ,káu. Sin kiáu; cordial love, 熱心嘅愛 ít, ,sam ké' oi'; a cordial friend, 心肝嘅朋友 ,sam ,kon ké' ,p'ang 'yau.

Cordiality, sincerity, 誠實 ,shing shat,. Ching shih, 誠心 ,shing ,sam. Ching sin; sincere affection and kindness, 熱心嘅愛 ít, ,sam ké' oi', 和愛 ,wo oi'. Ho ngái, 和悅 ,wo üt,. Ho yueh; there is great cordiality between them, 兩家好熱 'léung ,ká 'hò ít,. Liáng kiá háu jeh, 兩家好相得 'léung ,ká 'hò ,séung tak,. Liáng kiá háu siáng teh; to receive one with great cordiality, 歡悅接人 ,fún üt, tsíp, ,yan. Hwán yueh tsieh jin.

Cordially 歡然 ,fún ,ín. Hwán jen, 實心 shat, ,sam. Shih sin, 誠心 ,shing ,sam. Ching sin; he received him cordially, 歡然迎接他 ,fún ,ín ,ying tsíp, ,t'á. Hwán jen ying tsieh t'á; to love one cordially, 熱心愛人 ít, ,sam oi' ,yan. Jeh sin ngái jin, 實心愛佢 shat, ,sam oi' 'k'ü.

Cordiform, heartshaped, 心形的 ,sam ,ying tik,. Sin hing tih, 心形嘅 ,sam ,ying ké', 心噉樣子 ,sam 'kòm yéung² 'tsz. Sin kán yáng tsz.

Cording, binding with cords, 綑住 'kw'an chü². Kw'an chú.

Cordon, a line or series of military posts, 連營 ,lín ,ying. Lien ying; to draw a cordon around a city, 圍住城 ,wai chü² ,shing. Wei chú ching; a cordon, in fortification, 坭城衞牆 ,nai ,shing wai² ,ts'éung. Ní ching wei ts'iáng; cordon sanitaire, 攔截境界 ,lán tsít, 'king kái'. Lán tsieh king kiái.

Cordovan } 哥多温皮 Kotowan ,p'í. Cotowan p'í,
Cordwain } 西班牙皮 Saipánngá ,p'í. Sípányá p'í, 山羊皮 ,shán ,yéung ,p'í. Shán yáng p'í.

Cordwainer 做鞋佬 tsò² ,hái 'lò. Tso hiái láu, 做鞋師傅 tsò² ,hái ,sz fú². Tso hiái sz fú.

Core, the heart, 心 ,sam. Sin; the inner part of a thing, 中心 ,chung ,sam. Chung sin; the central part of fruit, 菓心 'kwo ,sam. Ko sin.

Corea 朝鮮 ,Chiú ,sín. Cháu sien, 高麗 ,Kò lai². Káu lí, 嵎夷 ,Ü ,í. Yú í.

Coreapsis 九里明 'Kau 'lí ,ming. Kiú lí ming.

Corf 煤笠 ,múi lap,. Mei lih, 礦笠 kwong' lap,. Kwáng lih.

Coriander 芫荽 ,ün ,sai. Yuen sui, 芫荽* ,ün ,sai. Yuen sui, 胡荽 ,ú ,sai. Hú sui; coriander seed, 芫荽仁 ,ün ,sai ,yan. Yuen sui jin, 胡荽子* ,ú ,sai 'tsz. Hú sui tsz.

Corinth, the city, 哥林多城 Kolamto ,shing. Kolinto ching.

Cork, a species of quercus or oak, 枳櫟樹 chat, lik, shü². Chih lih shú, 枧 ,fán. Fán; a bottle cork, cork, 罇枳 ,tsun chat,. Tsun chih, 酒枳 'tsau chat,. Tsiú chih.

Cork, to stop bottles or casks with corks, 枳住 chat, chü². Chih chú, 枳 chat,. Chih; cork it tightly, 枳實佢 chat, shat, 'k'ü. Chih shih k'ü; cork-soles, 枳木鞋底 chat, muk, ,hái 'tai. Chih muh hiái tí.

Cork-screw 酒鑽 'tsau tsün'. Tsiú tswán, 枳鑽 chat, tsün'. Chih tswán.

* Medhurst.

Corked 枳住過 chat, chü² kwo'. Chih chú kwo, 枳了 chat, 'liú. Chih liáu.

Corking-pin 大鼓鎚針 tái² 'kú ,ch'ui ,cham. Tá kú ch'ui chin.

Corky 枳木嘅 chat, muk, ké'.

Cormorant, fishing, 鸕鷀 ,lò ,ts'z. Lú ts'z, 鱵鷺 ,cham ,ts'z. Chin ts'z, 鵁鶄 ,káu ,lò. Kiáu lú, 烏鬼 ,ú 'kwai. Wú kwei; a glutton, 饕餮之徒 ,t'ò t'ít, ,chí ,t'ò. T'áu t'ieh chí t'ú.

Cormus, the name of a stalk of any plant, 幹 kon'. Kán.

Corn, a grain or a single seed of certain plants, 粒穀 nap, kuk,. Lih kuh, 穀 kuk,. Kuh; the five kinds of corn, 五穀 'ng kuk,. Wú kuh; a stalk of corn, 莖 ,hang. Hang, 一莖穀 yat, ,hang kuk,. Yih hang kuh; an ear of corn, 穗 sui². Sui; to reap corn, 收割 ,shau kot,. Shau koh, 收穀 ,shau kuk,. Shau kuh; a corn field, 穀田 kuk, ,t'ín. Kuh t'ien; a corn floor, 穀場 kuk, ,ch'éung. Kuh ch'áng; a corn stalk, 禾幹 ,wo kon'. Ho kán; Indian corn, 粟米 suk, 'mai. Suh mí, 珍珠米 ,chan ,chü 'mai. Chin chú mí; Indian corn meal, 粟米粉 suk, 'mai 'fan. Suh mí fan; corn in the ear and not cut yet, 穄 kít,. Kieh; corn department, 倉部 ,ts'ong pò². Ts'áng pú; a corn bin, 穀倉 kuk, ,ts'ong. Kuh ts'áng; a hard induration of the skin, 鷄眼 ,kai 'ngán, 趼 ,ín. Yen, 鷄眼胼 ,kai 'ngán 'cham; to pare corns, 批鷄眼 ,p'ai ,kai 'ngán. P'í kí yen.

Corn, to preserve and season with salt in grains, 醃 ,ím. Yen, 豉鹽 shí² ,ím. Shí yen; to corn meat, 豉肉 shí² yuk,. Shí juh, 醃肉 ,ím yuk,. Yen juh.

Corn-basket 粟米籮 suk, 'mai ,lo. Suh mí lo, 穀籮 kuk, ,lo. Kuh lo.

Corn-bread, Indian corn cake, 粟米餅 suk, 'mai 'peng. Suh mí ping.

Corn-chandler, a dealer in corn, 買賣穀者 'mái mái² kuk, 'ché. Mái mái kuh ché, 穀販 kuk, fán'.

Corn-cutter, one who cuts corns, 批鷄眼者 ,p'ai ,kai 'ngán 'ché, 批脚胼者 ,p'ai kéuk, 'cham 'ché.

Corn-floor 穀場 kuk, ,ch'éung. Kuh ch'áng.

Corn-land 穀田 kuk, ,t'ín. Kuh t'ien.

Corn-laws 穀例 kuk, lai². Kuh lí, 例禁穀入關口 lai² kam' kuk, yap, ,kwán 'hau. Lí kin kuh jih kwán k'au.

Corn-loft, granary, 倉 ,ts'ong. Ts'áng.

Corn-mill 穀磨 kuk, mo². Kuh mo; ditto one with water power, 水磨 'shui mo². Shwui mo.

Corn-pipe 禾稿笛 ,wo 'kò tek,. Ho káu tih.

Cornea 明角膜 ,ming kok, cháu'. Ming koh cháu.

Corned, cured by salting, 豉過 shí² kwo'. Shí kwo, 醃過 ,ím kwo'. Yen kwo; corned beef, 鹹牛肉 ,hám ,ngau yuk,. Hien niú juh.

Corneitis 明角膜火 ,ming kok, cháu' 'fo. Ming koh cháu ho.

Cornelian 瑪瑙 'má 'nò. Má náu, 瑪瑙石 'má 'nò shek,. Má náu shih; red ditto, 紅瑪瑙 ,hung 'má 'nò. Hung má náu; white ditto, 珂 ,o. O; beads of ditto, 瑪瑙珠 'má 'nò ,chü. Má náu chú; pieces of ditto, 瑪瑙石片 'má 'nò shek, p'ín'. Má náu shih p'ien.

Corneous, horny, 角的 kok, tik,. Koh tih, 角嘅 kok, ké'.

Corner, the point where two converging lines meet, 角 kok,. Koh, 稜 ,ling. Ling, 稜角 ,ling kok,. Ling koh, 隅 ,ü. Yú, 稜隅 ,ling ,ü. Ling yú, 廉 ,lím. Lien, 廉隅 ,lím ,ü. Lien yú; the corner of a table, 枱角 ,t'ai kok,. T'ái koh; corner of the eyes, 眼角 'ngán kok,. Yen koh, 眥 ,tsai. Tsí; corner of the street, 街角 ,kái kok,. Kiái koh; corner of a house, 屋隅 uk, ,ü. Uh yú, 屋角 uk, kok,. Uh koh; a secret place, 隱處 'yan ch'ü'. Yin ch'ú, 幽處 ,yau ch'ü'. Yú ch'ú, 暗處 òm' ch'ü'. Ngán ch'ú; it was not done in a corner, 唔喺隱處做之 ,m 'hai 'yan ch'ü' tsò² ,chí; all the corners of the earth, 地之四極 tí² ,chí sz' kik,. Tí chí sz kih, 地之四角 tí² ,chí sz' kok,. Tí chí sz koh; to have three corners, 三角 ,sám kok,. Sán koh; the end, extremity, 尾 'mí. Wí, 極 kik,. Kih; the corner of the mouth, 口角 'hau kok,. K'au koh, 口邊 'hau ,pín. K'au pien, 口吻 'hau 'man. K'au min, 口旁 'hau ,p'ong. K'au p'áng, 唎 ní². Ní, 咦 ,í. Rh.

Corner-cap 粧飾 ,chong shik,. Chwáng shih.

Corner-house 角閭 kok, ,kán. Koh kien, 隅閭 ,ü ,kán. Yú kien.

Corner-stone, the fondation stone, 首石 'shau shek,. Shau shih, 隅 ,ü. Yú, 基石 ,kí shek,. Kí shih.

Cornerwise, diagonally 斜 ,ts'é. Sié.

Cornet 號筒 hò² ,t'ung. Háu t'ung; a commissioned officer, next below a lieutenant, who bears the ensign or colors of a troop, 族頭 tsuk, ,t'au. Tsuh t'au, 帶旗之士 tái' ,k'í ,chí sz². Tái k'í chí sz.

Cornetsy 旗頭之職 ,k'í ,t'au ,chí chik,. K'í t'au chí chih.

Cornice, of a room, 花板脚 ,fá 'pán kéuk,. Hwá pán kioh; ditto of the eaves, 簷四線 ,ím sz' sín'. Yen sz sien; the turned up cornices of a hipped roof, 飛簷 ,fí ,ím. Fí yen; cornice ring of a cannon, 炮口線 p'áu' 'hau sín'. P'áu k'au sien.

Cornicle 角仔 kok, 'tsai 小角 'siú kok,. Siáu koh.

Corniculate, having horns, 有角 'yau kok,. Yú koh; producing horned pods, 生角壳嘅 ,shang kok, hok, ké'.

Cornific, producing horns, 生角的 ,shang kok, tik,. Sang koh tih.

Corniform, having the shape of a horn, 角嗰樣子 kok, 'kòm yéung² 'tsz. Koh kán yáng tsz.

Corning 醃 ,ím. Yen.

Corn-stalk 串 ch'ün'. Ch'uen. 幹 kon'. Kán, 莖 ,hang. Hang, 科 ,fo. Ko.

Corol } 葩 ,pá. Pá, 花瓣 ,fá pán². Hwá pán.
Corolla }

Corollaceous 葩嘅 ,pá ké', 葩的 ,pá tik,. Pá tih.

Corollary 裁奪 ˏts'oi tüt˧. Ts'ái toh, 推論之理 ˏch'ui lun² ˏchí ˋlí. Ch'ui lun chí lí.

Corollated, having corollas, 有葩的 ˋyau ˏpá tik˧. Yú pá tih; like a corolla, 類似葩 lui² ˋts'z ˏpá. Lui sz pá, 葩嗷樣 ˏpá ˋkòm yéung². Pá kán yáng.

Corona, in architecture, a large, flat member of a cornice, to carry off the rain that falls on it, also called the drip, 飛簷 ˏfí ˏím. Fí yen; a halo circle around the sun, moon, or stars, 日月虹 yat˨ üt˨ ˏhung. Jih yueh hung.

Coronal, belonging to the crown or top of the head, 頭頂嘅 ˏt'au ˋteng ké', 頭頂的 ˏt'au ˋteng tik˧. T'au ting ˋtih; a crown, 冕 ˋmín. Mien, 冠冕 ˏkún ˋmín. Kwán mien.

Coronary, relating to a crown, 冕的 ˋmín tik˧. Mien tih, 冕旒嘅 ˋmín ˏlau ké'.

Coronation, the act or solemnity of crowning a sovereign, 升冕之禮 ˏshing ˋmín ˏchí ˋlai. Shing mien chí lí, 登極之禮 ˏtang kik˨ ˏchí ˋlai. Tang kih chí lí, 立君之禮 lap˨ ˏkwan ˏchí ˋlai. Lih kiun chí lí; coronation oath, 登位之誓 ˏtang wai² ˏchí shai². Tang wei chí shí, 皇登位之時, 發誓守國法 ˏwong ˏtang wai² ˏchí ˏshí, fát˧ shai² ˋshau kwok˧ fát˧. Hwáng tang wei chí shí, fáh shí shau kwoh fáh.

Coroner, a, 驗屍之官 ím² ˏshí ˏchí ˏkún. Yen shí chí kwán; a coroner's inquest, 驗屍 ím² ˏshí. Yen shí.

Coronet, an inferior crown worn by noblemen, 諸侯之冕 ˏchü ˏhau ˏchí ˋmín. Chú hau chí mien; an ornamental headdress, 冠冕 ˏkún ˋmín. Kwán mien; ditto those worn by Chinese children, 籮頭筐 ˏlo ˏt'au ˏkw'áng.

Coronule, a coronet or a little crown of a seed, 菓仁之冠冕 ˋkwo ˏyan ˏchí ˏkún ˋmín. Ko jin chí kwán mien.

Corporal, the lowest officer of a company of infantry, 外委* ngoi² ˋwai. Wái wei, 額外外委† ngák˨ ngoi² ngoi² ˋwai. Geh wái wái wei.

Corporal, belonging or relating to the body, 身體的 ˏshan ˋt'ai tik˧. Shin t'í tih, 身嘅 ˏshan ké'; corporal punishment, 朴刑 p'ok˧ ˏying. P'oh hing, 笞刑 ˏch'í ˏying. Ch'í hing; material, not spritual, 有形體 ˋyau ˏying ˋt'ai. Yú hing t'í.

Corporal, } a fine linen cloth, used to cover the
Corporale, } sacred elements in the eucharist, 聖體蓋布 shing' ˋt'ai k'oi' pò'. Shing t'í k'ái pú; corporal oath, 聖誓 shing' shai². Shing shí.

Corporality, the state of being a body, 爲體者 ˏwai ˋt'ai ˋché. Wei t'í ché, 形體者 ˏying ˋt'ai ˋché. Hing t'í ché.

Corporally, as, corporally punished, 受笞刑 shau² ˏch'í ˏying. Shau ch'í hing; bodily, 以身體 ˋí ˏshan ˋt'ai. Í shin t'í, 在身 tsoi² ˏshan. Tsái shin.

Corporalship 外委職 ngoi² ˋwai chik˧. Wái wei chih.

Corporate, united into a body, 合體 hòp˨ ˋt'ai. Hoh t'í, 合會 hòp˨ úi². Hoh hwui; united, 合 hòp˨. Hoh; general, 總 ˋtsung. Tsung, 共 kung². Kung.

Corporation, a society having the capacity of transacting business as an individual, 會 úi². Hwui, 匯理公司 úi² ˋlí ˏkung ˏsz. Hwui lí kung sz, 匯理行 úi² ˋlí ˏhong. Hwui lí hang; a banking corporation, 匯理銀行 úi² ˋlí ˏngan ˏhong. Hwui lí yin háng.

Corporeal, having a body, 有形 ˋyau ˏying. Yú hing, 有體 ˋyau ˋt'ai. Yú t'í, 有形象的 ˋyau ˏying tséung² tik˧. Yú hing siáng tih; corporeal form, 形體 ˏying ˋt'ai. Hing t'í, 形象 ˏying tséung². Hing siáng; a corporeal being, 有形體嘅 ˋyau ˏying ˋt'ai ké', 有形迹的 ˋyau ˏying tsik˧ tik˧. Yú hing tsih tih, 有形有臭 ˋyau ˏying ˋyau ch'au'. Yú hing yú ch'au.

Corposant 船桅電火 ˏshün ˏwai tín² ˋfo. Ch'uen wei tien ho.

Corpse, the dead body of a human being, 屍 ˏshí. Shí, 尸 ˏshí. Shí, 死屍 ˋsz ˏshí. Sz shí, 尸身 ˏshí ˏshan. Shí shin, 屍骸 ˏshí ˏhoi. Shí hiái.

Corps de garde 衞兵 wai² ˏping. Wei ping.

Corps diplomatique, the body of ministers or diplomatic characters, 京之外國大臣 ˏking ˏchí ngoi² kwok˧ tái² ˏshan. King chí wái kwoh tá chin, 京之外國欽差 ˏking ˏchí ngoi² kwok˧ ˏyam ˏch'ái. King chí wái kwoh k'in ch'ái, 外國欽差等 ngoi² kwok˧ ˏyam ˏch'ái ˋtang. Wái kwoh k'in ch'ái tang.

Corpulence, } fleshiness, 肥大者 ˏfí tái² ˋché. Fí
Corpulency, } tá ché, 肥胖者 ˏfí p'ong' ˋché. Fí p'áng ché.

Corpulent, stout, fat, 肥大 ˏfí tái². Fí tá, 肥膞 ˏfí ˋt'un. Fí t'un, 肥胖 ˏfí p'ong'. Fí p'áng, 骯髒 hong' ˋmong. Háng máng, 曠曠 ˏyéung ˏyéung. Jáng jáng, 碩大 shek˨ tái². Shih tá, 胖肛 ˏp'ong ˏkong. P'áng kiáng, 膗 ˏkwong. Kwáng; a corpulent person, 肥大嘅人 ˏfí tái² ké' ˏyan, 肥佬 ˏfí ˋlò, 大隻佬 tái² chek˨ ˋlò; a corpulent female, 肥婆 ˏfí ˏp'ò, 肥女 ˏfí ˋnü. Fí nü, 孃 ˏyéung. Jáng, 婄嫋 pò² nau². Páu nau; lusty, 壯大 chong' tái². Chwáng tá, 肥壯 ˏfí chong'. Fí chwáng; gross and corpulent, 身體粗壯 ˏshan ˋt'ai ˏts'ò chong'. Shin t'í ts'ú chwáng.

Corpus Christi 基督聖體節 Kítuk shing' ˋt'ai tsít˧. Kítuh shing t'í tsieh.

Corpuscle, a minute particle, 至微之物 chí' ˏmí ˏchí mat˨. Chí wí chí wuh, 塵埃 ˏch'an ˏoi. Ch'in ngái.

Correct, right, 着 chéuk˧. Choh; upright, 正 ching'. Ching, 端 ˏtün. Twán, 端正 ˏtün ching'. Twán ching, 正直 ching' chik˨. Ching chih, 端方 ˏtün ˏfong. Twán fáng, 端莊 ˏtün ˏchong. Twán chwáng, 堂堂 ˏt'ong ˏt'ong. T'áng t'áng; a person of correct principles, 正人君子 ching' ˏyan ˏkwan ˋtsz. Ching jin kiun tsz,

* Sergeant. † Sub-sergeant; the first is called 正額外委, and the latter 額外外委.

正經嘅人 ching' ,king ké' ,yan, 正派嘅人 ching' p'ái' ké' ,yan, 正宗嘅人 ching' ,tsung ké' ,yan, 正氣嘅人 ching' hí' ké' ,yan, 端方的人 ,tün ,fong tik, ,yan. Twán fáng tih jin, 正直之士 ching' chik, ,chí sz². Ching chih chí sz, 端人正士 ,tün ,yan ching' sz². Twán jin ching sz; correct principles, 正理 ching' 'lí, Ching lí, 正道 ching' tò². Ching táu; ditto among Buddhists, 菩提 ,p'ò ,t'ai. P'ú t'í; correct conduct, 行得着 ,hang tak, chéuk,. Hang teh choh, 品行端方 'pan hang² ,tün ,fong. Pin hing twán fáng, 正經行爲 ching' ,king ,hang ,wai. Ching king hang wei, 淳風 ,shun ,fung. Shun fung, 循規蹈矩 ,ts'un ,kw'ai tò² 'kü. Siun kwei táu kü; to give utterance to correct principles, 說得有理 shüt, tak, 'yau 'lí; correct, not faulty, 着 chéuk,. Choh, 冇錯 'mò ts'o', 啱 ,ngám, 合咯 hòp, lok,; correct reasoning, 駁得有理 pok, tak, 'yau 'lí. Poh teh yú lí; a female of correct conduct, 貞節嘅女 ,ching tsít, ké' 'nü, 妣 pí'. Pí; correct writing, 寫得着 'sé tak, chéuk,. Sié teh choh; to cause the internal faculties to become correct, 使其內志正 'sz ,k'í noi² chí' ching'. Shí k'í nui chí ching; is it correct? 正唔正呢 ching' ,m ching' ,ní, 着唔着呢 chéuk, ,m chéuk, ,ní; to examine and find correct, 驗數冇錯 ím² shò' 'mò ts'o', 驗數不差 ím² shò' pat, ,ch'á. Yen sú puh ch'á; to practise correct conduct, 修身 ,sau ,shan. Siú shin.

Correct, to make right, 改正 'koi ching'. Kái ching, 整好 'ching 'hò. Ching háu; ditto with a sharp instrument, 削正 séuk, ching'. Sioh ching; to correct writing, 校正 káu' ching'. Kiáu ching, 訂正 ting' ching'. Ting ching, 批正 ,p'ai ching'. P'í ching, 削正 séuk, ching'. Sioh ching, 改削 'koi séuk,. Kái sioh; to correct a book for the press, 校訂 káu' ting'. Kiáu ting, 校正 káu' ching'. Kiáu ching; to correct or write books, 修書 ,sau ,shü. Siú shú; to correct a style, 斧削 'fú séuk,. Fú sioh, 改削 'koi séuk,. Kái sioh, 修削 ,sau séuk,. Siú sioh; to correct and erase, 改抹 'koi mút,. Kái moh; to correct, as a child, 打責 'tá chák,. Tá tseh, 儆責 'king chák,. King tseh, 鞭責 ,pín chák,. Pien tseh, 笞責 ,ch'í chák,. Ch'í tseh, 譴責 'hín chák,. K'ien tseh, 責備 chák, pí². Tseh pí, 懲創 ,ch'ing ch'ong'. Ch'ing chw'áng, 糾繩 'tau ,shing. Tau shing, 糾正 'tau ching'. Tau ching, 覺 kok,. Koh, 直 chik,. Chih, 董 'tung. Tung, 督 tuk,. Tuh; to correct a man, 整治人 'ching chí² ,yan. Ching chí jin, 儆責人 'king chák, ,yan. King tseh jin, 繩人 ,shing ,yan. Shing jin; to correct one's errors, 改過 'koi kwo'. Kái kwo, 改惡 'koi ok,. Kái ngoh, 矯正 'kiú ching'. Kiáu ching; to correct one's self, 正己 ching' 'kí. Ching kí, 克己 hák, 'kí. K'eh kí, 正己心 ching' 'kí ,sam. Ching kí sin, 改正己 'koi ching' 'kí. Kái ching kí, 格其心 kák, ,k'í ,sam. Keh k'í sin, 沾沾 t'íp, t'íp,. T'ieh t'ieh; to correct the bowels, 整肚 'ching 't'ò. Ching t'ú; to correct disorders, 整翻齊 'ching ,fán ,ts'ai. Ching fán ts'í; to correct that which is oblique, 整翻正 'ching ,fán ching'. Ching fán ching; ditto that which is crooked, 整翻直 'ching ,fán chik,. Ching fán chih, 整翻沾 'ching ,fán tím²; to correct an expression, 改翻正 'koi ,fán ching'. Kái fán ching; to correct another person's expressions, 正其非說 ching' ,k'í ,fí shüt,. Ching k'í fí shwoh; to correct bad composition, 補苴 'pò ,tsü. Pú tsü.

Corrected, as the heart, 改過 'koi kwo'. Kái kwo; freed from errors, 改正過 'koi ching' kwo'. Kái ching kwo, 校正過 káu' ching' kwo'. Kiáu ching kwo; corrected, as a child, 責打過 chák, 'tá kwo'. Tseh tá kwo, 譴責過 'hín chák, kwo'. K'ien tseh kwo.

Correcting, as an error, 改正 'koi ching'. Kái ching, 改過 'koi kwo'. Kái kwo; ditto as a child, 責打 chák, 'tá. Tseh tá, 儆責 'king chák,. King tseh.

Correction, the act of correcting, 改正者 'koi ching' 'ché. Kái ching ché; the correction of a child, 打責子者 'tá chák, 'tsz 'ché. Tá tseh tsz ché, 子之儆責 'tsz ,chí 'king chák,. Tsz chí king tseh; punishment, 責罰 chák, fát,. Tseh fáh, 刑罰 ,ying fát,. Hing fáh; chastisement, 譴責 'hín chák,. K'ien tseh; critical notice, 較訂者 káu' ting' 'ché. Kiáu ting ché, 較正者 káu' ching' 'ché. Kiáu ching ché; a house of correction, 教化堂 káu' fá' ,t'ong. Kiáu hwá t'áng.

Correctional, intended for correction, as reproof, 儆責嘅 'king chák, ké', 譴責的 'hín chák, tik,. K'ien tseh tih.

Correctioner, one who has been in the house of correction, 教化堂嘅 káu' fá' ,t'ong ké', 教化堂之人 káu' fá' ,t'ong ,chí ,yan. Kiáu hwá t'áng chí jin.

Corrective, having the power to correct, 改正的 'koi ching' tik,. Kái ching tih, 有改正之權 'yau 'koi ching' ,chí ,k'ün. Yú kái ching chí k'iuen; a corrective medicine, 調和身嘅藥 ,t'iú ,wo ,shan ké' yéuk,.

Correctly, in a correct manner, 着 chéuk,. Choh, 啱 ,ngám, 合 hòp,. Hoh, 冇錯 'mò ts'o'; correctly written, 寫得着 'sé tak, chéuk,. Sié teh choh; correctly said, 話得着 wá² tak, chéuk,. Hwá teh choh, 講得着 'kong tak, chéuk,. Kiáng teh choh.

Correctness, conformity to truth, 眞正 ,chan ching'. Chin ching, 着 chéuk,. Choh, 啱 ,ngám, 合 hòp,. Hoh; correctness of principle, 合理 hòp, 'lí. Hoh lí; correctness of language, 話得着 wá² tak, chéuk,. Hwá teh choh; correctness of a translation, 譯得着 ,yik, tak, chéuk,. Yih teh choh, 繙譯得合 ,fán ,yik, tak, hòp,. Fán yih teh hoh.

Corrector, one who corrects, 改正者 'koi ching' 'ché. Kái ching ché; one who corrects public morals, 整頓風俗者 'ching tun² ,fung tsuk, 'ché.

Ching tun fung suh ché, 整風俗者 ʿching ˏfung tsuk₂ ʿché. Ching fung suh ché; one who punishes for correction, 責罰者 chák, fát₂ ʿché. Tseh fáh ché, 譴責者 ʿhín chák, ʿché. K'ien tseh ché, 儆責者 ʿking chák, ʿché. King tseh ché; one who reforms by reproof or instruction, 教化者 káu' fá' ʿché. Kiáu hwá ché; that which corrects, 調味嘅物 ˏt'iú mí² ké' mat₂; a corrector of compositions, 批評者 ˏp'ai ˏp'ing ʿché. P'í p'ing ché, 批訂者 ˏp'ai ting' ʿché. P'í ting ché.

Corregidor, a Spanish magistrate, 西班牙憲 Sai-pánngá hín'. Sípányá hien.

Correlate 相倫者 * ˏséung ˏlun ʿché. Siáng lun ché, 有倫嘅 ʿyau ˏlun ké'.

Correlative terms 相倫之詞 ˏséung ˏlun ˏchí ˏts'z. Siáng lun chí ts'z; the son is the correlative of his father, 子有父之倫 ʿtsz ʿyau fú² ˏchí ˏlun. Tsz yú fú chí lun.

Correspond, to agree or be congruous, 相合 ˏséung hòp₂. Siáng hoh, 符合 ˏfú hòp₂. Fú hoh, 相喈 ˏséung ˏngám, 相符 ˏséung ˏfú. Siáng fú, 着 chéuk₂. Choh, 相對 ˏséung túi'. Siáng túi, 配合 p'úi' hòp₂. P'ei hoh; our actions should correspond with our words, 言行應該相合 ˏín hang² ˏying ˏkoi ˏséung hòp₂. Yen hing ying kái siáng hoh, 言行當合 ˏín hang² ˏtong hòp₂. Yen hing táng hoh, 言行應合 ˏín hang² ˏying hòp₂. Yen hing ying hoh; to be equal, 相當 ˏséung ˏtong. Siáng táng, 相對 ˏséung túi'. Siáng túi, 相應 ˏséung ˏying. Siáng ying, 相比 ˏséung ʿpí. Siáng pí; the means correspond to the necesity of the case, 出入相對 ch'ut, yap₂ ˏséung túi'. Ch'uh jih siáng túi, 出入相當 ch'ut, yap₂ ˏséung ˏtong. Ch'uh jih siáng táng; to correspond, as people's sentiments, 相應 ˏséung ˏying. Siáng ying; the two correspond, 兩者相稱 ʿléung ʿché ˏséung ch'ing'. Liáng ché siáng ch'ing, 兩野相配 ʿléung ʿyé ˏséung p'úi', 兩相匹耦 ʿléung ˏséung p'at, ʿngau. Liáng siáng p'ih ngau; their ideas correspond, 意思相合 í' sz' ˏséung hòp₂. Í sz siáng hoh, 意思相投 í' sz' ˏséung ˏt'au. Í sz siáng t'au; his words correspond with his actions, 言符其行 ˏín ˏfú ˏk'í hang². Yen fú k'í hing; his words do not correspond with the result, 說話唔行 shüt, wá² ˏm ˏhang. Shwoh hwá puh hang, 言唔行 ˏín ˏm ˏhang, 言不讐 ˏín pat, ˏch'au. Yen puh ch'au; to correspond, as a pair of scrolls, 對聯 túi' ˏlün. Túi lien; to correspond by letter, 付信往來 fú² sun' ʿwong ˏloi. Fú sin wáng lái, 寄信往來 kí' sun' ʿwong ˏloi. Kí sin wáng lái, 寄書通消息 kí' ˏshü ˏt'ung ˏsiú sik₂. Kí shú t'ung siáu sih; to correspond, as officials, 行 ˏhang. Hang, 行文 ˏhang ˏman. Hang wan, 移文 ˏí ˏman. Í wan; to correspond with a friend, 與朋友通信 ʿü ˏp'ang ʿyau ˏt'ung sun'. Yú p'ang yú t'ung sin; their feelings and ideas correspond, 情意相投 ˏts'ing í' ˏséung ˏt'au. Ts'ing í siáng t'au; it corresponds with the pattern, 合式 hòp₂ shik₂. Hoh shih.

Correspondence, } congruity, 相對者 ˏséung túi'
Correspondency, } ʿché. Siáng túi ché, 符合者 ˏfú hòp₂ ʿché. Fú hoh ché, 相合者 ˏséung hòp₂ ʿché. Siáng hoh ché, 喈 ˏngám; correspondence by letter, 交接書信 ˏkáu tsíp, ˏshü sun'. Kiáu tsieh shú sin, 往來書信 ʿwong ˏloi ˏshü sun'. Wáng lái shú sin, 相通消息 ˏséung ˏt'ung ˏsiú sik₂. Siáng t'ung siáu sih; confidential correspondence, 通達情意 ˏt'ung tát₂ ˏts'ing í'. T'ung táh ts'ing í; official correspondence †, 移文 ˏí ˏman. Í wan, 互通文書 ú² ˏt'ung ˏman ˏshü. Hú t'ung wan shú, 互相行文 ú² ˏséung ˏhang ˏman. Hú siáng hang wan; friendly intercourse, 交遊 ˏkáu ˏyau. Kiáu yú, 好相與 ʿhò ˏséung ʿü. Háu siáng yú; the correspondence between, 交接文書 ˏkáu tsíp, ˏman ˏshü. Kiáu tsieh wan shú, 交接嘅書信 ˏkáu tsíp, ké' ˏshü sun'.

Correspondent, suitable, 喈 ˏngám, 着 chéuk₂. Choh, 相合 ˏséung hòp₂. Siáng hoh, 相符 ˏséung ˏfú. Siáng fú.

Correspondent, one who corresponds, 達信者 tát₂ sun' ʿché. Táh sin ché, 當筆墨者 ˏtong pat, mak₂ ʿché. Táng pih meh ché, 當書柬者 ˏtong ˏshü ʿkán ʿché. Táng shú kien ché; an official correspondent, 行文者 ˏhang ˏman ʿché. Hang wan ché.

Corresponding, carrying on intercourse by letters, 寄信者 kí' sun' ʿché. Kí sin ché, 寄書往來 kí' ˏshü ʿwong ˏloi. Kí shú wáng lái; ditto, as officials, 移文 ˏí ˏman. Í wan, 行文 ˏhang ˏman. Hang wan, 互相行文 ú² ˏséung ˏhang ˏman. Hú siáng hang wan; corresponding sentences, 對聯 túi' ˏlün. Túi lien; corresponding one to another, 相比 ˏséung ʿpí. Siáng pí; agreeing, 相合 ˏséung hòp₂. Siáng hop, 相對 ˏséung túi'. Siáng túi, 合式 hòp₂ shik₂. Hoh shih, 相符 ˏséung ˏfú. Siáng fú, 相當 ˏséung ˏtong. Siáng táng, 相應 ˏséung ˏying. Siáng ying, 喈 ˏngám, 着 chéuk₂. Choh; corresponding thoughts, 相投嘅意思 ˏséung ˏt'au ké' í' sz'; corresponding feelings, 相投嘅情 ˏséung ˏt'au ké' ˏts'ing.

Corresponsive, adapted, 合 hòp₂. Hoh, 喈 ˏngám, 着 chéuk₂. Choh.

Corridor, a gallery, or open communication round a building, 通馬路 ˏt'ung ʿmá lò². T'ung má lú; in China, 廊廡 ˏlong ˏmò. Láng mú; the thoroughfare of a house, 埇道 ʿyung tò². Yung táu, 甬道 ʿyung tò². Yung táu, 屋底通路 uk, ʿtai ˏt'ung lò². Uh tí t'ung lú; in fortification, the covered way lying round the whole compass of the fortification, 週砲臺陰路 ˏchau p'áu' ˏt'oi ˏyam lò². Chau p'áu t'ái yin lú.

Corrigenda 補改 ʿpò ʿkoi. Pú kái.

Corrigible, that may be set right, 可改正 ʿho ʿkoi ching'. K'o kái ching; that may be reformed, 可改化 ʿho ʿkoi fá'. K'o kái hwá, 改得正 ʿkoi

* 夫婦,父子,左右等說謂之 correlates.

† See under Communication and Communicate.

tak, ching'. Kái teh ching, 教化得 káu' fá' tak,. Kiáu hwá teh; that may be chastised for correction, 可譴責 'ho 'hín chák,. K'o k'ien tseh, 可責罰 'ho chák, fát,. K'o tseh fáh, 可打責 'ho 'tá chák,. K'o tá tseh.

Corroborant, strengthening medicine, 補力藥 'pò lík, yéuk,. Pú lih yoh, 壯力藥 chong' lik, yéuk,. Chwáng lih yoh.

Corroborant,, strengthening, 補力的 'pò lik, tik,. Pú lih tih, 壯力的 chong' lik, tik,. Chwáng lih tih.

Corroborate, to strengthen, 補血 'pò hüt,. Pú hiueh, 補力 'pò lik,. Pú lih, 補氣 'pò hí'. Pú k'í; to confirm, 堅 ,kín. Kien, 證 ching'. Ching, 實其事 shat, ,k'í sz². Shih k'í sz, 立實 lap, shat,. Lih shih; to corroborate that which has been said, 堅其言 ,kín ,k'í ,ín. Kien k'í yen, 實其言 shat, ,k'í ,ín. Shih k'í yeh, 證其言 ching' ,k'í ,ín. Ching k'í yen, 立證據 lap, ching' kü'. Lih ching kü, 加實據 ,ká shat, kü'. Kiá shih kü; to corroborate a report, 實其聲氣 shat, ,k'í ,shing hí'. Shih k'í shing k'í, 堅其消息 ,kín ,k'í ,siú sik,. Kien k'í siáu sih.

Corroborated, strengthened, 壯過力 chong' kwo' lik,. Chwáng kwo lih, 堅過 ,kín kwo'. Kien kwo; confirmed, 證過 ching' kwo'. Ching kwo, 實過 shat, kwo'. Shih kwo, 堅過 ,kín kwo'. Kien kwo.

Corroboration, the act of strengthening the human frame, 補力者 'pò lik, 'ché. Pú lih ché, 加力者 ,ká lik, 'che. Kiá lih ché, 作堅壯者 tsok, ,kín chong' 'ché. Tsoh kien chwáng ché; confirmation, 立過實據 lap, kwo' shat, kü'. Lih kwo shih kü, 證其實者 ching' ,k'í shat, 'ché. Ching k'í shih ché, 堅其事者 ,kín ,k'í sz² 'ché. Kien k'í sz ché.

Corroborative evidence, 證據 ching' kü'. Ching kü, 堅實嘅據 ,kín shat, ké' kü', 堅事嘅據 ,kín sz² ké' kü'.

Corroborative, corroborant, 補力嘅 'pò lik, ké' 壯力的 chong' lik, tik,. Chwáng lih tih.

Corrode, to eat away by degrees, 生銹 ,shang sau'. Sang siú, 蝕 shik,. Shih, 漸漸食壞 tsím² tsím² shik, wái². Tsien tsien shih hwái, 蔓蝕 mán² shik,. Mán shih; to wear away by rust, 以銹蝕壞 'í sau' shik, wái². Í siú shih hwái; ditto by acid, 以醋蝕 'í ts'ò' shik,. Í ts'ú shih; to wear gradually, 漸壞 tsím² wái². Tsien hwái.

Corroded, eaten away gradually, 蝕過 shik, kwo'. Shih kwo, 蝕壞過 shik, wái² kwo'. Shih hwái kwo; worn, 漸壞 tsím² wái². Tsien hwái; corroded iron, 以銹食嘅鐵 'í sau' shik, ké' t'ít,. Í siú shih tih t'ieh; a mind corroded by care, 憂壞嘅心 ,yau wái² ké' ,sam.

Corrodent, having the power of corroding, 蝕者 shik, 'ché. Shih ché, 漸壞嘅 tsím² wái² ké', 蝕壞野嘅 shik, wái² 'yé ké'; any substance or medicine that corrodes, 蝕壞嘅物 shik, wái² ké' mat,, 蝕物的 shik, mat, tik,. Shin wuh teh.

Corrodiable 可蝕 'ho shik,. K'o shih, 可漸壞的 'ho tsím² wái² tik,. K'o tsien hwái tih.

Corroding, eating away gradually, 蝕 shik,. Shih, 漸蝕壞 tsím² shik, wái². Tsien shih hwái.

Corrosion, the action of eating away by slow degrees, 蝕者 shik, 'ché. Shih ché, 漸食壞者 tsím² shik, wái² 'ché. Tsien shih hwái ché, 蔓食者 mán² shik, 'ché. Mán shih ché; the corrosion of metals by an acid, 以醋蝕壞金 'í ts'ò' shik, wái² ,kam. Í ts'ú shih hwái kin; the corrosion of metals, 金之食壞者 ,kam ,chí shik, wái² 'ché. Kin chí shih hwái ché, 金之銹化 ,kam ,chí ,yung fá'. Kin chí yung hwá; the corrosion of time, 時之化者 ,shí ,chí fá' 'ché. Shí chí hwá ché.

Corrosive, eating, 食 shik,. Shih; wearing away, 漸壞 tsím² wái². Tsien hwái; corrosive sublimate, 蝕水銀 shik, 'shui ,ngan. Shih shwui yin, 水銀晶 'shui ,ngan ,tsing. Shwui yin tsing.

Corrosive, that which has the power of eating away gradually, 蝕嘅 shik, ké', 蝕的 shik, tik,. Shih tih.

Corrosiveness 食壞之性者 shik, wái² ,chí sing' 'ché. Shih hwái chí sing ché.

Corrugant, having the power of contracting into wrinkles, 起皺嘅 'hí tsau' ké', 使起皺的 'sz 'hí tsau' tik,. Shí k'í tsau tih.

Corrugate, to wrinkle, 皺埋 tsau' ,mái. Tsau mái, 蹙 ts'uk,. Ts'uh, 起皺紋 'hí tsau' ,man. K'í tsau wan.

Corrugated, wrinkled, 皺紋嘅 tsau' ,man ké'.

Corrugating, contracting into wrinkles, 皺埋 tsau' ,mái. Tsau mái.

Corrugation, a wrinkling, 皺埋者 tsau' ,mái 'ché. Tsau mái ché, 起皺紋者 'hí tsau' ,man 'ché. K'í tsau wan ché.

Corrugator 皺額肌 tsau' ngák, ,kí. Tsau geh kí.

Corrupt, to change from a sound to a putrid state, 壞 wái². Hwái, 壞爛 wái² lán². Hwái lán, 敗壞 pái² wái². Pái hwái, 弄壞 lung² wái². Lung hwái, 殘壞 ,ts'án wái². Ts'án hwái, 毀爛 'wai lán². Wei lán, 整壞 'ching wái². Ching hwái, 踐壞 tsín² wái². Tsien hwái; to corrupt the morals, 壞風俗 wái² ,fung tsuk,. Hwái fung suh, 傷風敗俗 ,shéung ,fung pái² tsuk,. Sháng fung pái suh; to corrupt one's morals, 牽引爲惡 ,hín 'yan ,wai ok,. K'ien yin wei ngoh; to corrupt people's hearts, 壞人心 wái² ,yan ,sam. Hwái jin sin, 敗壞人心 pái² wái² ,yan ,sam. Pái hwái jin sin, 壞人心術 wái² ,yan ,sam shut,. Hwái jin sin shuh; to corrupt a judge, 壞審司 wái² 'sham ,sz. Hwái shin sz, 壞官府 wái² ,kún 'fú. Hwái kwán fú, 利壞 lí² wái². Lí hwái, 賄囑 'fúi chuk,. Hwui chuh, 賂壞 lò² wái². Lú hwái; to corrupt a girl, 壞女 wái² 'nü. Hwái nü; to corrupt the people, 壞百姓 wái² pák, sing'. Hwái peh sing, 汚民 ,ü man. Yú min; to defile and pollute, 汚穢 ,ú wai'. Wú wei, 汚辱 ,ú yuk,. Wú juh; to entice from good and allure to evil, 迷惑

ˏmai wák˳. Mí hwoh. 引爲惡 ʿyan ˏwai ok˳. Yin wei ngoh; to corrupt language, 壞話 wái² wá². Hwái hwá; to corrupt the text of a manuscript, 改壞稿意 ʿkoi wái² ʿkò í'. Kái hwái káu í, 壞稿意 wái² ʿkò í'. Hwái káu í; to corrupt one's self, 自壞 tsz² wái². Tsz hwái; a man of corrupt principles, a rascal, 壞詭脚色 wái² ʿkwai kéuk˳ shik˳. Hwái kwei kioh sih.

Corrupt, to become putrid, 壞 wái². Hwái, 枯壞 ˏfú wái². K'ú hwái, 臭壞 ch'au' wái², 臭爛 ch'au' lán². Ch'au lán; to lose purity, 漸壞 tsím² wái². Tsien hwái, 漸敗 tsím² pái². Tsien pái.

Corrupt, changed from a sound to a putrid state, 腐爛 fú² lán². Fú lán, 壞了 wái² ʿliú. Hwái liáu, 腐壞 fú² wái². Fú hwái, 朽ʿyau. Hiú, 朽爛 ʿyau lán². Hiú lán; vitiated, 邪 ˏts'é. Sié, 惡 ok˳. Ngoh, 斜 ˏts'é. Sié, 彼 ˏp'í. P'í, 奸險 ˏkán ʿhím. Kien hien, 殘惡 ch'au' ok˳. Ch'au ngoh; very corrupt, 壞骨 wái² kwat˳. Hwái kuh; a corrupt mind, 邪心 ˏts'é ˏsam. Sié sin; a corrupt disposition, 性情敗壞 sing' ˏtsing pái² wái². Sing ts'ing pái hwái, 性情殘壞 sing' ˏts'ing ˏts'án wái². Sing ts'ing ts'án hwái; a corrupt doctrine, 邪教 ˏts'é káu'. Sié kiáu; do not believe corrupt doctrines, 不可信邪道 pat˳ ʿho sun' ˏts'é tò². Puh k'o sin sié táu, 唔好從邪教 ˏm ʿhò ˏts'ung ˏts'é káu'; corrupt morals, 刁風 ˏtiú ˏfung. Tiáu fung, 邪風 ˏts'é ˏfung. Sié fung, 邪俗 ˏts'é tsuk˲. Sié suh, 流俗 ˏlau tsuk˲. Liú suh, 敗壞嘅風俗 pái² wái² ké' ˏfung tsuk˲; a corrupt statesman, 奸臣 ˏkán ˏshan. Kien chin; corrupt officers, 汚吏 ˏú lí². Wú lí, 酷吏 huk˳ lí². K'uh lí, 貪墨 ˏt'ám mak˲. T'án meh, 受贓官 shau² ˏtsong ˏkún. Shau tsáng kwán, 貪贓官 ˏt'ám ˏtsong ˏkún. T'án tsáng kwán, 婪官 ˏlám ˏkún. Lán kwán; a corrupt age, 墋黷 ʿts'ám tuk˲. Ts'án tuh; a corrupt scholar, 腐儒 fú² ˏü. Fú jü; infected with errors and mistakes, 邪嘅 ˏts'é ké', 多錯 ˏto ts'o'. To ts'o, 改壞嘅 ʿkoi wái² ké'; corrupt principles, 邪道 ˏts'é tò². Sié táu, 邪理 ˏts'é ʿlí. Sié lí; superiors corrupt and inferior foul, 上墋下黷 shéung² ʿts'ám há² tuk˲. Sháng ts'án hiá tuh.

Corrupted, putrefied, 腐 fú². Fú; rotten, 臭爛 ch'au' lán². Ch'au lán, 壞了 wái² ʿliú. Hwái liáu; infected with errors, 有錯 ʿyau ts'o'. Yú ts'o, 改壞過 ʿkoi wái² kwo'. Kái hwái kwo; false, 僞 ngai². Wei, 假僞 ʿká ngái². Kiá wei, 弄假的 lung² ʿká tik˳. Lung kiá tih.

Corrupter, one who corrupts, 壞者 wái² ʿché. Hwái ché, 敗壞者 pái² wái² ʿché. Pái hwái ché; one who bribes, 賄賂者 ʿfúi lò² ʿché. Hwui lú ché, 賄囑者 ʿfúi chuk˳ ʿché. Hwui chuh ché; one who introduces errors, 教邪道者 káu' ˏts'é tò² ʿché. Kiáu sié táu ché, 改壞者 ʿkoi wái² ʿché. Kái hwái ché.

Corruptible 可壞 ʿho wái². K'o hwái, 壞得 wái² tak˳. Hwái teh, 壞嘅 wái² ké', 可壞的 ʿho wái² tik˳. K'o hwái tih; that may become putrid, 可爛 ʿho lán². K'o lán, 可壞爛 ʿho wái² lán². K'o hwái lán; our corruptible body, 噲壞嘅體 ʿúi wái² ké' ʿt'ai, 可壞嘅身 ʿho wái² ké' ˏshan, 可壞之身 ʿho wái² ˏchí ˏshan. K'o hwái chí shin, 壞嘅身體 wái² ké' ˏshan ʿt'ai, 所壞之體 ʿsho wái² ˏchí ʿt'ai. So hwái chí t'í; that which is corruptible, 可壞嘅 ʿho wái² ké', 所壞嘅 ʿsho wái² ké'; susceptible of depravity, 可賄壞 ʿho ʿfúi wái². K'o hwui hwái, 賄壞得 ʿfúi wái² tak˳. Hwui hwái teh.

Corruptibleness, susceptibility of corruption, 可壞者 ʿho wái² ʿché. K'o hwái ché, 能壞者 ˏnang wái² ʿché. Nang hwái ché, 易壞者 í² wái² ʿché. Í hwái ché.

Corruption, the act of corrupting, 壞 wái². Hwái, 壞者 wái² ʿché. Hwái ché, 敗壞者 pái² wái² ʿché Pái hwái ché; putrid matter, 腐物 fú² mat˲. Fú wuh, 腐爛嘅野 fú² lán² ké' ʿyé; corruption of heart, 心之惡 ˏsam ˏchí ok˳. Sin chí ngoh, 邪心 ˏts'é ˏsam. Sié sin, 惡毒 ok˳ tuk˲. Ngoh tuh; corruption of morals, 惡俗 ok˳ tsuk˲. Ngoh suh, 壞俗 wái² tsuk˳. Hwái suh; to see corruption, 見壞 kín' wái². Kien hwái; not to see corruption, 不見壞 pat˳ kín' wái². Puh kien hwái, 不見殭 pat˳ kín' ˏkéung. Puh kien kiáng; the body will turn to corruption, 身體歸壞 ˏshan ʿt'ai ˏkwai wái². Shin t'í kwei hwái, 皮囊歸臭 ˏp'í ˏnong ˏkwai ch'au'. P'í náng kwei ch'au; bribery, 賄賂之事 ˏfúi lò² ˏchí sz². Hwui lú chí sz; the corruption of a witness, 壞證人者 wái² ching' ˏyan ʿché. Hwái ching jin ché; the corruption of a passage, 改壞詞語 ʿkoi wái² ˏts'z ʿü. Kái hwái ts'z yú.

Corruptive, having the quality of corrupting, 壞嘅 wái² ké', 敗壞嘅 pái² wái² ké', 致壞嘅 chí' wái² ké'.

Corruptless 不可壞嘅 pat˳ ʿho wái² ké', 唔壞得嘅 ˏm wái² tak˳ ké'.

Corruptly, in a corrupt manner, 以詭詐 ʿí ʿkwai chá'. Í kwei chá, 以惡毒 ʿí ok˳ tuk˲. Í ngoh tuh; by bribery, 以賄賂 ʿí ʿfúi lò². Í hwui lú.

Corruptness, the state of being corrupt, 詭詐 ʿkwai chá'. Kwei chá, 乖僻 ˏkwái p'ik˳. Kwái p'ih; corruptness of heart, 心之壞者 ˏsam ˏchí wái² ʿché. Sin chí hwái ché, 心之邪 ˏsam ˏchí ˏts'é.

Corsair 海賊 ʿhoi ts'ák˲. Hái ts'ih, 海船 ʿhoi ˏshün. Hái ch'uen.

Corse, corpse, 身屍 ˏshan ˏshí. Shin shí.

Corselet, a little cuirass, 小身甲 ʿsiú ˏshan káp˳. Siáu shin kiáh, 前甲 ˏts'ín káp˳. Ts'ien kiáh.

Corset, a bodice, 緊身褡 ʿkan ˏshan táp˳. Kin shin táh; in China, a broad wrapper, 捫胸 * ˏman ˏhung. Man hiung; to put on the wrapper, 纏捫胸 lám² ˏman ˏhung.

Cortege, a train of attendants, 隨駕 ˏts'ui ká'. Sui kiá, 夫馬 † ʿfú ʿmá. Fú má.

* The ˏman ˏhung is a broad wrapper which Chinese unmarried women wrap round their breasts to conceal them.

† The latter comprises only the lower attendants.

Cortes, in Spain, the assembly of the nobilily, clergy and the representatives of cities, 公會 ˏkung úi². Kung hwui, 諸侯及紳衿會* ˏchū ˏhau k'ap₂ ˏshan ˏk'am úi². Chú hau kih shin k'in hwui.

Cortex, bark of a tree, 樹皮 shü² ˏp'í. Shú p'í.

Corticiform, resembling bark, 像似樹皮 tséung² 'ts'z shü² ˏp'í. Siáng sz shú p'í.

Corundum, adamantine spar, 鋼石 ˏkong shek₂. Káng shih, 鋼玉石 ˏkong yuk₂ shek₂. Káng yuh shih; corundum sand, 寶砂 'pò ˏshá. Páu shá.

Coruscant, glittering by flashes, 閃光嘅 'shím ˏkwong ké', 熒的 ˏying tik₂. Ying tih.

Coruscate, to flash, 閃光 'shím ˏkwong. Shen kwáng, 熒光 ˏying ˏkwong. Ying kwáng; intellectual brilliancy, 聰明突耀 ˏts'ung ˏming tat₂ iú². Ts'ung ming tuh yáu, 聰明突現 ˏts'ung ˏming tat₂ in². Tsung ming tuh hien; artificial corruscations, 藝閃火 ngai² 'shím 'fo.

Corvette 快兵船 fái' ˏping ˏshün. Kw'ái ping ch'uen.

Corvus † constellation 南宿 ˏnám suk₂. Nán suh.

Corymb, } a raceme, 蓋形花球 'chán ˏying ˏfá
Corymbus, } ˏk'au. Chán hing hwá k'iú, 蓋形 'chán ˏying. Chán hing, 遮形 ˏché ˏying. Ché hing.

Corypheus, any chief or leader, 魁 ˏfúi. Kwei, 元魁 ˏün ˏfúi. Yuen kwei.

Cosecant, the secant of the complement of an arc or angle, 餘割 ˏü kot₂. Yú koh.

Cosen, see Cozen.

Consentient, feeling or perceiving together, 同覺的 ˏt'ung kok₂ tik₂. T'ung kioh tih.

Cosey, comfortable, 安樂 ˏon lok₂. Ngán loh.

Cosine, the sine or complement of an arc or angle, 餘絃 ˏü ˏín. Yú hien.

Cosmetic, cosmetics, 脂粉 ˏchí 'fan. Chí fan; white ditto, 水粉 'shui 'fan. Shwui fan. 白粉 pák₂ 'fan. Peh fan; red ditto, 胭脂 ˏín ˏchí. Yen chí; to apply cosmetics, 搽脂粉 ˏch'á ˏchí 'fan. Ch'á chí fan, 搽面粉 ˏch'á mín² 'fan. Ch'á mien fan, 搽脂盪粉 ˏch'á ˏchí tong² 'fan. Ch'á chí táng fan.

Cosmic, } relating to the world, 地嘅 tí² ké', 地
Cosmical, } 的 tí² tik₂. Tí tih; ditto to the whole system of visible bodies, the earth and stars, 堪輿的 ˏhòm ˏü tik₂. K'án yú tih.

Cosmogony, the science of the origin or formation of the universe, 堪輿開闢之理 ˏhòm ˏü ˏhoi p'ik₂ ˏchí 'lí. K'án yú k'ái p'ih chí lí, 天地創成之理 ˏt'ín tí² ch'ong' ˏshing ˏchí 'lí. T'ien tí chwáng ching chí lí.

Cosmography, a description of the world or universe 堪輿總論 ˏhòm ˏü 'tsung lun². K'án yú tsung lun, 天地總論 ˏt'ín tí² 'tsung lun². T'ien tí tsung lun, 談天說地 ˏt'ám ˏt'ín shüt₂ tí². T'án t'ien shwoh tí.

Cosmology, the science of the world or universe, 堪輿理論 ˏhòm ˏü 'lí lun². K'án yú lí lun.

Cosmopolitan } 萬邦赤子 mán² ˏpong ch'ik₂ 'tsz.
Cosmopolite } Wán páng ch'ih tsz, 萬邦嘅人 mán² ˏpong ké' ˏyan.

Cosmorama, 山水鏡 ˏshán 'shui ˏkeng. Shán shwui king, 山水照鏡 ˏshán 'shui chiú' keng'. Shán shwui cháu king.

Cosmosphere 天地體儀 ˏt'ín tí² 't'ai ˏí. T'ien tí t'í í.

Cossack 哈薩克 Hásáthak. Hásáhk'eh,

Cosset, a pet, 掌上珠 ˏchéung shéung² ˏchū. Cháng sháng chú.

Cost, price, value, 價 ká'. Kiá, 價錢 ká' ˏts'ín. Kiá ts'ien, 抵得嘅錢 'tai tak₂ ké' ˏts'ín, 抵得價 'tai tak₂ ká'. Tí teh kiá, 值的價 chik₂ tik₂ ká'. Chih tih kiá; expense, 費用 fai' yung². Fí yung, 使用 'shai yung². Shí yung, 使費 'shai fai'. Shí fí, 所費嘅 'sho fai' ké'; the sum fixed by law, or allowed by the court, for charges of a suit awarded against the party losing, in favor of the party prevailing, 訟費 tsung² fai'. Sung fí, 衙門使費 ˏngá ˏmún 'shai fai'. Yá mun shí fí, 狀師銀 chong² ˏsz ˏngan. Chwáng sz yin, 紙筆銀 'chí pat₂ ˏngan. Chí pih yin; loss, 虧本銀 ˏfai 'pún ˏngan. Kw'ei pun yin, 賠本銀 shít₂ 'pún ˏngan. Sheh pun yin, 缺本銀 küt₂ 'pún ˏngan. Kiueh pun yin; detriment, 虧損 ˏfai 'sün. Kw'ei sun, 損害 'sün hoi². Sun hái; the original cost, 本銀 'pún ˏngan. Pún yin, 本錢 'pún ˏts'ín. Pun ts'ien; great expense, 糜費 ˏmí fai'. Mí fí, 爛費 lán² fai'. Lán fí, 破費 p'o' fai'. P'o fí; what is the cost, 抵幾多錢 'tai 'kí ˏto ˏts'ín. Tí kí to ts'ien, 抵幾多銀 'tai 'kí ˏto ˏngan. Tí kí to yin, 抵多少價錢 'tai ˏto 'shiú ká' ˏts'ín. Tí to sháu kiá ts'ien, 值價幾多 chik₂ ká' 'kí ˏto. Chih kiá kí to; to my cost, 錢歸我出 ˏts'ín ˏkwai 'ngo ch'ut₂. Ts'ien kwei wo ch'uh, 錢係我出 ˏts'ín hai² 'ngo ch'ut₂. Ts'ien hí wo ch'uh; not recover the original cost, 折本 chít₂ 'pún. Cheh pun; at great cost, 費用大 fai' yung² tai². Fí yung tá.

Cost (pret. and pp. cost), to require to be given or expended in barter or purchase, 抵 'tai. Tí, 值 chik₂. Chih; what does it cost? 買幾多錢 'mái 'kí ˏto ˏts'ín. Mái kí to ts'ien, 抵幾多錢 'tai 'kí ˏto ˏts'ín. Tí kí to ts'ien, 抵多少錢 'tai ˏto 'shiú ˏts'ín. Tí to sháu ts'ien, 價錢幾多 ká' ˏts'ín 'kí ˏto. Kiá ts'ien kí to, 價錢若干 ká' ˏts'ín yéuk₂ ˏkon. Kiá ts'ien joh kán, 使幾多本錢 'shai 'kí ˏto 'pún ˏts'ín. Shí kí to pun ts'ien; it cost much money, 花費好多銀 ˏfá fai' 'hò ˏto ˏngan. Hwá fí háu to yin, 費用多 fai' yung² ˏto. Fí yung to, 使用大 'shai yung² tái², 價錢高 ká' ˏts'ín ˏkò. Kiá ts'ien káu; to cost nothing, 唔使錢 ˏm 'shai ˏts'ín, 不用錢 pat₂ yung² ˏts'ín. Puh yung ts'ien, 不值錢 pat₂ chik₂ ˏts'ín. Puh chih ts'ien; it does

* 在西班牙及葡萄牙國.

† 軫 is the last of the 28 constellations and comprises β, γ, η & γ in corvus.

not cost much, 唔抵幾多錢 ˏm ʿtai ʿkí ˍto ˏts'ín; it costs nothing, 一个錢唔使 yat, ko' ˏts'ín ˏm ʿshai, 一文不用 yat, ˏman pat, yung²; it costs much labor, 費好多心機 fai' ʿhò ˍto ˏsam ˍkí. Fí háu to sin kí, 使好多心力 ʿshai ʿhò ˍto ˏsam lik. Shí háu to sin lih; to require to be borne or suffered, 受 shau². Shau, 遭 ˍtsò. Tsáu; to cost much suffering, 受好多辛苦 shau² ʿhò ˍto ˏsan ʿfú. Shau háu to sin k'ú.

Costae, ribs, 脅肋骨 híp, lak, kwat. Hieh leh kuh.

Costal, cartilages 脅脆骨 híp, ts'ui' kwat. Hieh ts'ui kuh; costal nerves, 脅筋 híp, ˍkan. Hieh kin.

Costard monger, } an itinernant seller of apples and
Coster monger, } other fruit, 賣生菓佬 mái² ˏshang ʿkwo ʿlò. Mái sang ko láu.

Costate, } ribbed, 脅嘅 híp, ké'.
Costated, }

Costive, bound in body, 閉結 pai' kít. Pí kieh, 秘結 pí' kít. Pí kieh, 食滯 shik, chai². Shih chí, 食不消化 shik, pat, ˏsiú fá'. Shih puh siáu hwá, 食唔消流 shik, ˏm ˏsiú ˏlau, 大便不通 tái² pín² pat, ˍt'ung. Tá pien puh t'ung, 瘕癖 ˍhá p'ik. Kiá p'ih.

Costiveness 大便閉結 tái² pín² pai' kít. Tá pien pí kieh, 肚不通者 ʿt'ò pat, ˍt'ung ʿché. T'ú puh t'ung ché, 閉結之疾 pai' kít, ˍchí tsat. Pí kieh chí tsih.

Costliness, great cost or expense, 花費大 ˍfá fai' tái². Hwá fí tá, 使銀多 ʿshai ˏngan ˍto. Shí yin to, 值得多錢 chik, tak, ˍto ˏts'ín. Chih teh to ts'ien, 費得多金 fai' tak, ˍto ˏkam. Fí teh to kin; preciousness, 寶貝者 ʿpò púi' ʿché. Páu pei ché, 珍寶者 ˍchan ʿpò ʿché. Chin páu ché.

Costly, of a high price, 貴 kwai'. Kwei, 值價高 chik, ká' ˍkò. Chih kiá káu; precious, 寶貝 ʿpò púi'. Páu pei, 珍寶 ˍchan ʿpò. Chin páu, 矜貴 ˍking kwai'. King kwei, 貴重 kwai' chung². Kwei chung; very costly, 貴得嚟 kwai' tak, tsai²; a costly affair, 好貴嘅事 ʿhò kwai' ké' sz²; a costly undertaking, 好貴嘅工夫 ʿhò kwai' ké' ˍkung ˍfú, 甚貴的事 sham² kwai' tik, sz². Shin kwei tih sz; costing much money, 值得多錢 chik, tak, ʿto ˏts'ín, 抵得多銀 ʿtai tak, ˍto ˏngan. Tí teh to yin.

Costume, an established mode of dress, or particularly that which is appropriate to a given age, place, or person, 衣服 ˏí fuk. Í fuh, 服式 fuk, shik. Fuh shih, 粧扮 ˍchong pán². Chwáng pán; the costume of the ancients, 古人服式 ʿkú ˏyan fuk, shik. Kú jin fuh shih; to dress in a Chinese costume, 扮唐粧 pán² ˏt'ong ˍchong. Pán t'áng chwáng; to dress in a foreign costume, 扮番粧 pán² ˍfán ˍchong. Pán fán chwáng.

Cot, a small house, 舍 shé'. Shié, 敝廬 pai² ˏlü. Pí lü, 屋仔 uk, ʿtsai; a leathern cover for a sore finger, 皮套 ˏp'í t'ò'. P'í t'áu, 指套 ʿchí t'ò'. Chí t'áu.

Cot, a small bed, 床仔 ˍch'ong ʿtsai; on board of ships, a bed frame suspended from the beams for the officers to sleep in between the decks, 吊床 tiú' ˏch'ong. Tiáu chw'áng.

Cotangent 餘功 ˏü ˍkung. Yú kung.

Cotemporaneous, or contemporaneous, 同時的 ˏt'ung ˏshí tik. T'ung shí tih.

Cotemporary, or contemporary, living or being at the same time, 同時嘅 ˏt'ung ˏshí ké', 同生的 ˏt'ung ˍshang tik. T'ung sang tih.

Cotemporary, or contemporary, one who lives at the same time withanother, 同時者 ˏt'ung ˏshí ʿché. T'ung shí ché, 同時的人 ˏt'ung ˏshí tik, ˏyan. T'ung shí tih jin, 一時在嘅 yat, ˏshí tsoi² ké'.

Coterie, a circle of familiar friends, 一班良朋 yat, ˍpán ˏléung ˍp'ang. Yih pán liáng p'ang.

Cotillion 跳咚臣名 t'iú' ʿtá ˏshan ˏmeng.

Cotquean 女人佬 ʿnü ˏyan ʿlò. Nü jin láu.

Cottage, a hut, 舍 shé'. Shé, 草舍 ʿts'ò shé', Ts'áu shié, 茅舍 ˏmáu shé'. Máu shié, 廬 ˏlü. Lü, 草廬 ʿts'ò ˏlü. Ts'áu lü, 小廬 ʿsiú ˏlü. Siáu lü, 田舍 ˏt'ín shé'. T'ien shié, 茅房 ˏmáu ˏfong. Máu fáng, 墅 ʿyé. Yé, 床 ˏch'ong. Chw'áng; my humble cottage, 敝舍 pai² shé'. Pí shié, 敝廬 pai² ˏlü. Pí lü; to reside in a little cottage, 小廬寄足 ʿsiú ˏlü kí' tsuk. Siáu lü kí tsuh; a small, but neat and tasteful dwelling, 華厦 ˏwá há². Hwá hiá; a student's cottage, 蓬門 ˏp'ung ˏmún. P'ung mun.

Cottager, one who lives in a hut or cottage, 舍住嘅 shé' chü² ké', 隱居者 ʿyan ˍkü ʿché. Yin kü ché, 草舍之人 ʿts'ò shé' ˍchí ˏyan. Ts'áu shié chí jin.

Cotton, raw, 棉花 ˏmín ˏfá. Mien hwá, 朽 ʿmín. Mien; Bombay cotton, 軟花 ʿün ˏfá. Yuen hwá; Bengal ditto, 硬花 ngáng² ˏfá. Ngang hwá; Madras ditto, 方包 ˏfong ˏpáu. Fáng páu; Palembang ditto, 舊江 * kau² ˍkong. Kiú kiáng; fine silky cotton, 木棉 muk, ˏmín. Muh mien, 吉貝 kat, púi'. Kih pei, 古貝 ʿkú púi'. Kú pei, 斑枝 ˏpán ˍchí. Pán chí; a bale of cotton, 一包棉花 yat, ˏpáu ˏmín ˏfá. Yih páu mien hwá; cotton cloth, 棉布 ˏmín pò'. Mien pú; cotton field, 花田 ˏfá ˏt'ín. Hwá t'ien; cotton piece goods, 布疋 pò' p'at. Pú p'ih; ditto grey, white, plain and twilled, 原色布 ˏün shik, pò'. Yuen sih pú; ditto jeans and white longcloths, 白色布 pák, shik, pò'. Peh sih pú; plain ditto, 無花布 ˏmò ˏfá pò'. Wú hwá pú; drills and twilled ditto, 斜紋布 ˏts'é ˏman pò'. Sié wan pú; dyed and figured ditto, 有花色布 ʿyau ˏfá shik, pò'. Yú hwá sih pú; white brocades, fancy white, 白竹布 pák, chuk, pò'. Peh chuh pú; white spotted shirtings, 白點花布 pák, ʿtím ˏfá pò'. Peh tien hwá pú; chintzes and prints, 印花布 yan' ˏfá pò'. Yin hwá pú; ditto cambrics, 袈裟布 ˍká ˍshá pò'. Kiá shá pú; ditto muslin, 洋裟 ˏyéung ˍshá. Yáng shá; damasks, 緞布 tün² pò'. Twán pú; ditto, quiltings or dimities, 柳條布

* Williams.

ˢlau ˏt'iú pò'. Lau t'iáu pú; ditto, ginghams, 毛布 ˏmò pò'. Máu pú; ditto, handkerchiefs, 手帕 ˢshau p'á'. Shau p'á; ditto, fustians, 剪絨 ˢtsín ˏyung. Tsien jung; ditto velveteens, 花剪絨 ˏfá ˢtsín ˏyung. Hwá tsien jung; a quilt of cotton wool, 棉胎 ˏmín ˏt'oi. Mien t'ái; to bow cotton, 彈棉花 ˏt'án ˏmín ˏfá. T'án mien hwá; bowed cotton, 弓棉 ˏkung ˏmín. Kung mien, 鬆花 ˏsung ˏfá. Sung hwá; a cotton store or godown, 棉花棧 ˏmín ˏfá chán². Mien hwá chán; cotton in the capsule, 棉花殼 ˏmín ˏfá hok₂. Mien hwá koh, 花齡子 ˏfá ˏling ˢtsz. Hwá ling tsz; cotton with the seed, 有核花 ˢyau wat₂ ˏfá. Yú heh hwá, 帶子花 tái' ˢtsz ˏfá. Tái tsz hwá; cotton cleared of the seed, 清棉花 ˏts'ing ˏmín ˏfá. Ts'ing mien hwá; like sitting on a bale of cotton=stable, secure, 坐棉花包 tso² ˏmín ˏfá ˏpáu. Tso mien hwá páu.

Cotton, pertaining to cotton, 棉花嘅 ˏmín ˏfá ké', 棉花的 ˏmín ˏfá tik₂. Mien hwá tih; made of cotton, 棉花做嘅 ˏmín ˏfá tsò² ké'; consisting of cotton, 係棉嘅 hái² ˏmín ké'; cotton quilted, 棉衲 ˏmín náp₂. Mien náh; a cotton quilt, 棉被 ˏmín ˢp'í. Mien p'í.

Cotton-gin, a machine to separate the seeds from the cotton, 清棉機 ˏts'ing ˏmín ˏkí. Ts'ing mien kí.

Cotton-grass 棉草 ˏmín ˢts'ò. Mien ts'áu.

Cotton-growing 產棉的 ˢch'án ˏmín tík₂. Ch'án mien tih, 生棉嘅 ˏshang ˏmín ké'.

Cotton-machine, a machine for spinning cotton, 紡棉機 ˢfong ˏmín ˏkí. Fáng mien kí.

Cotton-mill * 棉磨 ˏmín mo². Mien mo.

Cotton-plant, } a plant of the genus gossypium,
Cotton-shrub, } 棉樹 ˏmín shü². Mien shú.

Cotton-press 棉花夾 ˏmín ˏfá káp₂. Mien hwá kiáh.

Cotton-thread 棉線 ˏmín sín'. Mien sien.

Cotton-tree, bombax ceiba, 木棉樹 muk₂ ˏmín shü². Muh mien shú.

Cotton-wood 棉木 ˏmín muk₂. Mien muh.

Cotton-yarn 棉紗 ˏmín ˏshá. Mien shá.

Cottony, } soft, like cotton, 似棉嘅 ˢts'z ˏmín
Cottonous, } ké', 棉咁幼 ˏmín kòm' yau'. Mien kán yú; cottony silk, 綿 ˏmín. Mien; covered with hairs or pubescence like cotton, 生棉毛的 ˏshang ˏmín ˏmò tik₂. Sang mien máu tih.

Cotyledon 子芽之唇 ˢtsz ˏngá ˏchí ˏshun. Tsz yá chí shun.

Cotyledonous, pertaining to cotyledons or having seed-lobes, 有子芽唇嘅 ˢyau ˢtsz ˏngá ˏshun ké'.

Couch, to lie down, as on a bed or place of repose, 偃 ˢin. Yen, 偃息下 ˢin sik₂ ˢhá. Yen sih hiá; to lie down on the knees, 蹲 ˏts'ün. Ts'un, 擒低 ˏk'am ˏtai; to stoop and recline on the knees, as a beast, 伏如獸 fuk₂ ˏü shau². Fuh jú shau; to lie down in secret or ambush, 埋伏 ˏmái fuk₂. Mái fuh; to stoop, 俯 ˢfú. Fú; to couch a cataract, 撿低睛珠 kam² ˏtai ˏtsing ˏchü, 下撥睛珠 há² pút₂ ˏtsing ˏchü. Hiá poh tsing chú.

Couch, to lay down, 放下 fong' há². Fáng hiá; to repose on a bed or place of rest, 放靠床 fong' lok₂ ˏch'ong. Fáng loh chw'áng; to couch malt, 撥開大麥 pút₂ ˏhoi tái² mak₂. Poh k'ái tá meh; to couch in language, 包以話 ˏpáu ˢí wá². Páu í hwá; to couch in writing, 寫下 ˢsé há². Sié hiá; to couch in obscure terms, 寫以暗語 ˢsé ˢí òm' ˢü. Sié í ngán yú, 包以暗詞 ˏpáu ˢí òm' ˏts'z. Páu í ngán ts'z; to couch under an allegory, 用譬喻 yung² p'í' ü². Yung p'í yú; to couch a spear, 挺鎗 ˢt'ing ˏts'éung. T'ing ts'iáng.

Couch, a bed, 床 ˏch'ong. Chw'áng, 椅 ˢí. Í, 臥榻 ngo² t'áp₂. Ngo t'áh, 眠床 ˏmín ˏch'ong. Mien chw'áng, 牀 ˏch'ong. Chw'áng; a kind of divan or couch of honor, 匠牀 k'ong' ˏch'ong. K'áng chw'áng; a seat of repose, or easy chair, 交子床 ˏkáu ˢtsz ˏch'ong. Kiáu tsz chw'áng, 睡椅 shui² ˢí. Shwui í; a couch with rolling ends, 貴妃床 kwai' ˏfí ˏch'ong. Kwei fí chw'áng, 西施牀 ˏsai ˏshí ˏch'ong. Sí shí chw'áng; to lie down on the couch, 上牀 ˢshéung ˏch'ong. Sháng chw'áng; a lay or impression of color, 一浸油 yat₂ cham' ˏyau; a couch of gold, 一層金 yat₂ ˏts'ang ˏkam. Yih ts'ang kin.

Couchant, lying down, 伏 fuk₂. Fuh; squatting, 蹲 ˏts'ün. Ts'un; a couchant tiger, 伏虎 fuk₂ ˢfú. Fuh fú.

Couched, laid down, 放過下 fong' kwo' há². Fáng kwo hiá; included, 包涵 ˏpáu ˏhám. Páu hien; depressed, 撿過下 kam² kwo' há².

Coucher, one who couches cataracts, 撿睛珠者 kam² ˏtsing ˏchü ˢché; a factor, 買辦 ˢmái pán². Mái pán; a resident in a country for traffic, 生意家 ˏshang í' ˏká. Sang í kiá.

Couch-fellow 同床者 ˏt'ung ˏch'ong ˢché. T'ung chw'áng ché, 同榻之人 ˏt'ung t'áp₂ ˏchí ˏyan. T'ung t'áh chí jin.

Couch-grass 茅草 ˏmáu ˢts'ò. Máu ts'áu.

Couching, lying down, 放於床 fong' ˏü ˏch'ong. Fáng yú chw'áng, 臥於床 ngo² ˏü ˏch'ong. Ngo yú ch'wáng; couching a cataract, 撿睛珠 kam² ˏtsing ˏchü, 撥睛珠 pút₂ ˏtsing ˏchü. Poh tsing chú; curved couching needle, 撥睛珠彎針 pút₂ ˏtsing ˏchü ˏwán ˏcham. Poh tsing chú wán chin; straight ditto, 撥睛珠直針 pút₂ ˏtsing ˏchü chik₂ ˏcham. Poh tsing chú chih chin.

Cougar, the American panther, 豹 p'áu'. P'áu.

Cough 咳嗽 k'at₂ sau'. K'ih sau, 欬 k'at₂; a dry cough, 乾咳 ˏkon k'at₂. Kán k'ih; a hacking cough, 瘦咳 ˏhá k'at₂. Hiá k'ih, 瘦嗽 ˏhá sau'. Kiá sau; a slight cough, 感輕咳嗽 ˢkòm ˏheng k'at₂ sau'. Kán k'ing k'ih sau.

Cough, to, 咳 k'at₂. K'ih, 嗽 sau'. Sau, 欬 k'at₂, 咳嗽 k'at₂ sau'; cough, occasioned by cold, 風欬 ˏfung k'at₂. Fung k'ih.

* 即係彈棉,紡棉之機.

Cough, to expectorate, 咳 k'at. K'ih, 發欵 fát, háp.

Could, the past tense of can, 得 tak. Teh, 能 nang. Nang; could not sleep, 都瞓唔着 tò fan' m chéuk.

Couleur de rose, 玫花色 múi fá shik. Mei hwá sih; to see every thing ditto, 見各事若玫花色 kín' kok sz² yéuk múi fá shik. Kien koh sz joh mei hwá sih.

Coulter, colter, 犂刀 lai tò. Lí táu.

Council, a body of men specially designated to advise a chief magistrate in the administration of the government, 公會 kung úi². Kung hwui, 民委員會 man 'wai ün úi². Min wei yuen hwui; privy council, 內閣 noi² kok. Nui koh, 關機 kwán kí. Kwán kí; ditto, consisting of eunuchs, 樞密院 ch'ü mat ün². Ch'ú mih yuen; commissionary of ditto, 樞密使 ch'ü mat 'sz. Ch'ú mih shí; a member of the privy council, 閣老 kok 'lò. Koh láu, 內閣大臣 noi² kok tái² shan. Nui koh tá chin, 入閣 yap kok. Jih koh; council of nobles, 諸侯會 chü hau úi². Chú hau hwui, 爵房 tséuk fong. Tsioh fáng; council of commons, 民委員會 man 'wai ün úi². Min wei yuen hwui, 紳衿房 shan k'am fong. Shin k'in fáng, 紳衿會 shan k'am úi². Shin k'in hwui; the legislative council, 設法會 ch'ít fát úi². Sheh fáh hwui; an ecclesiastical council, 教長會 káu' 'chéung úi². Kiáu cháng hwui; to hold a council, 聚會商量 tsü² úi² shéung léung. Tsü hwui sháng liáng, 商議 shéung 'í. Sháng í; to convene a council, 聚會 tsü² úi². Tsü hwui, 聚會商議 tsü² úi² shéung 'í. Tsü hwui sháng í, 召會 chiú² úi². Cháu hwui; a city council, 邑公會 yap kung úi². Yih kung hwui, 邑長會 yap 'chéung úi². Yih cháng hwui.

Council-board, council-table, 會枱 úi² t'oi. Hwui t'ái; ditto, the council itself, 公會 kung úi². Kung hwui.

Council-chamber 會房 úi² fong. Hwui fáng, 會所 úi² 'sho. Hwui so, 會館 úi² 'kún. Hwui kwán, 公所 kung 'sho. Kung so; chamber of the privy council, 軍機處 kwan kí ch'ü'. Kiun kí ch'ú, 軍機房 kwan kí fong. Kiun kí fáng, 內閣 noi² kok. Nui koh; council-chamber of nobles, 諸侯會所 chü hau úi² 'sho. Chú hau hwui so, 爵 tséuk. Tsioh; council-chamber of commons, 民委員會所 man 'wai ün úi² 'sho. Min wei yuen hwui so, 紳衿會房 shan k'am úi² fong. Shin k'in hwui fáng.

Councilor, privy, 內閣大臣 noi² kok tái² shan. Nui koh tá chin, 軍機大臣 kwan kí tái² shan. Kiun kí tá chin, 閣老 kok 'lò. Koh láu; a councilor of a sovereign, 謀臣 mau shan. Mau chin; member of a common council, 公會之人 kung úi² chí yan. Kung hwui chí jin, 謀士 mau sz². Mau sz, 會議之人 úi² 'í chí yan. Hwui í chí jin.

Counsel, advice given, 出主意 ch'ut 'chü í'. Ch'uh chú í; advice taken, 得主意 tak 'chü í'. Teh chú í; instruction, 教訓 káu' fan'. Kiáu hiun; consultation, 商量 shéung léung. Sháng liáng; to take counsel together, 同埋商量 t'ung mái shéung léung. T'ung mái sháng liáng, 同埋斟酌 t'ung mái cham chéuk. T'ung mái chin choh, 互商 ú² shéung. Hú sháng; to ask counsel of a lawyer, 問狀師出主意 man² chong² sz ch'ut 'chü í'. Wan chwáng sz ch'uh chú í; to take counsel of one, 問人出主意 man² yan ch'ut 'chü í'. Wan jin ch'uh chú í; take counsel of your pillow, 先睡後做 sín shui² hau² tsò². Sien shwui hau tso; deliberate opinion or judgment, 主意 'chü í'. Chú í, 慎打主意 shan² 'tá 'chü í'. Shin tá chú í; secret consultation, 密議 mat 'í. Mih í; machination, 計謀 kai' mau. Kí mau, 計策 kai' ch'ák. Kí ts'eh; secrecy, or the secrets intrusted in consultation, 密事 mat sz². Mih sz; to keep one's counsel, 守己密事 'shau 'kí mat sz². Shau kí mih sz; they cannot keep counsel, 他不能守己密事 t'á pat nang 'shau 'kí mat sz². T'á puh nang shau kí mih sz, 疏洩密事 sho sít mat sz². Sú sieh mih sz; directions of God's word, 聖教之勸言 shing' káu' chí hün' ín. Shing kiáu chí k'iuen yen, 上帝道之教訓 Shéung² tai' tò² chí káu' fan'. Sháng tí táu chí kiáu hiun; the counsel of God, 上帝之聖旨 Shéung² tai' chí shing' 'chí. Sháng tí chí shing chí; a counselor-at-law, 狀師 chong² sz. Chwáng sz.

Counsel, to give advice, 出主意 ch'ut 'chü í'. Ch'uh chú í; to exhort, 勸 hün'. K'iuen, 勸戒 hün' kái'. K'iuen kiái, 勸教 hün' káu'. K'iuen kiáu; to deliberate, 咨 tsz. Tsz, 諮 tsz. Tsz; to counsel to the contrary, 勸不理 hün' pat 'lí. K'iuen puh lí, 勸不做 hün' pat tsò². K'iuen puh tso.

Counsel-keeper, one who can keep a secret, 密實嘅人 mat shat ké' yan, 守得密事者 'shau tak mat sz² 'ché. Shau teh mih sz ché.

Counsel-keeping 唔俾密事洩漏 m 'pí mat sz² sít lau², 守秘密 'shau pí' mat. Shau pí mih.

Counselor, any person who gives advice, 出主意嘅人 ch'ut 'chü í' ké' yan, 教訓者 káu' fan' 'ché. Kiáu hiun ché, 勸教者 hün' káu' 'ché. K'iuen kiáu ché 輔翊者 fú² yik 'ché; a counselor-at-law, 狀師 chong² sz. Chwáng sz; a confidential friend, 心腹人 sam fuk yan. Sin fuh jin, 知己 chí 'kí. Chí kí; privy counselor, * 內閣大臣 noi² kok tái² shan. Nui koh tá chin, 常機密 shéung kí mat. Cháng kí mih.

Counselorship 內閣學士之職 noi² kok hok sz² chí chik. Nui koh hioh sz chí chih.

Count, to number, to reckon, 算 sün'. Swán, 打算 'tá sün'. Tá swán, 計 kai'. Kí, 計算 kai' sün'. Kí swán, 數 'shò. Sú, 算數 sün' shò'. Swán sú, 計數 kai' shò'. Kí sú, 籌算 ch'au sün'. Ch'au

* Better, Privy councilor.

swán; to count on the abacus, 打算盤 'tá sün' ˌp'ún. Tá swán pw'án; to count on the fingers, 屈指計算 wat, 'chí kai' sün'. K'iuh chí kí swán, 夾指頭算 káp, 'chí ˌt'au sün'. Kiáh chí t'au swán, 夾指一算 káp, 'chí yat, sün'. Kiáh chí yih swán; to count the cost, 好打算 'hò 'tá sün'. Háu tá swán; to consider, 以爲 'í ˌwai. Í wei; I count them my enemies, 我以他爲敵 'ngo 'í 't'á ˌwai tik,. Wo í t'á wei tih, 我將佢爲敵 'ngo ˌtséung 'k'ü ˌwai tik,, 我算佢爲敵 'ngo sün' 'k'ü ˌwai tik,; to count for righteousness, 算爲義者 sün' ˌwai í² 'ché. Swán wei í ché; to count as gain, 以爲有利 'í ˌwai 'yau lí². Í wei yú lí; to count as merit, 算有功勞 sün' 'yau ˌkung ˌlò. Swán yú kung láu, 歸功 ˌkwai ˌkung. Kwei kung; count them, 數過 'shò kwo'. Sú kwo, 數過吓 'sho kwo' 'há. Sú kwo hiá; count how many there are, 數過係幾多 'shò kwo' hai² 'kí ˌto. Sú kwo hí kí to, 你數過睇幾多 'ní 'shò kwo' 't'ai 'kí ˌto; how many do you count? 你數幾多呢 'ní 'shò 'kí ˌto ˌní; you cannot count them all, 你數唔了 'ní 'shò ˌm 'liú. Ní sú puh liáu, 你唔數得盡 'ní ˌm 'shò tak, tsun², 你唔計得嗌 'ní ˌm kai' tak, sái'.

Count, to reckon upon, 倚賴 'í lái². Í lái; I count upon you, 我倚賴你 'ngo 'í lái² 'ní. Wo í lái ní, 我是必算你 'ngo shí² pít, sün' 'ní. Wo shí pich swán ní; to count upon a person's assistance, 倚賴他之帮助 'í lái² ˌt'á ˌchí ˌpong cho². Í lái t'á chí páng tsú.

Count, a title of nobility, 伯 pák,. Peh, 伯爵 pák, tséuk,. Peh tsoh.

Count-wheel 使鐘鳴輪 'sz ˌchung ˌming ˌlun. Shí chung ming lun.

Countable, that may be numbered, 可算 'ho sün'. K'o swán, 可數 'ho 'shò. K'o sú, 算得 sün' tak,. Swán teh, 計得 kai' tak,. Kí teh.

Counted, numbered, 算過 sün' kwo'. Swán kwo, 數過 'shò kwo'. Sú kwo, 計過 kai' kwo'. Kí kwo, 算過數 sün' kwo' shò'. Swán kwo sú; considered, 以爲 'í ˌwai. Í wei; imputed, 算係 sün' hai². Swán hí; told, 點過 'tím kwo'. Tien kwo, 數過 'shò kwo'. Sú kwo; reckoned upon, 倚賴 'í lái². Í lái.

Countenance, the human face, 面 mín². Mien; the features, 面貌 mín² mau². Mien mau, 面容 mín² ˌyung. Mien yung, 容貌 ˌyung mau². Yung mau, 顏容 ˌngán ˌyung. Yen yung, 容觀 ˌyung ˌkún. Yung kwán, 狀貌 chong² mau². Chwáng mau, 形容 ˌying ˌyung. Hing yung; the look, 顏色 ˌngán shik,. Yen sih, 面色 mín² shik,. Mien sih; a benign countenance, 面寬容 mín² ˌfún ˌyung. Mien kwán yung; to put out of countenance, 使人丟面 'sz ˌyan ˌtiú mín². Shí jin tiáu mien, 使人見醜 'sz ˌyan kín' 'ch'au. Shí jin kien ch'au, 使人無面 'sz ˌyan ˌmò mín². Shí jin wú mien, 使人赧顏 'sz ˌyan 'nán ˌngán. Shí jin nán yen; to keep the countenance, 胆定 'tám teng². Tán ting, 守氣 'shau hí'. Shau k'í, 唔變色 ˌm pín' shik,; in countenance, in favor, 得寵 tak, 'ch'ung. Teh ch'ung; to keep in countenance, to support, to encourage, 體顧 't'ai kú'. T'í kú, 帮襯 ˌpong ch'an'. Páng ch'in, 照顧 chiú' kú'. Cháu kú, 光顧 ˌkwong kú'. Kwáng kú; out of countenance, 見醜 kín' 'ch'au. Kien ch'au, 見愧 kín' kw'ai'. Kien kw'ei, 赧顏 'nán ˌngán. Nán yen, 心亂 ˌsam lün². Sin lwán; not bold or assured, 無胆 ˌmò 'tám. Wú tán; a cheerful countenance, 喜色 'hí shik,. Hí sih, 歡容 ˌfún ˌyung. Hwán yung, 歡顏 ˌfún ˌngán. Hwán yen, 愉顏 ˌü ˌngán. Yú yen, 面帶喜色 mín² tái' 'hí shik,. Mien tái hí sih; a youthful countenance, 童顏 ˌt'ung ˌngán. T'ung yen; a pallid countenance, 面青 mín² ˌts'eng. Mien ts'ing; the countenance not as last year, 面色唔似舊年 mín² shik, ˌm 'ts'z kau² ˌnín. Mien sih puh sz kiú nien; a sweaty countenance, a shameful affair, 汗顏 hon² ˌngán. Hán yen; a healthy countenance, 朱顏 ˌchü ˌngán. Chú yen, 紅顏 ˌhung ˌngán. Hiung yen; a thick-skinned countenance, a person without shame or feelings, 面皮厚 mín² ˌp'í hau². Mien p'í hau, 厚顏 hau² ˌngán. Hau yen; ditto, a skin-lost countenance, 無面皮 ˌmò mín² ˌp'í. Wú mien p'í; ugly countenance, 醜貌 'ch'au mau². Ch'au mau; a beautiful countenance, 美貌 'mí mau². Mei mau, 美容 'mí ˌyung. Mei yung, 美顏 'mí ˌngán. Mei yen, 桃花臉 ˌt'ò ˌfá 'lím. T'áu hwá lien, 紅杏臉 ˌhung hang² 'lím. Hung hang lien; to make countenance, 貌爲 mau² ˌwai. Mau wei.

Countenance, to favor, 面從 mín² ˌts'ung. Mien ts'ung, 面應 mín² ying'. Mien ying; to patronize, 帮襯 ˌpong ch'an'. Páng ch'in, 光顧 ˌkwong kú'. Kwáng kú, 體顧 't'ai kú'. T'í kú, 體帖 't'ai t'íp,. T'í t'ieh, 照顧 chiú' kú'. Cháu kú; to give countenance, 賜顧 ts'z' kú'. Ts'z kú; to vindicate, 表白 'piú pák,. Piáu peh; to aid, 帮助 ˌpong cho². Páng tsú; to sanction, 准 'chun. Chun.

Countenancer, one who favors, 光顧者 ˌkwong kú' 'ché. Kwáng kú ché, 主顧 'chü kú'. Chú kú, 賜顧者 ts'z' kú' 'ché. Ts'z kú ché.

Counter, anything used to keep an account or reckoning, as in games, 號頭 hò² ˌt'au. Háu t'au, 記號 kí' hò². Kí háu, 插頭 ch'áp, ˌt'au. Ch'áh t'au, 插號 ch'áp, hò². Ch'áh háu; money, in contempt, 錢 ˌts'ín. Ts'ien; a table or board on which money is counted, 賬櫃 chéung' kwai². Cháng kwei, 櫃閘 kwai² ˌwai. Kwei wei, 櫃枱 kwai² ˌt'oi. Kwei t'ái, 櫃臺 kwai² ˌt'oi. Kwei t'ái, 棹櫃 ch'éuk, kwai². Ch'oh kwei; the person who counts, or the accountant, 掌櫃 'chéung kwai². Cháng kwei; counter of a horse, 馬胸 'má ˌhung. Má hiung.

Counter, contrary, 反 'fán. Fán, 返 'fán. Fán, 相反 ˌséung 'fán. Siáng fán, 相迕 ˌséung 'ng. Siáng wú; to run counter the rules of virtue, 逆

德 yik₂ tak₃. Nih teh; the wrong way, 行錯路 ˌhang ts'o' lò². Hang ts'o lú.

Counter-current 嘡流 ngák₂ ˌlau, 逆流 yik₂ ˌlau. Nih liú.

Counter-distinction, contradistinction, 辨別 pín² ˌpít₂. Pien pieh.

Counter-evidence 對證 túi' ching'. Túi ching, 反供 'fán ˌkung. Fán kung, 頂供 'teng ˌkung. Ting kung, 攻證 ˌkung ching'. Kung ching.

Counter-opening, an aperture on the opposite side, 對口 túi' 'hau. Túi k'au.

Counter-revolution 反亂 'fán lün². Fán lwán, 反亂而復立前政 'fán lün² ˌí fuk₂ lap₂ ˌts'ín ching'.

Counter-security, security given to one who has entered into bonds, or become security for another, 保上保 'pò shéung² 'pò. Páu sháng páu.

Counter-signature 對簽 túi' ˌts'ím. Túi ts'ien, 對花押 túi' ˌfá áp₃. Túi hwá yáh.

Counter-surety, see Counter-security.

Counteract, to act in opposition to, 設反計 ch'ít₃ 'fán kai'. Sheh fán kí, 逆 yik₂. Nih, 反 'fán. Fán; to hinder, 阻碍 'cho ngoi². Tsú ngái; to withstand, 抵擋 'tai 'tong. Tí táng; to counteract or defeat a plan, 敗謀 pái² ˌmau. Pái mau, 逆計 yik₂ kai'. Nih kí, 反計 'fán kai'. Fán kí, 破計 p'o' kai'. P'o kí; to counteract, as an antidote, 消 ˌsiú. Siáu, 解 'kái. Kiái, 化 fá'. Hwá, to counteract poison, 消毒 ˌsiú tuk₂. Siáu tuh, 解毒 'kái tuk₂. Kiái tuh; to counteract baneful influence, 驅邪 ˌk'ü ˌts'é. K'ü sié, 擋煞 'tong shát₃. Táng sháh; able to counteract, 抵擋得住 'tai 'tong tak₃ chü². Tí táng teh chú.

Counteracting, acting against, 抵擋 'tai 'tong. Tí táng; hindering, 阻碍 'cho ngoi². Tsú ngái.

Counterbalance, to weigh against, 對稱 túi' ch'ing'. Túi ch'ing, 對戥 túi' tang². Túi tang; to act against with equal power or effect, 對抵 túi' 'tai. Túi tí, 抵擋 'tai 'tong. Tí táng; to counterbalance power, 對抵權勢 túi' 'tai ˌk'ün shai'. Túi tí k'iuen shí; to counterbalance one another, 相抵 ˌséung 'tai. Siáng tí, 對抵 túi' 'tai. Túi tí, 對頭相抵 túi' ˌt'au ˌséung 'tai. Túi t'au siáng tí.

Counterbalance, equal weight, 平重 ˌp'ing chung². P'ing chung, 並重 ping' chung². Ping chung; equal power, 並權 ping' ˌk'ün. Ping k'iuen.

Counterbalanced, opposed by equal weight, 兩邊平重 'léung ˌpín ˌp'ing chung². Liáng pien p'ing chung, 兩邊均稱 'léung ˌpín ˌkwan ch'ing'. Liáng pien kiun ch'ing, 兩頭咁重 'léung ˌt'au kòm' chung². Liáng t'au kán chung; opposed by equal power, 有平權對頭 'yau ˌp'ing ˌk'ün túi' ˌt'au. Yú ˌp'ing k'iuen túi t'au; evil counterbalanced with good, 禍福相對 wo² fuk₃ ˌséung túi'. Ho fuh siáng túi, 吉凶相抵 kat₃ ˌhung ˌséung 'tai. Kih hiung siáng tí.

Counterbuff, to, 打翻陣頭 'tá ˌfán 'chün ˌt'au. Tá fán chuen t'au, 打反 'tá 'fán. Tá fán.

Counterchange, exchange, 互相交換 ú² ˌséung ˌkáu ún². Hú siáng kiáu hwán; to reciprocate, 報反 pò' 'fán. Pú fán.

Counterchanging, exchanging, 互相交易 ú² ˌséung ˌkáu yik₂. Hú siáng kiáu yih; intermixing, 相雜 ˌséung tsáp₂. Siáng tsáh.

Counterchange 反告 'fán kò'. Fán káu.

Countercharm 消災符 ˌsiú ˌtsoi ˌfú. Siáu tsái fú, 解害符 'kái hoi² ˌfú. Kiái hái fú, 破法 p'o' fát₃. P'o fáh.

Countercheck 叱 ch'ik₃. Ch'ih, 反叱 'fán ch'ik₃. Fán ch'ih, 反壓 'fán át₃. Fán yáh.

Counterdraw, to trace, 影寫 'ying 'sé. Ying sié, 影畫 'ying wák₂. Ying hwáh.

Counterfeit, to copy or imitate without authority or right, 假摹 'ká ˌmò. Kiá mú, 假作 'ká tsok₃. Kiá tsoh, 僞做 ngai² tsò². Wei tso, 僞造 ngai² tsò². Wei tsáu, 謨僞 ˌmò ngai². Mú wei, 描摹 ˌmiú ˌmò. Miáu mú, 僞爲 ngai² ˌwai. Wei wei; to make or put on a resemblance, 佯爲 ˌyéung ˌwai. Yáng wei, 僞爲 ngai² ˌwai. Wei wei, 詐爲 chá' ˌwai. Chá wei; to counterfeit seals, 僞造印信 ngái² tsò² yan' sun'. Wei tsáu yin sin, 描摹印信 ˌmiú ˌmò yan' sun'. Miáu mú yin sin; to counterfeit a name, 假冒姓名 'ká mò² sing' ˌmeng. Kiá máu sing ming, 冒人名字 mò² ˌyan ˌmeng tsz². Máu jin ming tsz; to counterfeit another's mark in order to undersell, 射利 shé² lí². Shié lí; to counterfeit coin, 私鑄錢銀 ˌsz chü' ˌts'ín ˌngan. Sz chú ts'ien yin; to counterfeit sickness, 佯爲病 ˌyéung ˌwai peng². Yáng wei ping; to counterfeit devotion, 僞爲善 ngai² ˌwai shín². Wei wei shen.

Counterfeit, fabricated without right, 假 'ká. Kiá, 僞 ngai². Wei, 假摹的 'ká ˌmò tik₃. Kiá mú tih, 僞做嘅 ngai² tsò² ké', 描摹的 ˌmiú ˌmò tik₃. Miáu mú tih; assuming the appearance of something, 佯爲 ˌyéung ˌwai. Yáng wei, 假爲 'ká ˌwai. Kiá wei, 貌爲 mau² ˌwai. Mau wei, 名爲 ˌmeng ˌwai. Ming wei, 冒 mò². Máu; counterfeit money, 僞錢 ngai² ˌts'ín. Wei ts'ien, 假銀 'ká ˌngan. Kiá yin, 僞銀 ngai² ˌngan. Wei yin; counterfeit goods, 僞貨 ngai² fo'. Wei ho, 假貨 'ká fo'. Kiá ho; a counterfeit ally, 僞約之人 ngai² yéuk₃ ˌchí ˌyan. Wei yoh chí jin; counterfeit virtue, 僞德 ngai² tak₃. Wei teh, 僞善 ngai² shín². Wei shen; counterfeit friendship, 僞交 ngai² ˌkáu. Wei kiáu, 假相好 'ká ˌséung 'hò. Kiá siáng háu.

Counterfeit, a cheat, 僞人 ngai² ˌyan. Wei jin, 阨人嘅 ngak₃ ˌyan ké', 騙人嘅 p'ín' ˌyan ké'.

Counterfeiter, a forger, 僞造者 ngai² tsò² 'ché. Wei tsáu ché, 描摹者 ˌmiú ˌmò 'ché. Miáu mú ché, 冒者 mò² 'ché. Máu ché, 佯爲者 ˌyéung ˌwai 'ché. Yáng wei ché, 欺人者 ˌhí ˌyan 'ché. K'í jin ché; a counterfeiter of coin, 私鑄錢銀者 ˌsz chü' ˌts'ín ˌngan 'ché. Sz chú ts'ien yin ché.

Counterfoil, } that part of a tally struck in the
Counterstock, } exchequer which is kept by an

officer in that court, the other being delivered to the person, who has lent the king money on the account, and is called the stock, 符 ˏfú. Fú, 判符 p'ún' ˏfú. Pw'án fú.

Counterfort, a buttress, 墩 ˏtun. Tun.

Counterguard 堡障 'pò chéung'. Páu cháng.

Countermand, to give an order to the contrary to one before given, 收命 ˏshau meng². Shau ming, 換命 ún² meng². Hwán ming.

Countermarch 退 t'úi'. T'úi, 退行 t'úi' ˏhang. T'úi hang; a returning, 翻轉頭 ˏfán 'chün ˏt'au. Fán chuen t'au, 轉頭行 'chün ˏt'au ˏhang. Chuen t'au hang; a change of measures, 改命 'koi meng². Kái ming.

Countermark 再打字號 tsoi' 'tá tsz² hò². Tsái tá tsz háu, 對號 túi' hò². Túi háu.

Countermine, to, 反打地雷炮 'fán 'tá tí² ˏlúi p'áu'. Fán tá tí lui p'áu.

Counterpane 白花被 pák ˏfá 'p'í. Peh hwá p'í, 被面 'p'í mín². P'í mien, 大被面 tái² 'p'í mín². Tá p'í mien.

Counterpart, the correspondent part, 對影 túi' 'ying. Túi ying, 對影之物 túi' 'ying ˏchí mat. Túi ying chí wuh; the counterpart of a deed, 判契 p'ún' k'ai'. Pw'án k'í, 判符 p'ún' ˏfú. Pw'án fú; a duplicate, 對張 túi' ˏchéung. Túi cháng, 對道 túi' tò². Túi táu, 對契 túi² k'ai'. Túi k'í.

Counterplot, to oppose one plot to another, 以計破計 'í kai' p'o' kai'. Í kí p'o kí.

Counterpoint, see Counterpane; an opposite point, 反事 'fán sz². Fán sz, 相反嘅事 ˏséung 'fán ké' sz².

Counterpoise, to counterbalance, 對稱 túi' ch'ing'. Túi ch'ing; to equal in weight, 並重 ping² chung². Ping chung, 均重 ˏkwan chung². Kiun chung; to balance, 對抵 túi' 'tai. Ping tí, 對稱 túi' ch'ing'. Túi ch'ing.

Counterpoise, equiponderance, 均重 ˏkwan chung². Kiun chung, 均大 ˏkwan tái². Kiun tá, 兩邊平重 'léung ˏpín ˏp'ing chung². Liáng pien p'ing chung; the counterpoise of a steelyard, 錘 ˏch'ui. Ch'ui, 秤砣 ch'ing' ˏt'o. Ch'ing t'o.

Counterpoison, one poison that destroys the effect of another, 解毒之物 'kái tuk ˏchí mat. Kiái tuh chí wuh, 解毒之毒 'kái tuk ˏchí tuk. Kiái tuh chí tuh.

Counterproof 反影 'fán 'ying. Fán ying.

Counterroll 上控案部 shéung² hung' on' pò². Sháng k'ung ngán pú.

Counterseal 同簽 ˏt'ung ˏts'ím. T'ung ts'ien, 同花押 ˏt'ung ˏfá áp. T'ung hwá yáh.

Countersign, to, 對簽 túi' ˏts'ím. Túi ts'ien, 旁簽 ˏp'ong ˏts'ím. P'áng ts'ien, 共花押 kung² ˏfá áp. Kung hwá yáh.

Countersign, a private signal, 暗號 òm' hò². Ngán háu, 私記 ˏsz kí'. Sz kí.

Countertide, contrary tide, 反潮 'fán ˏch'iú. Fán ch'áu, 逆流 ngák ˏlau.

Countervail, to equal, 對稱 túi' ch'ing'. Tui ch'ing; to compensate, 賠補 ˏp'úi 'pò. P'ei pú, 抵補 'tai 'pò. Tí pú.

Counterview 對照 túi' chiú'. Túi cháu, 兩野相照 'léung 'yé ˏséung chiú'.

Counterwork, in opposition, 對頭 túi' ˏt'au. Túi t'au; to hinder any effect by contrary operations, 以計破計 'í kai' p'o' kai'. Í kí p'o kí.

Countess, the consort of an earl or count, 伯妻之稱 pák ˏts'ai ˏchí ˏch'ing. Peh ts'í chí ch'ing, 伯爵夫人 pák ˏtséuk ˏfú ˏyan. Peh tsioh fú jin.

Counting, reckoning, 算 sün'. Swán. 數 'shò Sú, 算數 sün' shò'. Swán sú, 計數 kai' shò'. Kí sú.

Counting-house } 賬房 chéung' ˏfong. Cháng fáng;
Counting-room } the comptoir, 寫字房 'sé tsz² ˏfong, 寫字樓 'sé tsz² ˏlau. Sié tsz lau.

Countless 唔計得掂 ˏm kai' tak ˏtím², 計唔掂 kai' ˏm tím², 無可計數 ˏmò 'ho kai' shò'. Wú k'o kí sú, 無數 ˏmò shò'. Wú sú, 不盡其數 pat, tsun² ˏk'í shò'. Puh tsin k'í sú.

Country, any tract of land, 地 tí². Tí, 地方 tí² ˏfong. Tí fáng, 土地 't'ò tí². T'ú tí; the whole territory of a kingdom or state, as opposed to city, 鄉下 ˏhéung há². Hiáng hiá; from the country, 鄉下嘅 ˏhéung há² ké', 鄉下的 ˏhéung há² tik. Hiáng hiá tih; to return into the country, 歸鄉下 ˏkwai ˏhéung há². Kwei hiáng hiá; country people, 鄉下嘅人 ˏhéung há² ké' ˏyan, 氓 ˏman. Min; country gentry (elders and literati), 鄉老 ˏhéung 'lò. Hiáng láu, 鄉紳衿 ˏhéung ˏshan ˏk'am. Hiáng shin k'in; a kingdom, state, 國 kwok. Kwoh, 邦 ˏpong. Páng; native country, 本地 'pún tí². Pun tí, 本國 'pún kwok. Pun kwoh, 本土 'pún 't'ò. Pun t'ú; foreign country, 外國 ngoi² kwok. Wái kwoh, 藩國 ˏfán kwok. Fán kwoh, 藩邦 ˏfán ˏpong. Fán páng; of the same country, 同國嘅 ˏt'ung kwok ké', 同國的 ˏt'ung kwok tik. T'ung kwoh tih; the whole country, 通國 ˏt'ung kwok. T'ung kwoh; land, as opposed to water, 土 't'ò. T'ú; to travel across a country, 陸路行 luk lò² ˏhang. Luh lú hang; to serve one's country, 爲本國出力 wai² 'pún kwok ch'ut lik. Wei pun kwoh ch'uh lih, 爲國家出力 wai² kwok ˏká ch'ut lik. Wei kwoh kiá ch'uh lih, 忠心報國 ˏchung ˏsam pò' kwok. Chung sin pú kwoh; a jury, 陪審官 ˏp'úi 'sham ˏkún. P'ei shin kwán; the aspect of a country, 地嘅形勢 tí² ké' ˏying shai', 地勢 tí² shai'. Tí shí; to what country do you belong? 你係邊國人 'ní hai² ˏpín kwok ˏyan.

Country, rural, 村落 ˏts'ün lok. Ts'un loh.

Country-seat 墅 'shü, 別墅 pít 'shü. Pieh shú.

Country-man, one born in the same country with another, 同國嘅人 ˏt'ung kwok ké' ˏyan; a rustic, 鄉下嘅人 ˏhéung há' ké' ˏyan, 鄉下的人 ˏhéung há² tik ˏyan. Hiáng hiá tih jin; a man of plain, unpolished manners, 村佬 ˏts'ün 'lò. Ts'un láu, 鄉下佬 ˏkéung há² 'lò.

Country, a prefecture or shire, 府 'fú. Fú, 郡 kwan². Kiun, 府郡 'fú kwan². Fú kiun; a district, 州

,chau. Chau, 縣 ün². Hien; the principal city of a country or prefecture, 府城 'fú ,shing. Fú ching; the chief magistrate of a country, 知府 ,chí 'fú. Chí fú, 郡侯 kwan² ,hau. Kiun hau, 太守 t'ái' shau'. T'ái shau, 郡伯 kwan² pák,. Kiun peh, 府尊 'fú ,tsün. Fú tsun.

Country court 府署 'fú 'shü. Fú shú, 府憲 'fú hín'. Fú hien.

Country town 府城 'fú ,shing. Fú ching, 郡城 kwan² ,shing. Kiun ching.

Coup-de-grace, the stroke of mercy, by which the executioner ends the life and suffering of one on the rack, 恩擊者 ,yan kik, 'ché. Ngan kih ché; the finishing stroke, 打死 'tá 'sz. Tá sz.

Coup-de-main, an instantaneous, unexpected and generally desperate attack, 突然攻殺 tat, ,ín ,kung shát,. Tuh jen kung sháh, 突然攻擊 tat, ,ín ,kung kik,. Tuh jen kung kih; he succeeded by a coup-de-main, 一打而勝 yat, 'tá ,í shing'. Yih tá rh shing.

Coup-de-soleil, a stroke of the sun, 中暑 chung' 'shü. Chung shú.

Coup-d'état, a sudden, decisive blow in politics, 行霸道 ,hang pá' tò². Hang pá táu.

Coupé, the front part of a French diligence or stage coach, 驛車前房 yik, ,kü ,ts'ín ,fong. Yih kü ts'ien fáng; a division in a railway carriage, 火輪車房 'fo ,lun ,ch'é ,fong. Ho lun ch'é fáng.

Couple, two of the human species, 偶 'ngau. Ngau, 竝 ping'. Ping, 一雙 yat, ,shéung. Yih shwáng, 一對 yat, túi'. Yih túi, 兩個 'léung ko'. Liáng ko; a married couple, 匹偶 p'at, 'ngau. P'ih ngau, 匹配 p'at, p'úi'. P'ih p'ei, 兩老 'léung 'lò. Liáng láu, 配偶 p'úi' 'ngau. P'ei ngau, 伉儷 k'ong' lai². K'áng lí, 儷 lai². Lí, 夫妻諧老 ,fú ,ts'ai ,hái 'lò. Fi ts'í hiái láu; an old couple, 齊眉 ,ts'ai ,mí. Ts'í wí, 夫婦齊眉 ,fú 'fú ,ts'ai ,mí. Fú fú ts'í wí; a happy couple, 佳偶 ,kái 'ngau. Kiá ngau, 嘉偶 ,ká ,ngau. Kiá ngau, 榮諧伉儷 ,wing ,hái k'ong' lai². Yung hiái k'áng lí; a couple ploughing, 耦 'ngau. Ngau, 耦耕 'ngau ,kang. Ngau kang; a couple of rabbits, 一對兎子 yat, túi' t'ò' 'tsz. Yih túi t'ú tsz; a couple of fowols, 一對鷄 yat, túi' ,kai. Yih túi kí; a well matched couple, 登對 ,tang túi'. Tang túi.

Couple, to link, chain or connect one thing with another, 相連 ,séung ,lín. Siáng lien, 相繫 ,séung hai². Siáng hí, 相聯 ,séung ,lün. Siáng lien, 相結 ,séung kít,. Siáng kieh; to marry, 配 p'úi'. P'ei, 結對 kít, túi'. Kieh túi, 成對 ,shing túi'. Ching túi, 結合 kít, hòp,. Kieh hoh, 配偶 p'úi' 'ngau. P'ei ngau, 合偶 hòp, 'ngau. Hoh ngau, 結親 kít, ,ts'an. Kieh ts'in, 結婚 kít, ,fan. Kieh hwan, 聯婚 ,lün ,fan. Lien hwan, 聯親 ,lün ,ts'an. Lien ts'in, 諧 ,hái. Hiái.

Couple, to embrace, as the sexes, 夫婦團圓 ,fú 'fú ,t'ün ,ün. Fú fú tw'án yuen.

Coupled, united, linked, as two things, 相連過 ,séung ,lín kwo'. Siáng lien kwo; married, 結過親 kít, kwo' ,ts'an. Kieh kwo ts'in; originally coupled husband and wife, 原配夫妻 ,ün p'úi' ,fú ,ts'ai. Yuen p'ei fú ts'í, 結髮夫妻 kít, fát, ,fú ,ts'ai. Kieh fáh fú ts'í.

Couplet, two rhymes, 對聯 túi' ,lün. Túi lien; two couplets make one tsüt, 兩聯爲一絕 'léung ,lün ,wai yat, tsüt,. Liáng lien wei yih tsiueh; four couplets make one lut, 四聯爲一律 sz' ,lün ,wai yat, lut,. Sz lien wei yih liuh.

Coupling, uniting in couples, 結對 kít, túi'. Kieh túi, 結偶 kít, 'ngau. Kieh ngau; fastening or connecting together, 相連 ,séung ,lín. Siáng lien, 相鈎 ,séung ,kau. Siáng kau.

Coupling-pin 連榫 ,lín sut,. Lien sub.

Courage, bravery, 胆 'tám. Tán, 勇 'yung. Yung, 銳氣 yui² hí'. Jui k'í, 剛氣 ,kong hí'. Káng k'í, 剛勇 ,kong 'yung. Káng yung, 猛氣 'mang hí'. Mang k'í, 猛勇 'mang 'yung. Mang yung, 英勇 ,ying 'yung. Ying yung, 胆勇 'tám 'yung. Tán yung, 胆量 'tám léung². Tán liáng, 俠氣 háp, hí'. Hiáh k'í; great courage, 大胆 tái² 'tám. Tá tán, 大勇 tái² 'yung. Tá yung; to have little courage, 無也胆 ,mò mat, 'tám, 小胆 'siú 'tám. Siáu tán; moral courage, 胆志 'tám chí'. Tán chí; animal courage, 血氣之勇 hüt, hí' ,chí 'yung. Hiueh k'í chí yung, 恃力頭 shí² lik, ,t'au; to brace up one's courage, 奮勇 'fan 'yung. Fan yung, 抖勇 'tau 'yung. Tau yung, 鼓勇 'kú 'yung. Kú yung; to exhibit courage, 打技勇 'tá kí² 'yung. Tá kí yung.

Courageous, bold to encounter difficulties and dangers, 有胆 'yau 'tám. Yú tán, 勇敢 'yung 'kòm. Yung kán, 大膽的 tái² 'tám tik,. Tá tán tih, 勇猛 'yung 'mang. Yung mang, 剛毅 ,kong ngai². Káng í; very courageous, 大胆嘅 tái² 'tám ké', 大胆的 tái² 'tám tik,. Tá tán tih, 大勇 tái² 'yung. Tá yung, 眞好胆 ,chan 'hò 'tám. Chin háu tán; daring, 胆敢 'tám 'kòm. Tán kán, 勇敢 'yung 'kòm. Yung kán, 俠氣的 háp, hí' tik,. Hiáh k'í tih; a courageous fellow, 大胆嘅人 tái² 'tám ké' ,yan.

Courageously, with courage, 以大胆 'í tái² 'tám. Í tá tán, 毅然 ngai² ,ín. Í jen.

Courageousness 胆 'tám. Tán, 勇 'yung. Yung, 胆勇 'tám 'yung. Tán yung.

Courant, the title of a newspaper, 新聞紙 ,san ,man 'chí. Sin wan chí.

Courbaril 漆名 ts'at, ,meng. Ts'ih ming.

Courier, a, 快馬 fái' 'má. Kw'ái má, 差役 ,ch'ái yik,. Ch'ái yih, 傳驛 ,ch'ün yik,. Ch'uen yih, 使臣 sz' ,shan. Shí chin, 使人 sz' ,yan. Shí jin, 走使 'tsau sz'. Tsau shí, 齎奏官 ,tsai tsau' ,kún. Tsí tsau kwán; a mounted courier from the capital, 跑京差 'p'áu ,king ,ch'ái. P'áu king ch'ái.

Course 道 tò². Táu, 路 lò². Lú, 行道 ,hang tò². Hang táu; the course of a ship, 水程 'shui ,ch'ing. Shwui ch'ing, 海道 'hoi tò². Hái táu,

船路 ˏshün lò². Ch'uen lú, 船所駛之道 ˏshün ʿsho ʿshai ˏchí tò². Ch'uen so shí chí táu; water course, 水路 ʿshui lò². Shwui lú, 水道 ʿshui tò². Shwui táu, 水流 ʿshui ˏlau. Shwui liú; a westerly course, 向西行 héung' ˏsai ˏhang. Hiáng sí hang, 向西流 héung' ˏsai ˏlau. Hiáng sí liú; the sun and moon move together in the same course, 日月共躔一度 yat₂ üt₂ kung² ˏch'ín yat₂ tò²; the course of events, 天運 ˏt'ín wan². T'ien yun; to steer the right course, 駛正路 ʿshai ching' lò². Shí ching lú; to walk in the right course, 行正路 ˏhang ching' lò². Hang ching lú; to get out of the right course, 行錯路 ˏhang ts'o' lò². Hang ts'o lú; to be out of the right course, 行迷路 ˏhang ˏmai lò². Hang mí lú; the course of a man's life, 平生之道 ˏp'ing ˏshang ˏchí tò². P'ing sang chí táu; course of action, 平生之行 ˏp'ing ˏshang ˏchí ˏhang. P'ing sang chí hang, 品行 ʿpan hang². Pin hing, 行爲 ˏhang ˏwai. Hang wei; in due course, 照次序 chiú' ts'z' tsü². Cháu ts'z sü, 次序 ts'z' tsü²; to follow the course of nature, 循性而行 ˏts'un sing' ˏí ˏhang. Siun sing rh hang; according to the course of nature, 依萬物之理 ˏí mán² mat₂ ˏchí ʿlí. Í wán wuh chí lí; by the due course of law, 照律法 chiú' lut₂ fát₂. Cháu liuh fáh, 照公道 chiú' ˏkung tò². Cháu kung táu; according to the course of the world, 從世 ˏts'ung shai'. Ts'ung shí, 依世界 ˏí shai' kái'. Í shí kiái; as a matter of course, 自當如此 tsz² ˏtong ˏü ʿts'z. Tsz táng jú ts'z, 本應如此 ʿpún ˏying ˏü ʿts'z. Pun ying jú ts'z; of course, 自然 tsz² ˏín. Tsz jen; according to the usual course, 照常 chiú' ˏshéung. Cháu cháng, 依舊 ˏí kau². Í kiú, 照平常 chiú' ˏp'ing ˏshéung. Cháu p'ing cháng; it is our common course, 常係噉 ˏshéung hai² ʿkòm. Cháng hí kán; to take the best course, 選至好嘅路 ʿsün chí' ʿhò ké' lò², 行至好之路 ˏhang chí' ʿhò ˏchí lò². Hang chí háu chí lú; to take the shortest course, 行捷徑 ˏhang tsít₂ king'. Hang tsieh king; to adopt a course of action, 用方法 yung² ˏfong fát₂. Yung fáng fáh; take your course and I shall take mine, 你行你路,我行我路 ʿní ˏhang ʿní ʿlò, ʿngo ˏhang ʿngo lò². Ní hang ní lú, wo hang wo lú; by course, 依次 ˏí ts'z'. Í ts'z, 輪流 ˏlun ˏlau. Lun liú; a course of sin, 常行罪 ˏshéung ˏhang tsúi². Cháng hang tsúi; to follow one's own course, 任性而行 yam² sing' ˏí ˏhang. Jin sing rh hang, 率性而行 sut₂ sing' ˏí ˏhang. Suh sing rh hang, 隨心之所欲 ˏts'ui ˏsam ˏchí ʿsho yuk₂. Sui sin chí so yuh; a course at meals, — 席 yat₂ tsik₂. Yih tsih, 一檯 yat₂ ˏt'oi. Yih t'ái, 一輪菜 yat₂ ˏlun ts'oi'. Yih lun ts'ái; to be in a course of physic, 食藥 shik₂ yéuk₂. Shih yoh, 服藥 fuk₂ yéuk₂. Fuh yoh; words of course, 隨便話 ˏts'ui pín² wá². Sui pien hwá; course of instruction, 教之道 káu' ˏchí tò². Kiáu chí táu, 教訓之途 káu' fan' ˏchí ˏt'ò. Kiáu hiun chí tiú, 教之法 káu' ˏchí fát₂. Kiáu chí fáh; what course shall I pursue? 學乜野好呢 hok₂ mat₂ ʿyé ʿhò ˏní; the race-course, 跑馬路 ʿp'áu ʿmá lò². P'áu má lú, 鬥馬場 tau' ʿmá ˏch'éung. Tau má ch'áng; the course or period of a woman, 月經 üt₂ ˏking. Yueh king, 經水 ˏking ʿshui. King shwui.

Course, to hunt, 打獵 ʿtá líp₂. Tá lieh; to chase or pursue, 追趕 ˏchui ʿkon. Chui kán.

Course, to run, 跑 ʿp'áu. P'áu, 跑走 ʿp'áu ʿtsau. P'áu tsau.

Courser, a swift horse or a runner, 千里馬 ˏts'ín ʿlí ʿmá. Ts'ien lí má; a hunter, 打獵者 ʿtá líp₂ ʿché. Tá lieh ché.

Courses, catamenia, 月經 üt₂ ˏking. Yueh king, 月紅 üt₂ ˏhung. Yueh hung, 月水 üt₂ ʿshui. Yueh shwui.

Court, courtyard of a Chinese house, 天井 ˏt'ín ʿtseng. T'ien tsing; ditto of a palace, 庭 ˏt'ing. T'ing, 墀 ˏch'í. Ch'í; a palace, or residence of a sovereign prince, 朝 ˏch'iú. Ch'áu, 朝廷 ˏch'iú ˏt'ing. Ch'áu t'ing, 制地 chai' tí². Chí tí, 金殿 ˏkam tín², 金鑾殿 ˏkam ˏlün tín². Kin lwán tien, 丹墀 ˏtán ˏch'í. Tán ch'í, 紫宸 ʿtsz ˏshan. Tsz shin, 輦下 ʿlím há². Lien hiá, 邸 ʿtai. Tí, 京兆 ˏking chiú². King cháu, 京輦 ˏking ʿlím. King lien; the celestial court, 天朝 ˏt'ín ˏch'iú. T'ien ch'áu; court of justice, 公堂 ˏkung ˏt'ong. Kung t'áng, 衙門 ˏngá ˏmún. Yá mun, 署 ʿshü. Shú, 衙署 ˏngá ʿshü. Yá shú, 公署 ˏkung ʿshü. Kung shú, 大堂 tái² ˏt'ong. Tá t'áng, 公廨 ˏkung kái'. Kung kiái; the highest court of justice, 刑部 ˏying pò². Hing pú; the provincial court of justice, 臬司衙門 ít₂ ˏsz ˏngá ˏmún. Nieh sz yá mun, 臬署 ít₂ ʿshü. Nieh shú; persons who compose the retinue or council of a king or emperor, 朝臣 ˏch'iú ˏshan. Ch'áu chin; to go to court, 上朝 ʿshéung ˏch'iú. Sháng ch'áu, 朝見 ˏch'iú kín'. Ch'áu kien, 拜朝 pái' ˏch'iú. Pái ch'áu, 朝覲 ˏch'iú kan². Ch'áu kin; to enter the court, 入朝 yap₂ ˏch'iú. Jih ch'áu; in court, 御前 ü² ˏts'ín. Yú ts'ien; to be introduced at ditto, 覲朝 kan² ˏch'iú. Kin ch'áu; to hold court, 坐朝 tso² ˏch'iú. Tso ch'áu, 視朝 shí² ˏch'iú. Shí ch'áu; court dress, 朝服 ˏch'iú fuk₂. Ch'áu fuh, 朝衣 ˏch'iú ˏí. Ch'áu í, 綾衿 ˏngáu ˏk'am. Hiáu k'in; the emperor's court-dress, 龍袍 ˏlung ˏp'ò. Lung p'áu, 衮龍袍 ʿkwan ˏlung ˏp'ò. Kwan lung p'áu, 衮衣 ʿkwan ˏí. Kwan í, 蟒袍 ʿmong ˏp'ò. Máng p'áu, 御衣 ü² ˏí. Yú í, 御服 ü² fuk₂. Yú fuh; to pay one's court to the king, 拜王 pái' ˏwong. Pái wáng, 朝王 ˏch'iú ˏwong. Ch'áu wáng; the six courts at Peking, 六部 luk₂ pò². Luh pú; the magistrate's court (of Hongkong), 巡理廳 ˏts'un ʿlí ˏt'eng. Siun lí t'ing, 巡理府 ˏts'un ʿlí ʿfú. Siun lí fú; the court of summary jurisdiction, 錢債衙門 ˏts'ín chái' ˏngá ˏmún. Ts'ien chái yá mun; the supreme court of Hongkong, 大葛

tái² kot₂. Tá koh, 按察司衙門 on' ch'át₂ ₍sz ₍ngá ₍mún. Ngán ch'áh sz yá mun; to open a court, 排衙 ₍p'ái ₍ngá. P'ái yá, 排班 ₍p'ái ₍pán. P'ái pán; an early court, 早衙 'tsò ₍ngá. Tsáu yá; the provincial Court circular, 轅門報 ₍ün ₍mún pò'. Yuen mun páu; court of representation *, 通政司 ₍t'ung ching' ₍sz. T'ung ching sz; commissioner of ditto, 通政使 ₍t'ung ching' 'sz. T'ung ching shí; deputy commissioners of ditto, 通政副使 ₍t'ung ching' fú' 'sz. T'ung ching fú shí; councillors of ditto, 通政司參議 ₍t'ung ching' ₍sz ₍ts'ám 'í. T'ung ching sz ts'án í; secretaries of ditto, 通政司經歷 ₍t'ung ching' ₍sz ₍king lik₂. T'ung ching sz king lih; undersecretaries of ditto, 通政司知事 ₍t'ung ching' ₍sz ₍chí sz². T'ung ching sz chí sz; to be acquitted by a court, 斷無罪 tün' ₍mò tsúi². Twán wú tsúi; to pay the court to one, 諂媚 'ch'ím mí². Chen mei; the court register, see Red Book and Book.

Court, to flatter, 諛悅 ₍ü üt₂. Yú yueh, 諂媚 'ch'ím mí². Chen mei; to solicit, 求 ₍k'au. K'iú; to court one's favor, 求愛 ₍k'au oi'. K'iú ngái, 求寵 ₍k'au 'ch'ung. K'iú ch'ung; to court one's friendship, 求友 ₍k'au 'yau. K'iú yú; to solicit for marriage, 求婚 ₍k'au ₍fan. K'iú hwan, 求配 ₍k'au p'úi'. K'iú p'ei.

Court-chaplain 朝廷牧師 ₍ch'iú ₍t'ing muk₂ ₍sz. Ch'áu t'ing muh sz.

Court-day, a day in which a court sits to administer justice, 升堂之日 ₍shing ₍t'ong ₍chí yat₂. Shing t'áng chí jih; 坐公案 tso² ₍kung on'. Tso kung ngán.

Court-dress 朝服 ₍ch'iú fuk₂. Ch'áu fuh, 朝衣 ₍ch'iú ₍í. Ch'áu í, 上朝禮服 'shéung ₍ch'iú 'lai fuk₂. Sháng ch'áu lí fuh.

Court-dresser, a flatterer, 奉承嘅人 fung² ₍shing ké' ₍yan.

Court-fashion, the fashion of a court 朝禮 ₍ch'iú 'lai. Ch'áu lí.

Court-favor 皇恩 ₍wong ₍yan. Hwáng ngan.

Court-house 衙門 ₍ngá ₍mún. Yá mun; the court-house of Hongkong, 大葛 tai² kot₂ †. Tá koh.

Court-lady, 宮女 ₍kung 'nü. Kung nü.

Court-martial 按軍法審人 on' ₍kwan fát₂ 'sham ₍yan. Ngán kiun fáh shin jin.

Court-yard 庭 ₍t'ing. T'ing, 墀 ₍ch'í. Ch'í.

Courteous, exhibiting courtesy, 好禮的 'hò 'lai tik₂ Háu lí tih, 好儀著嘅 'hò ₍í chü' ké', 合禮 hòp₂ 'lai. Hoh lí, 文雅 ₍man 'ngá. Wan yá, 閒雅 ₍hán 'ngá. Hien yá, 斯文嘅 ₍sz ₍man ké', 知禮 ₍chí 'lai. Chí lí, 有禮的 'yau 'lai tik₂. Yú lí tih; complaisant, 恭敬的 ₍kung king' tik₂. Kung king tih, 好相與 'hò ₍séung 'ü. Háu siáng yú, 讓 yéung². Jáng; courteous towards each other, 好相讓 'hò ₍séung yéung². Háu siáng jáng.

Courteously 恭然 ₍kung ₍ín. Kung jen, 肅然 suk₂ ₍ín. Suh jen, 照禮 chiú' 'lai. Cháu lí.

Courteousness 禮數 'lai shò'. Lí sú, 恭敬 ₍kung king'. Kung king.

Courtesan, a prostitute, 妓女 kí² 'nü. Kí nü, 娼 ₍ch'éung. Ch'áng, 娼妓 ₍ch'éung kí². Ch'áng kí, 花娘 ₍fá ₍néung. Hwá néang, 客妻 hák₂ ₍ts'ai. K'eh ts'í.

Courtesy, politeness of manner, 禮貌 'lai mau². Lí mau, 禮數 'lai shò'. Lí sú, 禮法 'lai fát₂. Lí fáh, 禮文 'lai ₍man. Lí wan; a favor, 恩 ₍yan. Ngan, 寵 'ch'ung. Ch'ung; by courtesy, 以恩 'í ₍yan. Í ngan; out of courtesy, 禮貌相推 'lai mau² ₍séung ₍t'úi. Lí mau siáng t'úi, 雅意相讓 'ngá í' ₍séung yéung². Yá í siáng jáng; tenure by courtesy, 守故室之業 'shau kú' shat₂ ₍chí íp₂. Shau kú shih chí nieh; official courtesy, 官禮 ₍kún 'lai. Kwán lí; courtesy or obeysance of women towards the empress, 肅禮 suk₂ 'lai. Suh lí; ditto in polite circles, 微跪 ₍mí kwai². Wí kwei, 拜禮 pái' 'lai. Pái lí, 拱禮 'kung 'lai. Kung lí.

Courtesy 行禮者 ₍hang 'lai 'ché. Hang lí ché, 夫人行禮之事 ₍fú ₍yan ₍hang 'lai ₍chí sz². Fú jin hang lí chí sz.

Courtier 朝侯 ₍ch'iú ₍hau. Ch'áu hau, 侍朝之臣 shí² ₍ch'iú ₍chí ₍shan. Shí ch'áu chí chin, 廷臣 ₍t'ing ₍shan. T'ing chin, 朝內之人 ₍ch'iú noi² ₍chí ₍yan. Ch'áu nui chí jin; courtier's sons and grandsons, 朝官子孫 ₍ch'iú ₍kún 'tsz ₍sün. Ch'áu kwán tsz sun; one who flatters to please, 諂佞之人 'ch'ím ning² ₍chí ₍yan. Chen ning chí jin, 巧佞之人 'háu ning² ₍chí ₍yan. K'iáu ning chí jin.

Courting 諛悅 ₍ü üt₂. Yú yueh, 求婚 ₍k'au ₍fan. K'iú hwan.

Courtlike, polite, 文雅 ₍man 'ngá. Wan yá, 恭敬的 ₍kung king' tik₂. Kung king tih; elegant, 花雅 ₍fá 'ngá. Hwá yá.

Courtliness, elegance of manners, 禮貌者 'lai mau² 'ché. Lí mau ché, 文雅 ₍man 'ngá. Wan yá.

Courtly, elegantly, 文雅 ₍man 'ngá. Wan yá, 以禮 'í 'lai. Í lí; in a flattering manner, 以諂媚 'í 'ch'ím mí². Í chen mei.

Courtship, the act of soliciting favor, 求悅者 ₍k'au üt₂ 'ché. K'iú yueh ché, 求愛者 ₍k'au oi' 'ché. K'iú ngái ché; to give courtship, 諂媚於 'ch'ím mí² ₍ü. Chen mei pú.

Cousin, sons of paternal uncles, 嫡堂兄弟 tik₂ ₍t'ong ₍hing tai². Tih t'áng hiung tí, 親堂兄弟 ₍ts'an ₍t'ong ₍hing tai². Ts'in t'áng hiung tí, 疎堂兄弟 ₍sho ₍t'ong ₍hing tai². Sú t'áng hiung tí; female cousins ditto, 堂姊妹 ₍t'ong 'tsz múi². T'áng tsz mei; sons of paternal or materal aunt, 表兄弟 'piú ₍hing tai². Piáu hiung tí; daughters

* The duty of the members of this court is to report on all important government affairs.

† In Hongkong, where the character 葛 kot₂ (dolichos tuberosus) producing a kind of taro, has been used to express Court, the Chinese carefully avoid that name and call the d. t. 實心藕 which means "solid nelumbium root."

of ditto, 表姊妹 'piú 'tsz múi². Piáu tsz mei; female cousins of father's sisters are also called, 姑表姊妹 ˏkú 'piú 'tsz múi². Kú piáu tsz mei; mother's sisters' daughters, 姨表姊妹 ˏí 'piú 'tsz múi². Í piáu tsz mei; mother's brother's daughters, 舅表姊妹 'k'au 'piú 'tsz múi². K'iú piáu tsz mei; female cousins of different surname, 表姊 'piú 'tsz. Piáu tsz; father's elder male cousins of different surname, 表伯 'piú pák,. Piáu peh; father's younger ditto, 表叔 'piú shuk,. Piáu shuh; father's elder female cousins of different surname, 表姑母 'piú ˏkú 'mò. Piáu kú mú; cousin's sons, 表姪 'piú chat,. Piáu chih; cousin's daughters, 表姪女 'piú chat, 'nü. Piáu chih nü; a sister's children, 外甥 ngoi² ˏshang. Wái sang; cousins german, of the same surname, 內親 noi² ˏts'an. Nui ts'in; ditto, of a different surname, as a wife's clan, 外親 ngoi² ˏts'an. Wái ts'in.

Cove, a small inlet, a recess in a seashore, 灣 ˏwán. Wán, 隱處 'yan ch'ü'. Yin ch'ú, 可避之處 'ho pí² ˏchí ch'ü'. K'o pí chí ch'ú.

Covenant 約 yéuk,. Yoh, 盟 ˏmang. Mang, 盟約 ˏmang yéuk,. Mang yoh, 契約 k'ai' yéuk,. K'í yoh; contract, 合同 hòp, ˏt'ung. Hoh t'ung; to make a covenant, 立約 lap, yéuk,. Lih yoh, 結約 kít, yéuk,. Kieh yoh, 結盟 kít, ˏmang. Kieh mang, 立契 lap, k'ai'. Lih k'í; to make a covenant or contract *, 打合同 'tá hòp, ˏt'ung. Tá hoh t'ung; the sacred covenant, 聖約† shing' yéuk,. Shing yoh; the ancient covenant, 舊約 kau² yéuk,. Kiú yoh; the new covenant, 新約 ˏsan yéuk,. Sin yoh; to violate a ditto, 背約 púi' yéuk,. Pei yoh; to deviate from or forget a covenant, 失約 shat, yéuk,. Shih yoh; the covenant, book or paper, 約書 yéuk, ˏshü; the covenant God, 聖約之上帝 shing' yéuk, ˏchí Shéung² tai'. Shing yoh chí Sháng tí, 篤信之上帝 tuk, sun' ˏchí Shéung² tai'. Tuh sin chí Sháng tí.

Covenant, to, 約定 yéuk, teng². Yoh ting, 打合同 'tá hòp, ˏt'ung. Tá hoh t'ung.

Covenanter, he who makes a covenant, 結約者 kít, yéuk, 'ché. Kieh yoh ché.

Covent, see Convent.

Coventry, among military men, to exclude from the society of the mess, to shut out from all social intercourse, for conduct regarded as mean and ungentlemanly, 絕交 tsüt, ˏkáu. Tsiueh kiáu, 屏絕 'ping tsüt,. Ping tsiueh.

Conventry, blue thread of a very superior dye, 頂好藍線 'teng 'hò ˏlám sín'. Ting háu lán sien.

* As in China women always marry persons of a different surname, it necessarily follows, that all 表兄弟 are of a different surname. † The substitution of 約, covenant, for 遺詔, testament, by the translators of the Sacred Scripture, is very objectionable, for a testament is made by one and comes in force after the death of the testator; a covenant is made by *two* and is dissolved by the death of one party. By using covenant for testament, we convert Hebrew 9, 16, 17, into absurd nonsense.

Cover, to lay or set over, 喙住 'k'am chü², 蓋 k'oi'. K'ái, 蓋住 k'oi' chü², 掩 'òm, ['am, 'ím.] Yen, 掩住 'òm chü². 掩蓋 'òm k'oi', 遮蓋 ˏché k'oi'. Ché k'ái, 覆 fau². Fau, 遮蔽 ˏché pai'. Ché pí, 罩 cháu'. Cháu, 弇 'ím. Yen, 壽 tò². Táu; to cover with the hand, 掩 'òm, 掩埋 'òm ˏmái, 掩住 'òm chü²; to cover with shame, 蓋以羞 k'oi' 'í ˏsau. K'ái í siú, 滿面羞醜 'mún mín² ˏsau 'ch'au. Mwán mien siú ch'au; to cover both eyes, 掩埋雙眼 'òm ˏmái ˏshéung 'ngán; to clothe, 著 chéuk,. Choh; to cover the body, 蓋身 k'oi' ˏshan. K'ái shin; to cover, as a drum, 捫 ˏmún. Mun; to cover a drum, 捫鼓 ˏmún 'kú. Mun kú; to cover with gauze, 捫紗 ˏmún ˏshá. Mun shá; to cover the mouth, 掩住口 'am chü' 'hau; cover it with your hand, 俾手掩住 'pí 'shau 'am chü²; to cover goods, 包貨 ˏpáu fo'. Páu ho; to cover, as with butter, 外搽 ngoi² ˏch'á. Wái ch'á; to cover the face, 掩面 'ím mín². Yen mien; to cover the head, 戴帽 tái' mò². Tái máu; to conceal, to refrain from disclosing, 隱藏 'yan ˏts'ong. Yin tsáng, 隱瞞 'yan ˏmún. Yin mwán, 隱匿 'yan nik,. Yin nih, 遮住 ˏché chü². Ché chú, 遮掩 ˏché 'ím. Ché yen, 蔽 pai'. Pí; to cover the failings of a friend, 掩友之過 'ím 'yau ˏchí kwo'. Yen yú chí kwo, 替朋友遮瞞 t'ai' ˏp'ang 'yau ˏché ˏmún. T'í p'ang yú ché mwán; to cover a crime, 蔽辜 pai' ˏkú. Pí kú, 蔽罪 pai' tsúi². Pí tsúi; to cover sin, to pardon, 赦 shé'. Shié, 蔽 pai'. Pí; to cover a father's crimes, 蓋愆幹蠱 k'oi' ˏhín kon' 'kú. K'ái k'ien kán kú; to cover his palm, 掩的焙手 'am tik, púi² 'shau; to defend, 遮障 ˏché chéung'. Ché cháng; to screen or defend, 遮擋 ˏché 'tong. Ché táng, 蔽擋 pai' 'tong. Pí táng, 障擋 chéung' 'tong. Cháng táng; to cover with earth, 掩 'ím. Yen, 掩埋 'ím ˏmái. Yen mái, 墻 ˏchím. Chen, 墁 ˏmún. Mwán; to cover with a screen, 屏 ˏp'ing. P'ing, 屏障 ˏp'ing chéung'. P'ing cháng; to cover with a coverlet, 喙被 'k'am 'p'í, 蓋以被 k'oi' 'í 'p'í. K'ái í p'í; to cover with a napkin, 俾巾喙住 'pí ˏkan 'k'am chü², 冪 mok,. Moh, 冥 ˏming. Ming, 披 ˏp'í. P'í; to overspread, 覆 fau². Fau, 蓋 k'oi'. K'ái; "heaven covers and earth sustains," 天覆地載 ˏt'ín fau² tí² tsoi'. T'ien fau tí tsái; to gloss over, 飾覆 shik, fau². Shih fau; to brood, 覆卵 fau² 'lun. Fau lwán, 苞橘 pò² ˏch'un; to cover with a thatch, 俾草喙住 'pí 'ts'ò 'k'am chü², 被苫 pí² ˏchím. Pí chen, 苫蓑 ˏchím ˏso. Chen so; to cover with glory, 蓋以榮 k'oi' 'í ˏwing. K'ái í yung; to cover, as a canopy, 覆幬 fau² tò². Fau táu; to cover a mare, 打種 'tá 'chung. Tá chung, 騰馬 ˏt'ang 'má. T'ang má; to cover a cow, 累牛 lui² ˏngau. Lui niú, 攻特 ˏkung tak,. Kung teh; to cover, as with palmleaves, matting &c., 搭蓋 táp, k'oi'. Táh k'ái; cover it, as a dish, 喙住佢 'k'am chü² 'k'ü; to cover a table, 鋪檯 ˏp'ò ˏt'oi. P'ú t'ái.

Cover, anything which is laid, set or spread over another thing, 蓋 k'oi'. K'ái; a table cover, 檯布 ˌt'oi pò'. T'ái pú; a cover of a trunk or box, 箱蓋 ˌséung k'oi'. Siáng k'ái; a set of covers, 一副蓋 yat, fú' k'oi'. Yih fú k'ái; a wooden cover used in cooking rice, 飯蓋 fán² k'oi'. Fán k'ái; a lamp shade or cover, 燈罩 ˌtang cháu'. Tang cháu; a cover for a Chinese book, 書帙 ˌshü tít₂. Shú chih, 書套 ˌshü t'ò'. Shú t'áu, 書衣 ˌshü ˌí. Shú í; ditto of European books, 書皮 ˌshü ˌp'í. Shú p'í; a dish cover, 蓋 k'oi'. K'ái, 碟喙 típ₂ ˋk'am, 盤喙 ˌp'ún ˋk'am; tin ditto, 錫蓋 sek, k'oi'. Sih k'ái; to take off a cover, 揭 ˋk'ín. K'ien, 揭起蓋 k'ít, ˋhí k'oi' K'ieh k'í k'ái; to march under cover of night, 乘夜而行 ˌshing yé² ˌí ˌhang. Ching yé rh hang; to be under cover, 係在庇處 hai² tsoi² pí' ch'ü'. Hí tsái pí ch'ú.

Covered 蓋過 k'oi' kwo'. K'ái kwo, 掩過 ˋím kwo'. Yen kwo, 遮住過 ˌché chü² kwo'. Ché chú kwo, 喙過 ˋk'am kwo', 覆過 fau² kwo'. Fau kwo, 蔽過 pai' kwo'. Pí kwo; inclosed, 包過 ˌpáu kwo'. Páu kwo; a covered way for the emperor, 甬道 ˋyung tò². Yung táu.

Covering, that which covers, 蓋 k'oi'. K'ái, 喙 ˋk'am, 幬 tò². Táu; the covering of a shed or boat, 篷 ˌp'ung. P'ung; the covering of a house, 屋蓋 uk, k'oi'. Uh k'ái; to put up bamboo coverings, 搭篷廠 táp, ˌp'ung ˋch'ong. Táh p'ung chw'áng, 搭棚 táp, ˌp'ang. Táh p'ang; the covering of a carriage, 車蓋 [ˌch'é] ˌkü k'oi'. Kü k'ái, 車服 ˌkü fuk₂. Kü fuh; ditto, as the bark of a tree, 外衣 ngoi² ˌí. Wái í; envelope, 信筒 sun' ˌt'ung. Sin t'ung; dress, 衣裳 ˌí ˌshéung. Í cháng; bed-cover, 蓋被 k'oi' ˋp'í. K'ái p'í, 喙被 ˋk'am ˋp'í.

Coverlet, the cover of a bed, 被 ˋp'í. P'í, 喙被 ˋk'am ˋp'í, 花被面 ˌfá ˋp'í mín². Hwá p'í mien; a single coverlet, 單被 ˌtán ˋp'í. Tán p'í, 被單 ˋp'í ˌtán. P'í tán, 襜 ˌlám. Lán; a double coverlet, 夾被 káp, ˋp'í. Kiáh p'í; to pull the coverlet over one, 喙被 ˋk'am ˋp'í; a (red) woollen coverlet, 呢被 ˋní ˋp'í; cover him with a coverlet, 俾被喙住佢 ˋpí ˋp'í ˋk'am chü² ˋk'ü, 以被蓋住他 ˋí ˋp'í k'oi' chü² ˌt'á. Í p'í k'ái chú t'á.

Covert, covered, 蓋過 k'oi' kwo'. K'ái kwo, 遮過 ˌché kwo'. Ché kwo; secret, 私 ˌsz. Sz, 偷偷 ˌt'au ˌt'au. T'au t'au, 暗 òm'. Ngán; a feme-covert, 嫁喙女 ká' ké' ˋnü; a covert attack, 暗害 òm' hoi². Ngán hái, 潛害 ˌts'ím hoi². Ts'ien hái.

Covert, a place of shelter, 隱匿之處 ˋyan nik, ˌchí ch'ü'. Yin nih chí ch'ú, 隱藏之處 ˋyan ˌts'ong ˌchí ch'ü'. Yin tsáng chí ch'ú, 埋伏之處 ˌmái fuk₂ ˌchí ch'ü'. Mái fuh chí ch'ú; a covert of thieves, 賊窩 ts'ák₂ ˌwo. Ts'ih wo, 賊穴 ts'ák₂ üt₂. Ts'ih yueh, 洞 tung². Tung, 焙定 púi² teng².

Covert-way 庇身路 pí' ˌshan lò². Pí shin lú, 陰路 ˌyam lò². Yin lú.

Covertly, secretly, 偷偷 ˌt'au ˌt'au, 靜靜 tsing² ˋtsing, 暗然 òm' ˌín. Ngán jen, 私 ˌsz. Sz.

Covet, to, 貪 ˌt'ám. T'an, 貪圖 ˌt'ám ˌt'ò. T'an t'ú, 貪取 ˌt'ám ˋts'ü. T'an ts'ü, 貪謀 ˌt'ám ˌmau. T'an mau, 貪叨 ˌt'ám ˌt'ò. T'an t'áu; to covet riches, 貪錢 ˌt'ám ˌts'ín. T'an ts'ien, 貪財 ˌt'ám ˌts'oi. T'an ts'ái; to covet gain, 貪利 ˌt'ám lí². T'an lí, 貪得 ˌt'ám tak₂. T'an teh; to covet fame, 貪名 ˌt'ám ˌmeng. T'an ming, 攞聲名 ˋlo ˌshing ˌmeng, 取名 ˋts'ü ˌmeng. Ts'ü ming; to covet unlawful gain, 貪污利 ˌt'ám ˌú lí². T'an wú lí; to covet pleasure, 貪樂 ˌt'ám lok₂. T'an loh, 貪快活 ˌt'ám fái' út₂. T'an kw'ái hwoh; to covet bribes, 貪賄 ˌt'ám ˋfúi. T'an hwui, 貪贓 ˌt'ám ˌtsong. T'an tsáng; the object one covets, 貪頭 ˌt'ám ˌt'au. T'an t'au.

Covetous — 味想錢 yat, mí² ˋséung ˌts'ín, 貪心 ˌt'ám ˌsam. T'an sin, 貪吝 ˌt'ám lun². T'an lin, 貪嗇 ˌt'ám shik₂. T'an sih, 好利 hò' lí². Háu lí, 吝嗇 lun² shik₂. Lin sih, 貪婪 ˌt'ám ˌlám. T'an lán, 貪墨 ˌt'ám mak₂. T'an meh, 重財 chung² ˌts'oi. Chung ts'ái; covetous of bribes, 貪銅喙 shik₂ ˌt'ung ké', 喻銅臭 ˋlím ˌt'ung ch'au'. Lien t'ung ch'au; covetous and cruel, 貪酷 ˌt'ám huk₂. T'an k'uh; covetous and mean, 貪鄙 ˌt'ám ˋp'í. T'an p'í; insatiably covetous, 貪心無厭 ˌt'ám ˌsam ˌmò ím'. T'an sin wú yen, 貪圖不足 ˌt'ám ˌt'ò pat, tsuk₂. T'an t'ú puh tsuh; a very covetous person, 好貪心喙人 ˋhò ˌt'ám ˌsam ké' ˌyan, 貪得無厭 ˌt'ám tak, ˌmò ím'. T'an teh wú yen, 無厭之求 ˌmò ím' ˌchí ˌk'au. Wú yen chí k'iú; covetous of small gain, 貪小利 ˌt'ám ˋsiú lí². T'an siáu lí, 貪甜頭 ˌt'ám ˌt'ím ˌt'au.

Covetously 貪然 ˌt'ám ˌín. T'an jen.

Covetousness 貪吝者 ˌt'ám lun² ˋché. T'an lin ché, 貪吝 ˌt'ám lun². T'an lin, 貪心 ˌt'ám ˌsam. T'an sin; repress your covetousness, 戒之在得 kái' ˌchí tsoi² tak₂. Kiái chí tsái teh.

Covey, a brood or hatch of birds, — 鬥 yat, tau'; a company, — 羣 yat, ˌkw'an. Yih k'iun.

Covid 尺 ch'ek₂. Ch'ih.

Cow, the female of the bovin genus, 牝牛 ˋp'an ˌngau. P'in niú, 牛母 ˌngau ˋmá, 牛母 ngau ˋmò. Niú mú, 牛母 ˋmò. Mú; the common Chinese cow, 黃牛 ˌwong ˌngau. Hwáng niú; cow milk, 牛乳 ngau ˋü. Niú jú, 牛奶 ngau ˋnái, 牛嬭 ngau ˋnái. Niú nái; a cow without horns, 無角喙牛 ˌmò kok, ké' ngau, 牠 ˌt'o. T'o, 犝 ˌt'ung. T'ung; a cow three years old, 三歲牛 ˌsám sui' ngau. Sán sui niú, 犙 ˌsám. Sán; a cow four years old, 四歲牛 sz' sui' ngau. Sz sui niú, 犦 sz'. Sz; a full grown cow, 犕 pí². Pí; a red cow, 牲 ˌsan. Sin, 赤色牛 ch'ek, shik, ngau. Ch'ih sih niú; a black cow, 黑牛 hak, ngau. Heh niú, 犒 ˌü. Yú; a yellow cow, 犒 ˌt'ò. T'ú; a white cow, 白牛 pák₂ ngau. Peh niú, 犦 ˌts'úi. Ts'úi, 犥 ˌkéung. Kiáng, 犥 chák₂. Tsch, 犥 fok₂

Hoh; to keep cows, 牧牛 muk, ngau. Muh niú, 養牛 'yéung ngau. Yáng niú; ditto for breeding, 畜牸牛 ch'uk, tsz² ngau. Ch'uh tsz niú.

Cow, to, 驚嚇 keng hák,. King hih.

Cow-bezoar 犢 wong. Hwáng, 牛黃 ngau wong. Niú hwáng.

Cow-dung 牛屎 ngau 'shí. Niú shí,

Cow-herd, one whose occupation it is to tend cows, 看牛娣 hon ngau 't'ai. K'án niú t'í, 牧童 muk, t'ung. Muh t'ung, 牧子 muk, 'tsz. Muh tsz.

Cow-house 牛房 ngau fong. Niú fáng, 牛廐 ngau kau'. Niú kiú; a place where cows and cattle are kept for the market, 牛欄 ngau lán. Niú lán.

Cow-keeper 看牛者 hon ngau 'ché. K'án niú ché.

Cow-leech, one who professes to heal the diseases of cows, 牛醫 ngau í. Niú í.

Cow-pen 牛欄 ngau lán. Niú lán.

Cow-pox 痘 tau². Tau.

Cow-or ox-tick 牛虱 ngau shat,. Niú sih, 牛蟲 ngau ch'ung. Niú ch'ung, 牛蜱 ngau p'í. Niú p'í.

Cow-tree 乳樹 'ü shü². Jú shú.

Cow-weed 蒲公英 p'ò kung káp,. P'ú kung kiáh.

Coward, a person who wants courage to meet danger, 畏縮佬 wai' shuk, 'lò, 怯夫 híp, fú. Hieh fú, 無胆嘅人 mò 'tám ké' yan, 胆怯嘅人 'tám híp, ké' yan, 懦夫 no² fú. No fú, 庸懦嘅人 yung no² ké' yan; you are a coward, 你鷄咁多胆 'ní kai kòm' to 'tám.

Coward 無胆 mò 'tám. Wú tán, 怯嘅 híp, ké'.

Cowardice, want of courage, 心怯 sam híp,. Sin hieh, 無胆 mò 'tám. Wú tán, 畏怯 wai' híp,. Wei hieh.

Cowardly 畏縮 wai' shuk,. Wei shuh, 畏懦 wai' no². Wei no, 胆細 'tám sai'. Tán sí, 胆小 'tám 'siú. Tán siáu, 無胆 mò 'tám. Wú tán; chickenhearted, 鷄咁多胆 kai kòm' to 'tám; a cowardly act, 係卑賤嘅行 hai² pí tsín² ké' hang.

Cower, to sink by bending the knee, 埋伏 mái fuk,. Mái fuh, 縮低 shuk, tai. Shuh tí.

Cowhide 牛皮 ngau p'í. Niú p'í; a coarse riding whip, 牛皮鞭 ngau p'í pín. Niú p'í pien.

Cowhide, to beat or whip with a cowhide, 以牛皮打人 'í ngau p'í 'tá yan. Í niú p'í tá jin, 以牛皮鞭人 'í ngau p'í pín yan. Í niú p'í pien jin; cowhide him, 俾牛皮鞭打 'pí ngau p'í pín 'tá.

Cowl, a monk's hood or habit, 僧帽 sang mò². Sang máu, 和尚帽 wo shéung² mò². Ho sháng máu; a cowl worn by the military, 幞 p'ok,. P'oh; a vessel to be carried on a pole between two persons for the conveyance of water, 大水桶 tái² 'shui 't'ung. Tá shwui t'ung.

Cowry 貝子 púi' 'tsz. Pei tsz, 鰨 kòp,. Koh, 鰿 chák,. Tseh.

Coxcomb, the top of the head, 頭頂 t'au 'teng. T'au ting; a kind of red flower, see Cockscomb; a vain, showy fellow, 空壳公仔 hung hok, kung 'tsai, 花花公子 fá fá kung 'tsz. Hwá hwá kung tsz, 大沙塵嘅 tái² shá ch'an ké'.

Coy, not easily condescending to familiarity, 慎重 shan² chung². Shin chung, 惺愃 ch'ing hün. Ch'ing hiuen; modest, 貞節 ching tsít,. Ching tsieh, 清廉 ts'ing lím. Ts'ing lien.

Coyly, with reserve, 慎然 shan² ín. Shin jen.

Coyness, reserve, 沉潛 ch'am ts'ím. Ch'in ts'ien, 恭肅 kung suk,. Kung suh; bashfulness, 怕醜 p'á' 'ch'au. P'á ch'au.

Coz, a, 亞哥 á' ko. Á ko.

Cozen, to beguile, 阿騙 o p'ín'. O p'ien, 諂騙 'ch'ím p'ín'. Chen p'ien, 蠱惑 'kú wák,. Kú hwoh, 甜言棍騙 t'ím ín kwan' p'ín'. T'ien yen kwan p'ien, 哄騙 hung' p'ín'. Hung p'ien, 阨人 ngak, yan.

Cozened 諂騙過 'ch'ím p'ín' kwo'. Chen p'ien kwo.

Cozening, beguiling, 甜言棍騙 t'ím ín kwan' p'ín'. T'ien yen kwan p'ien, 妖言 jú ín.

Cozily 安然 on ín. Ngán jen.

Cozy, snug, comfortable, 爽快 'shong fái'. Shwáng kw'ái, 安樂 on lok,. Ngán loh.

Crab, an animal of the class crustacea, 蟹 'hái. Hiái, 螃蟹 p'ong 'hái. P'áng hiái, 蟛蟹 p'ang 'hái. P'ang hiái; hairy crab, 生支蟹 shang chí 'hái. Sang chí hiái; hermit crab, pagurus, 寄蟲 kí' ch'ung. Kí ch'ung, 寄居蟲 kí' kü ch'ung. Kí kü ch'ung; edible crab, 肉蟹 yuk, 'hái. Juh hiái, 膏蟹 kò 'hái. Káu hiái; spider crab, 蜘蛛蟹 chí chü 'hái. Chí chú hiái; rough shelled swimming crab, 蟳 ts'am. Ts'in, 老虎蟹 'lò 'fú 'hái. Láu hú hiái; smooth ditto, 蠘 tsít,. Tsieh, 花娘蟹 fá néung 'hái. Hwá néang hiái; a small crab, always seen on the seashore and running sidewards, 橫行蟹 wáng hang 'hái. Hung hang hiái; a crab with long, unequal claws, 執火蟹 chap, 'fo 'hái. Chih ho hiái, 擁劍 'yung kím'. Yung kien; crab's claws or pincers, 蟹蛉 'hái k'ím. Hiái k'ien; crab-nets, 倒鬚籠 'tò sò lung. Táu sü lung; a crab-net made of cloth, 蝦醬 há tsang. Hiá tsang; crabsoup, 蟹湯 'hái t'ong. Hiái t'áng; techy as a crab, 蝦咁跳 há kòm' t'iú'. Hiá kán t'iáu; crab's eggs, 蝦膏 há ch'un. Hiá ch'un; a peevish, morose person, 鼓氣嘅人 'kú hí' ké' yan, 惡癖嘅人 ok, p'ik, ké' yan; a gilded crab, a rich villain, 糝金蟹 ch'í kam 'hái. Ch'í kin hiái.

Crab-apple 蟹樹菓 'hái shü² 'kwo. Hiái shú ko.

Crab-tree, a tree that bears crab apples, 蟹樹 'hái shü². Hiái shú.

Crabbed, harsh, 刻薄 hák, pok,. K'eh poh, 勒咁難 lak, kòm' hái; peevish, 惡癖 ok, p'ik,. Ngoh p'ih; rough, applied to things, 難 hái; crabbed business, 難辦之事 nán pán² chí sz². Nán pán chí sz; crabbed handwriting, 塗鴉字 t'ò á tsz². T'ú yá tsz.

Crabbedness, peevishness, 惡癖 ok, p'ik,. Ngoh p'ih, 勒咁難 lak, kòm' ,hái.

Crack, to rend or burst into chinks, 坼開 ch'ák, ,hoi. Ch'ih k'ái, 裂開 lít, ,hoi. Lieh k'ái, 破開 p'o' ,hoi. P'o k'ái, 坼罅 ch'ák, lá'. Ch'ih hiá, 裂罅 lít, lá'. Lieh hiá, 坼裂 ch'ák, lít,. Ch'ih lieh, 爆坼 páu' ch'ák,. Páu ch'ih, 爆罅 páu' lá'. Páu hiá; to crack, as glass, 裂 lít,. Lieh; to crack as a nut, 鉗破 ,k'ím p'o'. K'ien p'o, 桑破 'tam p'o'; to crack one's fingers, 拗指節 'au 'chí tsít,. Ngau chí tsieh; to crack a bottle, 開罇而飲 ,hoi ,tsun ,í 'yam. K'ái tsun rh yin; to crack a joke, 突出詼諧 tat, ch'ut, ,fúi ,hái. Tuh ch'uh hwui hiái; to crack the brain, 發癲 fát, ,tín. Fáh tien, 坼腦 ch'ák, 'nò. Ch'ih náu; to crack a louse, 釘虱 ,teng shat, 'ná.

Crack, to burst, 坼 ch'ák,. Ch'ih, 爆 páu'. Páu; to boast, 矜誇 ,king ,kw'á. King kw'á; to crack, as a merchant, 傾敗 ,k'ing pái². K'ing pái.

Crack, a crevice, 罅 lá'. Hiá, 罅隙 lá' kwik,. Hiá kih, 裂罅 lít, lá'. Lieh hiá; a large ditto, 孔隙 'hung kwik,. K'ung kih, 孔罅 'hung lá'. K'ung hiá, 大裂 tái² lít,. Tá lieh; a crack in a dish, 碗碟之罅 'ún típ, ,chí lá'. Wán tieh chí hiá; a crack in a stone, 礐 lá'. Hiá, 石罅 shek, lá'. Shih hiá; a crack in a wall, 牆罅 ,ts'éung lá'. Ts'iáng hiá, 牆隙 ,ts'éung kwik,. Ts'iáng kih, 壁之罅隙 pik, ,chí lá' kwik,. Pih chí hiá kih; a crack in the ground, 地坼罅 tí² ch'ák, lá'. Tí ch'ih hiá; the sound of a crack, 爆聲 páu' ,shing. Páu shing, 爆坼之聲 páu' ch'ák, ,chí ,shing. Páu ch'ih chí shing; he has a crack, 佢係戇喪嘅 'k'ü hai² ngong² song' ké', 他發癲 ,t'á fát, ,tín. T'á fáh tien.

Crack-brained, crazy, 發癲 fát, ,tín. Fáh tien.

Cracked, burst or split, 罅 lá'. Hiá, 有裂罅 'yau lít, lá'. Yú lieh hiá, 裂過 lít, kwo'. Lieh kwo, 坼過 ch'ák, kwo'. Ch'ih kwo, 揿坼 'hòm ch'ák,. K'án ch'ih; a cracked voice, 坼坼的聲 ch'ák, ch'ák, tí² ,shing; cracked from heat, 爆過 páu' kwo'. Páu kwo; cracked pottery, 裂嘅磁器 lít, ké' ,ts'z hí', 罌器 yan² hí'. Hin k'í; cracked brain, 戇 ngong². Ngáng, 發癲 fát, ,tín. Fáh tien; cracked wood, 裂嘅木 lít, ké' muk,.

Cracker, crackers, 爆像 páu' tséung², 烟火 ,ín 'fo. Yen ho, 火炮 'fo p'áu'. Ho p'áu, 響炮 'héung p'áu'. Hiáng p'áu, 炮竹 p'áu' chuk,. P'áu chuh; a string or bunch of crackers, 一串炮 yat, ch'ün' p'áu'. Yih ch'uen p'áu; fireworks, 各色炮竹 kok, shik, p'áu' chuk,. Koh shih p'áu chuh; a hard biscuit, 硬番餅乾 ngáng² ,fán 'peng ,kon. Ngang fán ping kán; that which cracks or crushes, as nuts, 核桃鉗 wat, ,t'ò ,k'ím. Heh t'áu k'ien; to let off crackers, 燒炮竹 ,shiú p'áu' chuk,. Sháu p'áu chuh, 燒爆像 ,shiú páu' tséung², 燒串炮 ,shiú ch'ün' p'áu'.

Cracking, breaking or dividing partially, 裂 lít,. Lieh, 罅 lá'. Hiá, 坼 ch'ák,. Ch'ih, 裂開 lít, ,hoi. Lieh k'ái, 坼開 ch'ák, ,hoi. Ch'ih k'ái; boasting, 矜誇 ,king ,kw'á. King kw'á; cracking jokes, 詼諧 ,fúi ,hái. Hwui hiái; the noise made by the cracking of the fingers, 筋 chéuk,. Choh, 拗指節聲 'áu 'chí tsít, ,shing. Ngau chí tsieh shing.

Crackle, to, as fire, 爆 páu'. Páu, 炸 chá'. Chá, 烹 p'áng'. P'áng.

Crackling, as fire, 爆歷啪勒 p'lik, p'lak,, 爆 páu'. Páu; cracking fire, 爆火 páu' 'fo. Páu ho.

Cracknel, a hard, brittle cake or biscuit, 脆餅 ts'ui' 'peng. Ts'ui ping, 薄脆餅 pok, ts'ui' 'peng. Poh ts'ui ping.

Cradle, a rocking bed, 搖床 ,ngò ,ch'ong. Ngau chw'áng, 搖床 ,iú ,ch'ong. Yáu chw'áng, 搖籃 ,iú ,lám. Yáu lán; to rock the cradle, 搖床 ,iú ,ch'ong. Yáu chw'áng; from the cradle, 自出世 tsz² ch'ut, shai'. Tsz ch'uh shí, 自嬰孩而來 tsz² ,ying ,hoi ,í ,loi. Tsz ying hiái rh lái; a case in which a broken leg is laid after being set, 安斷骨槽 'on tün² kwat, ,ts'ò. Ngán twán kuh ts'áu, 駁骨槽 pok, kwat, ,ts'ò. Poh kuh ts'áu; a frame placed under the bottom of a ship for launching, 船槽 ,shün ,ts'ò. Ch'uen ts'áu, 進水槽 tsun' 'shui ,ts'ò. Tsin shwui ts'áu; a standing bedsted for wounded men, 傷兵床 ,shéung ,ping ,ch'ong. Sháng ping chw'áng.

Cradle, to rock in a cradle, 搖於搖床 ,ngò ,ü ,iú ,ch'ong. Ngau yú yáu chw'áng.

Cradle-clothes 搖床鋪 ,iú ,ch'ong ,p'ò. Yáu chwáng p'ú.

Craft, profession, 行 ,hong. Háng; art, 手藝 'shau ngai². Shau í, 手段 'shau tün². Shau twán, 手作 'shau tsok,. Shau tsoh; cunning, 詭譎 'kwai kwat,. Kwei kiueh, 狡猾 'káu wát,. Kiáu hwáh, 奸猾 ,kán wát,. Kien hwáh, 奸狡 ,kán 'káu. Kien kiáu, 巧猾 'háu wát,. K'iáu hwáh, 機巧 ,kí 'háu. Kí k'iáu; skill, 伶俐 ,ling lí². Ling lí, 乖巧 ,kwái 'háu. Kwái k'iáu, 手勢 'shau shai'. Shau shí, 乖巧 ,kwái 'háu. Kwái k'iáu, 伎倆 kí² 'léung. Kí liáng; craft, all sorts of vessels, 各項船 kok, hong² ,shün. Koh háng ch'uen; small craft, 小舟 'siú ,chau. Siáu chau.

Craftily, with craft, 欺然 ,hí ,ín. K'í jen, 以詭謀 'í 'kwai ,mau. Í kwei mau, 以詭詐 'í 'kwai chá'. Í kwei chá, 巧然 'háu ,ín. K'iáu jen.

Craftiness, artfulness, 乖巧者 ,kwái 'háu 'ché. Kwái k'iáu ché; cunning, 詭譎 'kwai kwat,. kwei kiueh, 狡猾者 'káu wát, 'ché. Kiáu hwáh ché, 奸計 ,kán kai'. Kien kí; strategem, 詭計 'kwai kai'. Kwei kí.

Craftsman, a mechanic or artificer, 工匠 ,kung tséung². Kung tsiáng, 工作者 ,kung tsok, 'ché. Kung tsoh ché, 匠人 tséung² ,yan. Tsiáng jin.

Crafty, cunning 詭譎 'kwai kwat,. Kwei kiueh, 狡猾 'káu wát,. Kiáu hwáh, 乖巧 ,kwái 'háu. Kwái k'iáu, 奸 ,ts'ám. Ts'án, 獪猾 'kúi wát,. Kwái hwáh, 奸猾 ,kán wát,. Kien hwáh, 狡詐 'káu chá'. Kiáu chá, 奸詐 ,kán chá'. Kien chá, 口甜舌滑 'hau ,t'ím shít, wát,. K'au t'ien

sheh hwáh, 狡 háu². Hiáu; a crafty mind, 奸心 ˏkán ˏsam. Kien sin; crafty arts, 墨尼 mak₂ ˏní. Meh ní, 詐故 chá' kú'. Chá kú; very crafty, 好猾嘅 'hò wát₂ ké', 好奸詐 'hò ˏkán chá'. Háu kien chá, 好狡猾的 'hò 'káu wát₂ tik₃. Háu kiáu hwáh tih, a crafty fellow, 白鼻哥 pák₂ pí² ˏko. Peh pí ko, 滑嘴光棍 wát₂ 'tsui ˏkwong kwan'. Hwáh tsui kwáng kwan, 鬼蜮 'kwai wik₂. Kwei yih, 扭計嘅 'nau kai' ké'.

Crag, a steep, rugged rock, 巖 ˏngám. Gan; a rough, broken rock, or point of a rock, 嵯峨 ˏts'o ˏngo. Ts'o ngo.

Crag, the neck, 頸 'keng. King; a rack (crack) of mutton, 羊頸 ˏyéung 'keng. Yáng king, 一塊羊頸肉 yat₂ fái' ˏyéung 'keng yuk₂. Yih kw'ái yáng king juh.

Cragged, full of crags, 嵯峨 ˏts'o ˏngo. Ts'o ngo.

Craggy 嵯峨 ˏts'o ˏngo. Ts'o ngo, 巖巖窟窟 ˏngám ˏngám fat₂ fat₂, 嶄巖 ˏts'ám ˏngám. Ts'án gan; a craggy summit, 巉巖 ˏts'ám ˏngám. Ts'án gan.

Craker, a boaster, 矜誇嘅人 ˏking ˏkw'á ké' ˏyan.

Cram, to stuff, 枳 chat₃. Chih, 枳實 chat₃ shat₂. Chih shih, 礪 pok₂. Poh, 充塞 ˏch'ung sak₃. Ch'ung seh, 插實 ch'áp₃ shat₂. Ch'áh shih, 插入 ch'áp₃ yap₂. Ch'ih jih, 搢入 tsun' yap₂. Tsin jih; to fill to superfluity, 枳滿 chat₃ 'mún. Chih mwán, 插滿 ch'áp₃ 'mún. Ch'áh mwán, 插得滿過頭 ch'áp₃ tak₃ 'mún kwo' ˏt'au. Ch'áh teh mwán kwo t'au; to cram down the throat, 强下咽 'k'éung há² ít₃. K'iáng hiá yeh, 食到饜 shik₂ tò' ím'. Shih táu yen; to cram an infant, 喂到飽過頭 wai' tò' 'páu kwo' ˏt'au. Wei táu páu kwo t'au, 喂到饜 wai' tò' ím'. Wei táu yen; to cram one's pocket, 枳實袋 chat₃ shat₂ toi². Chih shih tái, 實滿袋 shat₂ 'mún toi². Shih mwán tái; to cram a house with people, 枳滿一屋 chat₃ 'mún yat₂ uk₃. Chih mwán yih uh, 枳實一室 chat₃ shat₂ yat₂ shat₃. Chih shih yih shih; to cram poultry, 掙鷄 cháng² ˏkai. Tsang kí.

Cram, to eat greedily, 硬吞 ngáng² ˏt'an. Ngang t'un, 硬咽 ngáng² ít₃. Ngang yeh, 大食 tái² shik₂. Tá shih, 吞食 ˏt'an shik₂. T'un shih, 食到饜 shik₂ tò' ím'. Shih táu yen.

Crammed 枳過 chat₃ kwo'. Chih kwo, 枳實 chat₃ shat₂. Chih shih 切 yan². yin, 礪過 pok₂ kwo'. Poh kwo, 充實 ˏch'ung shat₂. Ch'ung shih; a crammed house, 枳實嘅屋 chat₃ shat₂ ké' uk₃, 龐礪的屋 ˏp'ong pok₂ tik₃ uk₃. P'áng poh tih uh; crammed with food, 食到饜 shik₂ tò' ím'. Shih táu yen; crammed as a full dish, 大碗咁掙 tái² 'ún kòm' cháng².

Cramming 枳入 chat₃ yap₂. Chih jih, 枳實 chat₃ shat₂. Chih shih, 掙 cháng², 充滿 ˏch'ung 'mún. Ch'ung mwán.

Cramp, the spasmodic and involuntary contraction of a limb, or some muscle of the body, 抽筋 ˏch'au ˏkan. Ch'au kin; a cramp-iron or an iron cramp, 鐵馬 t'ít₃ 'má. T'ieh má; restraint, 禁制 kam' chai'. Kin chí.

Cramp, to restrain, 困住 kw'an' chü². Kw'an chú, 約束 yéuk₂ ch'uk₃. Yoh shuh, 管束 'kún ch'uk₃. Kwán shuh, 拘制 ˏk'ü chai'. K'ü chí; to cramp one's exertions, 管束人的行爲 'kún ch'uk₃ ˏyan tik₃ ˏhang ˏwai. Kwán shuh jin tih hang wei; to fasten with a cramp or cramp-iron, 馬住 'má chü².

Cramp-iron 鐵馬 t'ít₃ 'má. T'ieh má.

Cramped, restrained, 約束過 yéuk₂ ch'uk₃ kwo'. Yoh shuh kwo, 禁制過 kam' chai' kwo'. Kin chí kwo; fastened with a cramp, 馬住過 'má chü² kwo'; cramped, in means or circumstances, 困 kw'an'. Kw'an, 窘逼 kw'an' pik₂. Kw'an pih, 窘急 kw'an' kap₂. Kw'an kih; cramp in space, 逼窄 pik₂ chák₃. Pih tseh, 狹窄 háp₂ chák₃. Hiáh tseh, 褊小 'pín 'siú. Pien siáu, 狹隘 háp₂ ai'. Hiáh í; cramped in one's movements, 困的 kw'an' tik₃. Kw'an tih, 局嘅 kuk₂ ké'; cramped and mean, 褊陋 'pín lau². Pien lau; a cramped mind, 褊心 'pín ˏsam. Pien sin.

Cranage, the liberty of using a crane at a wharf for raising wares from a vessel, 准用轆轤 'chun yung² luk₂ ˏlò. Chun yung luh lú; the money paid for the use of the crane, 轆轤 luk₂ ˏlò. Luh lú, 起貨脚 'hí fo' kéuk₃. K'í ho kioh.

Cranberry, mossberry, 紅莓苔子 ˏhung ˏmúi ˏt'oi 'tsz. Hung mei t'ái tsz.

Cranch, see Craunch.

Crane, the white, 鶴 kún'. Kwán, 白鶴 pák₂ hok₂. Peh hoh; the red crowned ditto, 硃頂鶴 ˏchü 'teng hok₂. Chú ting hoh, 朱鷺鶴 ˏchü lò² hok₂. Chú lú hoh; the gray ditto, 霧水鶴 mò² 'shui hok₂. Mú shwui hoh; black crane, 鵜鷄 ˏts'ong ˏkai. Ts'áng kí, 鵜鵡 ˏts'ong shít₂. Ts'áng sheh; a machine for raising great weights and moving them to a distance, 轆轤 luk₂ ˏlò. Luh lú; a siphon or crooked pipe, for drawing liquors out of a cask, 彎筒 ˏwán ˏt'ung. Wán t'ung.

Cranes-bill 香菜 ˏhéung ts'oi'. Hiáng ts'ái.

Crangons, seashrimps, 沙蝦 ˏshá ˏhá. Shá hiá, 銀蝦 ˏngan ˏhá. Yin hiá.

Craniology 髏學 ˏlau hok₂. Lau hioh, 頭殼通知 ˏt'au hok₃ ˏt'ung chí'. T'au koh t'ung chí; a discourse or treatise on the cranium or skull, 頭殼總論 ˏt'au hok₃ 'tsung lun². T'au koh tsung lun, 髑髏總論 shuk₂ ˏlau 'tsung lun². Shuh lau tsung lun.

Craniometer 度髏器 tok₂ ˏlau hí'. Toh lau k'í.

Cranioscopy 髏格通知 ˏlau kák₃ ˏt'ung chí'. Lau keh t'ung chí, 髏格通學 ˏlau kák₃ ˏt'ung hok₂. Lau keh t'ung hioh.

Cranium 頭殼 ˏt'au hok₃. T'au koh, 髏 ˏlau. Lau, 骷髏 ˏfú ˏlau. Fú lau, 禿髏 t'uk₃ ˏlau. T'uh lau.

Crank, a bend or turn, 彎曲 ˏlün huk₃. Liuen k'iuh, 彎 ˏwán. Wán, 彎彎曲曲 ˏwán ˏwán huk₃ huk₃. Wán wán k'iuh k'iuh, 之字嗰樣 ˏchí tsz² 'kòm

yéung². Chí tsz kán yáng; a sportive twisting or turning in speech, 運巡嘅話 wan² kang' ké' wá², 委曲嘅話 'wai huk, ké' wá². Wei k'iuh tih hwá; quips and cranks, 委曲之辭 'wai huk, ˏchí ˏts'z. Wei k'iuh chí ts'z.

Crank, liable to be overset, 极側 cháp, chak,; a crank ship, 易偃之船 í² 'ín ˏchí ˏshün. Í yen chí ch'uen; stout, 壯健 chong' kín². Chwáng kien; full of spirit, 爽快 'shong fái'. Shwáng kw'ái.

Crank, } to run in a winding course, 攣涓的 ˏlün
Crankle, } ˏkün tik,, 彎曲的 ˏwán huk, tik,. Wán k'iuh tih, 之字咁樣 ˏchí tsz² 'kòm yéung². Chí tsz kán yáng.

Crankness, liability to be overset, as a ship, 极側者 cháp, chak, 'ché; crankness of a ship, 易偃之船 í² 'ín ˏchí ˏshün. Í yen chí ch'uen.

Crannied 裂罅的 lít, lá' tik,. Lieh hiá tih; a crannied wall, 裂牆 lít, ˏts'éung. Lieh ts'iáng.

Cranny, a rent, 裂 lít,. Lieh, 罅 lá'. Hiá, 坼 ch'ák,. Ch'ih; a hole, 竈 ˏlung. Lung; a secret, retired place, 焙定 púi² teng², 幽處 ˏyau ch'ü'. Yú ch'ú.

Cranny, pleasant, 快活 fái' út,. Kw'ái hwoh.

Crape 縐 tsau'. Tsau, 縐紗 tsau' ˏshá. Tsau shá; plain ditto, 素縐 sò' tsau'. Sú tsau; figured ditto, 花縐 ˏfá tsau'. Hwá tsau; Nanking ditto, 湖縐 ˏú tsau'. Hú tsau.

Crape, to curl, 攣 ˏlün. Liuen, 攣埋 ˏlün ˏmái, 縐埋 tsau' ˏmái. Tsau mái.

Craple, a claw, 爪 'cháu. Cháu.

Crash, to break, to bruise, 破碎 p'o' sui'. P'o sui, 破壞 p'o' wái². P'o hwái.

Crash, to make a loud, clattering, multifarious sound of many things falling and breaking at once, 作彭聲 tsok, ˏpáng ˏshing, 作嚅嚅聲 tsok, ˏsù ˏsù ˏshing, 物傾倒之聲 mat, ˏk'ing 'tò ˏchí ˏshing. Wuh k'ing táu chí shing.

Crash, a, 彭聲 ˏpáng ˏshing, 嚅嚅聲 ˏsù ˏsù ˏshing.

Crash (crassus) coarse cloth, 粗布 ˏts'ò pò'.

Crashing, the sound of many things falling and breaking at once, 彭聲 ˏpáng ˏshing, 嚅嚅聲 ˏsù ˏsù ˏshing, 物傾倒之聲 mat, ˏk'ing 'tò ˏchí ˏshing. Wuh k'ing táu chí shing.

Crasis, the temper or healthy constitution of the blood in an animal body, 身血之清 ˏshan hüt, ˏchí ˏts'ing. Shin hiueh chí ts'ing.

Crassament, the thick, red part of the blood, as distinct from the serum, 擎血 ˏk'ing hüt,. K'ing hiueh, 血之擎物 hüt, ˏchí ˏk'ing mat,. Hiueh chí k'ing wuh, 擎結之血 ˏk'ing kít, ˏchí hüt,. K'ing kieh chí hiueh.

Crassitude 粗大者 ˏts'ò tái² 'ché. Ts'ú tá ché, 厚大者 hau² tái² 'ché. Hau tá ché.

Crastination, delay, 阻滯 'cho chai². Tsú chí, 担擱 ˏtám kok,. Tán koh.

Cratch, a manger or open frame for hay, 槽 ˏts'ò. Ts'áu, 馬槽 'má ˏts'ò. Má ts'áu.

Crater, the aperture or mouth of a volcano, 火山口 'fo ˏshán 'hau. Ho shán k'au, 熒臺口 ˏying ˏt'oi 'hau. Ying t'ái k'au.

Craunch, to crush with the teeth with violence, 齧 ngít,. Nieh, 齧碎 'ngau sui'. Yáu sui, 咬爛 'ngau lán². Yáu lán, 嚼爛 tséuk, lán². Tsioh lán 哺 ˏpò. Pú; to chew with violence and noise, 嚼得嗟嗟聲 tséuk, tak, tsap, tsap, ˏshing

Crounching 齧 ngít,. Nieh, 齧齒 ngít, 'ch'í. Nieh ch'í, 齧碎 'ngau sui'. Yáu sui.

Cravat 頸帶 'keng tái'. King tái 頸巾 'keng ˏkan. King kin.

Crave, to ask with earnestness or importunity, 懇求 'han ˏk'au. K'an k'iú, 切求 ts'ít, ˏk'au. Ts'ieh k'iú; to ask with submission or humility, as a dependent, 伏乞 fuk, hat,. Fuh k'ih; to crave indulgence, 乞恩 hat, ˏyan. K'ih ngan, 乞赦 hat, shé'. K'ih shié, 乞宥 hat, yau². K'ih yú; to long for, 慕 mò². Wú, 愛想 oi' 'séung. Ngái siáng, 貪欲 ˏt'ám yuk,. T'án yuh; to require or demand, as a passion or appetite, 癡想 ˏch'í 'séung. Ch'í siáng, 貪想 ˏt'ám 'séung. T'án siáng; to crave food, 貪食 ˏt'ám shik,. T'án shih, 想食 'séung shik,. Siáng shih, 思食 ˏsz shik,. Sz shih; to crave a man's help, 求助 ˏk'au cho². K'iú tsú, 求帮手 ˏk'au ˏpong 'shau. K'iú páng shau.

Craved 懇過 'han kwo'. K'an kwo, 懇求過 'han ˏk'au kwo'. K'an k'iú kwo, 貪過 ˏt'ám kwo'. T'án kwo.

Craven, } a coward, 怯心嘅 híp, ˏsam ké'. 鷄咁
Cravent, } 貪嘅 ˏkai kòm' ˏt'ám ké'; a vanquished
Cravant, } cock, 鬬輸之鷄 tau' ˏshü ˏchí ˏkai. Tau shú chí kí.

Craving, asking with importunity, 懇求 'han ˏk'au. K'an k'iú; entreating, 伏乞 fuk, hat,. Fuh k'ih; requiring, 貪 ˏt'ám. T'án; a craving appetite, 肚餓想食 't'ò ngo² 'séung shik,. T'ú ngo siáng shih.

Craving 懇求 'han ˏk'au. K'an k'iú; the cravings of the human heart, 心之所欲 ˏsam ˏchí 'sho yuk,. Sin chí so yuh, 心之所想 ˏsam ˏchí 'sho 'séung. Sin chí so siáng; to satisfy one's cravings, 充其饑 ˏch'ung ˏk'í ˏkí. Ch'ung k'í kí, 頂肚餓 'teng 't'ò ngo². Ting t'ú ngo.

Craw, the crop or first stomach of birds, 嗉窩 sù' ˏwo, 膜 ò'. Ngau, 鳥之前胃 'niú ˏchí ˏts'ín wai². Niáu chí ts'ien wei.

Crawfish, palinurus, 龍蝦 ˏlung ˏhá. Lung hiá, 鰝 hò². Háu, 毛蟹 ˏmò 'hái. Máu hiái.

Crawl, to creep, or move on hands and feet, as children, 躝 ˏlán, 躝地 ˏlán tí², 爬 ˏp'á. P'á, 爬 ˏp'á. P'á, 匍匐 ˏp'ò pák,. P'ú peh, 逋逗 p'ò² fuk,. P'ú fuh, 蹕蹕 'to 'to. To to; ditto, as insects, 躝 ˏlán, 跂行 ˏchí ˏhang. Chí hang, 蜿行 'ün ˏhang. Yuen hang, 蠕行 ˏü ˏhang. Jú hang; to crawl about, 躝上躝下 ˏlán shéung² ˏlán há², 匍匐 ˏp'ò pák,. P'ú peh, 蝹蜦 ˏwan ˏlun, 跧莊 ˏts'ün ˏchong. Ts'iuen chwáng; to crawl forth, 躝埋 ˏlán ˏmái, 躝近 ˏlán kan²; to crawl up, 爬上 ˏp'á 'shéung. P'á sháng; to crawl with, 躝滿 [蟲] ˏlán 'mún [ˏch'ung]; to crawl on the earth,

蹋地 ˏlán tí², 隨地蹋 ˏts'ui tí² ˏlán; to move or walk weakly, slowly, or timorously, 緩步 ún² pò.² Hwán pú, 失失脚行 shat, shat, kéuk, ˏhang; to advance slowly and slightly, 潛進 ˏts'ím tsun'. Ts'ien tsin.

Crawl, a, 攤落 'lo lok,. Lo loh.

Crawler, a, 蹋者 ˏlán 'ché, 爬者 ˏp'á 'ché. P'á ché.

Crawling, creeping, 蹋行 ˏlán ˏhang, 爬 ˏp'á. P'á; crawling insects, 昆蟲 ˏkwan ˏch'ung. Kwan ch'ung.

Crayon, the name of small cylinders of coloring substances used for drawing on paper, 灰筆 ˏfúi pat,. Hwui pih, 畫筆 wák, pat,. Hwáh pih; red crayon, 紅筆 ˏhung pat,. Hung pih.

Craze, to break, 破碎 p'o' sui'. P'o sui; to crush in pieces, 搗爛 ˏchung lán². Chung lán; to crack the brain, 使人發戇 'sz ˏyan fát, ngong². Shí jin fáh ngáng, 使人狂 'sz ˏyan ˏkw'ong. Shí jin kwáng.

Crazed 癲 ˏtín. Tien, 戇 ngong². Ngáng, 狂 ˏkw'ong. Kwáng.

Crazy, deranged in mind, 戇 ngong². Ngáng, 戇喪 ngong² song', 戇氣 ngong² hí', 發癲 fát, ˏtín. Fáh tien, 發瘟 fát, ˏwan. Fáh wan, 發狂 fát, ˏkw'ong. Fáh kwáng, 猖狂 ˏch'éung ˏkw'ong. Ch'áng kwáng; you are crazy, 你發癲 'ní fát, ˏtín. Ní fáh tien; are you crazy? 你發瘟咩 'ní fát, ˏwan ˏmé; a crazy fellow, 戇佬 ngong² 'lò; a crazy woman, 懵婆 ˏmung ˏp'o; weak, feeble, 懦弱 no² yéuk,. No joh.

Creak, to make a sharp, harsh grating sound, of some continuance, as by the friction of hard substances, 作嘁喊聲 tsok, ˏwí wét, ˏshing, 齧齧聲 ngít, ngít, ˏshing.

Creaking 嘁喊聲 ˏwí wét, ˏshing; ditto of a chariot, 額 ngák,. Geh.

Cream, the oily part of milk, 乳漿 'ü ˏtséung. Jú tsiáng, 酪 lok,. Loh, 酥 ˏsú. Sú, 乳皮 'ü ˏp'í. Jú p'í; cream of tartar, 葡萄汁酥 ˏp'ò ˏt'ò chap, ˏsú. P'ú t'áu chih sú, 斗酥 'tau ˏsú.

Cream, to skim, 撇起乳漿 p'ít, 'hí 'ü ˏtséung. P'ieh k'í jú tsiáng, 收乳漿 ˏshau 'ü ˏtséung. Shau jú tsiáng.

Cream-cheese 擎乳 ˏk'ing 'ü. K'ing jú.

Cream-faced 白瓜面 pák, ˏkwá mín². Peh kwá mien, 面青 mín² ˏts'eng. Mien ts'ing.

Creamed, skimmed off from milk, as the best part, 撇起過乳漿 p'ít, 'hí kwo' 'ü ˏtséung, 收過乳漿 ˏshau kwo' 'ü ˏtséung.

Creamy 乳漿嗽色 'ü ˏtséung 'kòm shik,, 乳漿的 'ü ˏtséung tik,. Jú tsiáng tih, 乳皮嘅 'ü ˏp'í ké'.

Crease, to make a crease or mark in a thing by folding or doubling, 摺條痕 chíp, ˏt'iú ˏhan. Cheh t'iáu han, 摺角爲號 chíp, kok, ˏwai hò². Cheh koh wei háu, 摺做記號 chíp, tsò² kí' hò². Cheh tso kí háu.

Creasote } 烟油 ˏín ˏyau. Yen yú, 止牙痛藥 'chí
Creosote } ˏngá t'ung' yéuk,. Chí yá t'ung yoh.

Create, to bring into being from nothing, 使爲有 'sz ˏwai 'yau. Shí wei yú, 致有 chí' 'yau. Chí yú, 自無而有 tsz' ˏmò ˏí 'yau. Tsz wú rh yú, 自無而使爲有 tsz² ˏmò ˏí 'sz ˏwai 'yau. Tsz wú rh shí wei yú; to make first, 創造 ch'ong' tsò². Chw'áng tsáu, 原造 ˏün tsò². Yuen tsáu, 始造 'ch'í tsò². Ch'í tsáu; to create heaven and earth, 創造天地 ch'ong' tsò² ˏt'ín tí². Chw'áng tsáu t'ien tí; to create a nobleman, 封爵 ˏfung tséuk,. Fung tsioh, 立爲公侯 lap, ˏwai ˏkung ˏhau. Lih wei kung hau, 封爲諸侯 ˏfung ˏwai ˏchü ˏhau. Fung wei chú hau; to create magistrates, 立官 lap, ˏkún. Lih kwán, 設官 ch'ít, ˏkún. Sheh kwán; to create a new office, 新設官職 ˏsan ch'ít, ˏkún chik,. Sin sheh kwán chih; to create a disturbance, 作亂 tsok, lün². Tsoh lwán, 作反 tsok, 'fán. Tsoh fán; to beget, to produce, 生 ˏshang. Sang, 生出來 ˏshang ch'ut, ˏloi. Sang ch'uh lái; to form anew, 造化 tsò² fá'. Tsáu hwá, 新造 ˏsan tsò². Sin tsáu; to create sorrow, 致憂 chí' ˏyau. Chí yú, 擺憂悶 'lo ˏyau mún².

Creating, forming from nothing, 由無使爲有 ˏyau ˏmò 'sz ˏwai 'yau. Yú wú shí wei yú; originating, 原造 ˏün tsò². Yuen tsáu, 創造 ch'ong' tsò². Chw'áng tsáu; ditto, as a disturbance, 作 tsok,. Tsoh; ditto, as a nobleman, 封 ˏfung. Fung, 立爲 lap, ˏwai. Lih wei; ditto, a something anew, 造化 tsò² fá'. Tsáu hwá.

Creation, from nothing, 由無而爲有者 ˏyau ˏmò ˏí ˏwai 'yau 'ché. Yú wú rh wei yú ché, 使爲有者 'sz ˏwai 'yau 'ché. Shí wei yú ché; the creation of heaven and earth, 原造天地 ˏün tsò² ˏt'ín tí². Yuen tsáu t'ien tí, 始造天地 'ch'í tsò² ˏt'ín tí². Ch'í tsáu t'ien tí, 創造天地 ch'ong' tsò² ˏt'ín tí². Chw'áng tsáu t'ien tí, 天地之造化 ˏt'ín tí² ˏchí tsò² fá'. T'ien tí chí tsáu hwá; the creation of a nobleman, 封諸侯者 ˏfung ˏchü ˏhau 'ché. Fung chú hau ché, 封爵位者 ˏfung tséuk, wai² 'ché. Fung tsioh wei ché; the creation of all things, 萬物之造化 mán² mat, ˏchí tsò² fá'. Wán wuh chí tsáu hwá; the whole creation, 造化之物 tsò² fá' ˏchí mat,. Tsáu hwá chí wuh, 天地萬物 ˏt'ín tí² mán² mat,. T'ien tí wán wuh, 宇宙 'ü chau². Yú chau.

Creative, having the power to create, 造化的 tsò² fá' tik,. Tsáu hwá tih; creative power, 造化之權 tsò² fá' ˏchí ˏk'ün. Tsáu hwá chí k'iuen, 化生之權 fá' ˏshang ˏchí ˏk'ün. Hwá sang chí k'iuen.

Creator, the being that creates, 原造者 ˏün tsò² 'ché. Yuen tsáu ché, 創造之主 ch'ong' tsò² ˏchí 'chü. Chw'áng tsáu chí chú, 造化之主 tsò² fá' ˏchí 'chü. Tsáu hwá chí chú, 化生之主 fá' ˏshang ˏchí 'chü. Hwá sang chí chú; the creator of heaven and earth, 造天地者 tsò² ˏt'ín tí² 'ché. Tsáu t'ien tí ché, 原造天地者 ˏün tsò² ˏt'ín tí² 'ché. Yuen tsáu t'ien tí ché.

Creature, that which is created, 受造嘅物 shau²

tsò² ké' mat₂, 受造之物 shau² tsò² ₍chí mat₂. Shau tsáu chí wuh, 被造的物 pí² tsò² tik₅ mat₂. Pí tsáu tih wuh; a living being, 生物 ₍shang mat₂. Sang wuh, 活動嘅物 út₂ tung² ké' mat₂; all creatures, 凡受造者 ₍fán shau² tsò² 'ché. Fán shau tsáu ché, 被造之人 pí² tsò² ₍chí ₍yan. Pí tsáu chí jin; a dumb creature, 啞獸 'á shau². Yá shau; a brute creature, 牲口 ₍shang 'hau. Sang k'au, 獸類 shau² lui². Shau lui, 禽獸 ₍k'am shau². K'in shau, 畜生 ch'uk₅ ₍shang. Ch'uh sang; a strange creature, 奇怪嘅物 ₍k'í kwái' ké' mat₂; a silly creature, 鈍物 tun² mat₂. Tun wuh; dear creature, 可愛嘅人 'ho oi' ké' ₍yan, 矜貴嘅物 ₍king kwai' ké' mat₂, 可愛之物 'ho oi' ₍chí mat₂. K'o ngái chí wuh, 寶貝嘅物 'pò púi' ké' mat₂; odd creature, 怪物 kwái' mat₂. Kwái wuh; a person who owes his rise and fortune to another, 藉他人者 tsik₂ ₍t'á ₍yan 'ché. Tsih t'á jin ché; an officer's creature, 爪牙 'cháu ₍ngá. Cháu yá, 衙蠹 ₍ngá tò'. Yá táu.

Credence, credit, belief, 篤信 tuk₅ sun'. Tuh sin; to give credence, 信 sun'. Sin; letters of credence, 憑信 ₍p'ang sun'. P'ang sin.

Credenda, articles of faith, 信條 sun' ₍t'iú. Sin t'iáu.

Credentials, the warrant on which belief, credit or authority is claimed among strangers, 文憑 ₍man ₍p'ang. Wan p'ang, 印信 yan' sun'. Yin sin, 憑書 ₍p'ang ₍shü. P'ang shú; letters-patent, 勅書 ch'ik₅ ₍shü. Ch'ih shú; the emperor's seal attached to credentials, 皇帝信寶 ₍wong tai' sun' 'pò. Hwáng tí sin páu; an emblem of authority held by the princes and nobles in China, 瑞 sui². Shwui, 圭 ₍kwai. Kwei.

Credibility, credibleness, 可信者 'ho sun' 'ché. K'o sin ché, 足信者 tsuk₅ sun' 'ché. Tsuh sin ché.

Credible, that may be believed, 信得過 sun' tak₅ kwo'. Sin teh kwo, 可信 'ho sun'. K'o sin, 可信的 'ho sun' tik₅. K'o sin tih, 可以信得 'ho 'í sun' tak₅. K'o í sin teh, 足信 tsuk₅ sun'. Tsuh sin; worthy of belief, 堪信 ₍hòm sun'. K'án sin, 訫 ₍sham. Shin.

Credibly, in a manner that deserves credit, 有憑 ₍yau ₍p'ang. Yú p'ang; credibly informed, 說的有據 shüt₅ tik₅ 'yau kü'. Shwoh tih yú kü.

Credit, belief, 信 sun'. Sin; to give credit to what one says, 信得過 sun' tak₅ kwo'. Sin teh kwo; reputation derived from the confidence of others, 好聲價 'hò ₍shing ká'. Háu shing kiá, 好聲勢 'hò ₍shing shai'. Háu shing shí, 好面子 'hò mín² 'tsz. Háu mien tsz; upon your credit, 信你嗰話 sun' 'ní 'kòm wá². Sin ní kán hwá, 信你所言 sun' 'ní 'sho ₍ín. Sin ní so yen; letter of credit, 憑書 ₍p'ang ₍shü. P'ang shú, 憑信 ₍p'ang sun'. P'ang sin; influence, 權勢 ₍k'ün shai'. K'iuen shí; in book-keeping, the side of an account in which payment is entered, 進篇 tsun' ₍p'ín. Tsin p'ien; credit and debit, 進支 tsun' ₍chí. Tsin chí; to buy or sell on credit, 賒 ₍shé. Shié; to buy on credit, 賒買 ₍shé 'mái. Shié mái, 賣 shai'. Shí; to sell on credit, 賒去 ₍shé hü'. Shié k'ü; to get credit for goods, 賒貨 ₍shé fo'. Shié ho; pass to my credit, 過信 kwo' sun'. Kwo sin; to credit for a while, 賒住吓 ₍shé chü' 'há. Shié chú hiá; credits, 賒賬 ₍shé chéung'. Shié cháng, 賒數 ₍shé shò'. Shié sú; better yield than let it on credit, 寧讓不賒 ₍ning yéung² pat₅ ₍shé. Ning jáng puh shié; six month's credit, 賒六個月 ₍shé luk₂ ko' üt₂. Shié luh ko yueh, 六個月期 luk₂ ko' üt₂ ₍k'í. Luh ko yueh k'í, 六個月銀期 luk₂ ko' üt₂ ₍ngan ₍k'í. Luh ko yueh yin k'í; public credit, 公信 ₍kung sun'. Kung sin; to enjoy public credit, 衆信他 chung' sun' ₍t'á. Chung sin t'á; bills of credit, 信紙* sun' 'chí. Sin chí, 信單 sun' ₍tán. Sin tán; unworthy of credit, 不足信 pat₅ tsuk₅ sun'. Puh tsuh sin; to ruin one's credit, 丟人體面 ₍tiú ₍yan 't'ai mín². Tiáu jin t'í mien, 壞人面子 wái² ₍yan mín² 'tsz. Hwái jin mien tsz, 墮門風 to² ₍mún ₍fung. To mun fung.

Credit, to believe, 信 sun'. Sin; to trust, 信得過 sun' tak₅ kwo'. Sin teh kwo; to credit goods, 賒貨 ₍shé fo'. Shié ho; to set to the credit of, 過信 kwo' sun'. Kwo sin; I cannot credit it, 唔信得 ₍m sun' tak₅, 信唔過 sun' ₍m kwo'; do you credit it? 你信得佢過咩 'ní sun' tak₅ 'k'ü kwo' ₍mé; cannot fully credit it, 未信得眞 mí² sun' tak₅ ₍chan. Wí sin teh chin.

Creditable, reputable, 可稱 'ho ₍ch'ing. K'o ch'ing, 可聽的 'ho ₍t'eng tik₅. K'o t'ing tih, 可聽得嘅 'ho ₍t'eng tak₅ ké', 有名聲的 'yau ₍meng ₍shing tik₅. Yú ming shing tih, 有面子的 'yau mín² 'tsz tik₅. Yú mien tsz tih.

Creditably, with credit, 可謂善 'ho wai² shín². K'o wei shen, 可以 'ho 'í. K'o í; to acquit one's self creditably, 所造稱爲好 'sho tsò² ₍ch'ing ₍wai 'hò. So tsáu ch'ing wei háu, 所造可稱妥合 'sho tsò² 'ho ₍ch'ing 't'o hòp₂. So tsáu k'o ch'ing t'o hoh.

Credited, believed, 信過 sun' kwo'. Sin kwo, 信得過 sun' tak₅ kwo'. Sin teh kwo.

Creditor, a, 債主 chái' 'chü. Chái chú.

Credulity, easiness of belief, 易信者 í² sun' 'ché. Í sin ché, 輕信者 ₍heng sun' 'ché. K'ing sin ché.

Credulous, apt to believe without sufficient evidence, 耳朵軟嘅 'í 'to 'ün ké', 易信的 í² sun' tik₅. Í sin tih, 輕信的 ₍heng sun' tik₅. K'ing sin tih, 無不信嘅 ₍mò pat₅ sun' ké', 隨便聽信 ₍ts'ui pín² ₍t'eng sun'. Sui pien t'ing sin.

Creed, credo, a brief summary of the articles of the Christian faith, 信條 sun' ₍t'iú. Sin t'iáu, 信經 sun' ₍king. Sin king, 聖會信經 shing' úi² sun' ₍king. Shing hwui sin king, 信條撮要 sun' ₍t'iú ts'üt₅ iú'. Sin t'iáu ts'oh yáu; a Chinese work containing the doctrine people ought to believe, 敬信錄 king' sun' luk₂. King sin luh; the Mo-

* 即是銀紙.

hammedan creed, 回回教信條 Úi úi káu' sun' ,t'iú. Hwui hwui kiáu sin t'iáu.

Creek, to make a harsh, sharp noise, 做喊咸聲 tsò² ,wí wét, ,shing.

Creek, a small inlet, bay or cove, 浦 'pò. Pú, 峽口 háp, 'hau. Hiáh k'au, 後海 hau² 'hoi. Hau hái, 灣仔 ,wán 'tsai, 湟灣 ,wong ,wán. Hwáng wán, 壑 shuk,. Shuh; a small river, 小河 'siú ,ho. Siáu ho.

Creeky, full of creeks, 多峽 ,to háp,. To Hiáh, 多浦嘅 ,to 'pò ké', 多小河 ,to 'siú ,ho. To siáu ho.

Creep (pret. and pp. crept), to crawl, 躝地 ,lán tí², 爬 ,p'á. P'á, 匍 ,p'ò. P'ú, 匍匐 ,p'ò pák,. P'ú peh, 蹼 fuk,. Fuh, 爬 ,p'á. P'á; to creep, as insects, 躝 ,lán, 蠕 ,ü. Jú, 蝡 'ün. Yuen; ditto, as plants, 躝 ,lán, 躝籐 ,lán ,t'ang, 蔓延 mán² ,ín. Mán yen; to creep, as a snake, 腹行 fuk, ,hang. Fuh hang; ditto, as a louse, 躝 ,lán. Lán; to move timorously, 失失脚行 shat, shat, kéuk, ,hang. Shih shih kioh hang, 緩行 ún² ,hang. Hwán hang; to creep on, 躝來 ,lán ,loi, 躝前來 ,lán ,ts'ín ,loi, 爬起來 ,p'á 'hí ,loi. P'á k'í lái; to creep out, as out of an egg, 出 ch'ut,. Ch'uh; to creep out, to move out secretly, 偷偷出 ,t'au ,t'au ch'ut,. T'au t'au ch'uh; to steal in, 偷偷入 ,t'au ,t'au yap,. T'au t'au jih; to move or behave with servility, 甘爲卑靡 ,kòm ,wai ,pí 'mí. Kán wei pí mí, 自卑自靡 tsz² ,pí tsz² 'mí. Tsz pí tsz mí, 自卑自辱 tsz² ,pí tsz² yuk,. Tsz pí tsz juh; to creep into a hole, 捐入竈 ,kün yap, ,lung. Kiuen jih lung; to creep under (in China into) bedclothes, 捐入被竈 ,kün yap, 'p'í ,lung, 捐入被中 ,kün yap, 'p'í ,chung. Kiuen jih p'í chung.

Creeper, one who creeps, 躝者 ,lán 'ché, 爬者 ,p'á 'ché. P'á ché; ditto, a plant, 寄生草 kí' ,shang 'ts'ò. Kí sang ts'áu, 躝生的草 ,lán ,shang tik, 'ts'ò, 蔓草 mán² 'ts'ò. Mwán ts'áu, 延生嘅 ,ín ,shang ké', 籐 ,t'ang. T'ang, 蘿 ,lo. Lo, 蘿 ,lúi. Lui, 蘿 ,lúi. Lui.

Creephole 竄竈 'ch'ün ,lung. Ts'wán lung; an excuse, 縮竈 shuk, ,lung. Shuh lung.

Creeping 躝 ,lán, 爬 ,p'á. P'á, 匍匐 ,p'ò pák,. P'ú peh; ditto, as a plant, 躝 ,lán, 寄生 kí' ,shang. Kí sang, 蔓 mán². Mán; creeping plants, 蔓草 mán² 'ts'ò. Mán ts'áu.

Creepingly 躝然 ,lán ,ín, 蔓然 mán² ,ín. Mán jen, 延 ,ín. Yen.

Cremation 焚 ,fan, 焚者 ,fan 'ché. Fan ché; the cremation of a priest, 焚修 ,fan ,sau. Fan siú.

Cremor, a substance resembling cream, 凝 ,tséung. Tsiáng, 乳皮嗽樣 'ü ,p'í 'kòm yéung². Jú p'í kán yáng, 酪 lok,. Loh, 酥 ,sú. Sú.

Crenated, indented, 似狗牙 'ts'z 'kau ,ngá. Sz kau yá, 有堞 'yau típ,. Yú tieh.

Crenibabrus, see Labrus.

Creole, a native of Spanish America or the West Indies, descended from European ancestors, 西印度土番* Saiyantò 't'ò ,fán. Síyintú t'ú fán, 南亞美利加土人 ,nám Ámílíká 't'ò ,yan. Nán Ámílíkiá t'ú jin.

Creosote 烟油 ,ín ,yau. Yen yú, 止牙痛藥 'chí ,ngá t'ung' yéuk,. Chí yá t'ung yoh.

Crepitate, to crackle, as salt in fire, 爆爆聲 p'ák, p'ák, ,shing.

Crepitation, the act of bursting with a frequent repetition of sharp sounds, 燒得爆爆聲 ,shiú tak, p'ák, p'ák, ,shing.

Crepuscle, } twilight, 昏 ,fan. Hwan, 黃昏 ,wong
Crepusule, } ,fan. Hwáng hwan.

Crepuscular 黃昏的 ,wong ,fan tik,. Hwáng hwan tih, 昏的 ,fan tik,. Hwan tih.

Crescent, increasing, 還 ,wán. Hwán, 增 ,tsang. Tsang, 旺相 wong² séung'. Wáng siáng.

Crescent, the increasing new moon, 蛾眉月 ,ngo ,mí üt,. Ngo mei yueh, 彎弓月 ,wán ,kung üt,. Wán kung yueh, 彎月 ,wán üt,. Wán yueh, 半鈎月 pún' ,kau üt,. Pwán kau yueh, 一彎新月 yat, ,wán ,san üt,. Yih wán sin yueh; the crescent, the Turkish power, 土耳基國 T'òíkí kwok,. T'úrhkí kwoh, 土耳基國旗 T'òíkí kwok, ,kí. T'úrhkí kwoh k'í.

Crescent-shaped 蛾眉月形 ,ngo ,mí üt, ,ying. Ngo mei yueh hing, 彎弓月樣 ,wán ,kung üt, yéung². Wán kung yueh yáng.

Cress 水芹 'shui ,k'an. Shwui k'in, 水芹菜 'shui ,k'an ts'oi'. Shwui k'in ts'ái.

Cresset 引船燈 'yan ,shün ,tang. Yin ch'uen tang.

Crest, the comb of a cock, 鷄冠 ,kai ,kún. Kí kwán; the tuft of feathers on the head of other fowls, 髻 kái'. Kí, 鵲冠 ts'éuk, ,kún. Ts'ioh kwán; a helmet, 頭盔 ,t'au ,kw'ai. T'au kw'ei, 盔 ,kw'ai. Kw'ei, 兜鍪 ,tau ,máu. Tau máu; the plume of feathers on the top of a helmet, 盔毛 ,kw'ai ,mò. Kw'ei máu.

Crest-fallen, dejected, 失銳 shat, yui². Shih jui, 喪心 song' ,sam. Song sin.

Crestless, without a crest, 無髻 ,mò kai'. Wú kí, 無冠 ,mò ,kún. Wú kwán; not dignified with coat armor, 無威 ,mò ,wai. Wú wei; of low birth, 下流 há² ,lau. Hiá liú, 下賤 há² tsín². Hiá tsien.

Crested, having a comb, 有冠 'yau ,kún. Yú kwán, 有髻 'yau kai'. Yú kí, 髻嘅 kai' ké'.

Cretaceous, chalky, 白灰的 pák, ,fúi tik,. Peh hwui tih.

Cretism, falsehood, 大話 tái² wá². Tá hwá, 謊言 ,fong ,ín. Hwáng yen.

Crevasse, a deep crevice, 孔罅 'hung lá'. K'ung hiá, 孔隙 'hung kwik,. K'ung kih.

Crevette, or broad seashrimp, 蝦姑 ,há ,kú. Hiá kú.

Crevice, crack, 裂 lít,. Lieh, 裂罅 lít, lá'. Lieh hiá, 罅隙 lá' kwik,. Hiá kih, 坼 ch'ák,. Ch'ih, 小孔 'siú 'hung. Siáu k'ung.

* 印土番之苗裔.

Crew, company of people associated, 會友 úi² ʿyau. Hwui yú; the crew of a ship, 一船水手 yat, ˏshün ʿshui ʿshau. Yih ch'uen shwui shau, 一船夥計 yat, ˏshün ʿfo kí' [kai']. Yih ch'uen ho kí; a crew of rogues, 一黨惡人 yat, ʿtong ok, ˏyan. Yih táng ngoh jin.

Crew (pret. of crow) 鷄鳴過 ˏkai ˏming kwo'. Kí ming kwo.

Crewel 一毬孖線 yat, ˏk'au ˏmá sín'. Yih k'iú má sien.

Crib, the manger of a stable, 馬欄 ʿmá ˏlán. Má lán; a small cottage, 小舍 ʿsiú shé'. Siáu shié, 卑舍 ˏpí shé'. Pí shié; a stall for oxen, 牛欄 ˏngau ˏlán. Niú lán, 牛廐 ˏngau kau'. Niú kiú; a small building raised on posts, for storing Indian corn, 穀倉 kuk, ˏts'ong. Kuh ts'áng.

Cribbed, shut up, 困 kw'an'. Kw'an, 囚 ˏts'au. Ts'au; cramped, as a room, 屈屈桎桎 wat, wat, chat, chat.

Cribble, a coarse sieve or screen, 篩箕 ˏshai ˏkí. Shái kí.

Cribble, to sift, 篩 ˏshai. Shái.

Cribration, the act of sifting or riddling, 篩 ˏshai. Shái.

Cribriform, resembling a sieve, 箕嗽樣 ˏkí ʿkòm yéung². Kí kán yáng, 像似箕 tséung² ʿts'z ˏkí. Siáng sz kí.

Cricket 蟋蟀 sik, tsut,. Sih tsuh, 蛬 ʿkung. Kung 蛀蟋 ˏwong ˏsün. Wáng sun, 趕織 ts'uk, chik,. Ts'uh chih, 莎鷄 ˏso ˏkai. So kí, 蟋蟀 shat, tsut,. Shih tsuh; hearth-cricket, 竈馬 tsò' ʿmá. Tsáu má; to fight crickets, 鬥蟋蟀 tau' sik, tsut,. Tau sih tsuh, 打蟋蟀 ʿtá sik, tsut,. Tá sih tsuh; to entice crickets, 撩竹節 ʿliú chuk, tsít,.

Cricket, a play or exercise with bats and ball, 鬥毬 tau' ˏk'au. Tau k'iú, 打毬 ʿtá ˏk'au. Tá k'iú, 打波 ʿtá ˏpo. Tá po,

Cricketer 鬥毬者 tau' ˏk'au ʿché. Tau k'iú ché, 打毬者 ʿtá ˏk'au ʿché. Tá k'iú ché.

Cricket-match, a match at cricket, 一場鬥毬 yat, ˏch'éung tau' ˏk'au. Yih ch'áng tau k'iú, 打一場毬 ʿtá yat, ˏch'éung ˏk'au. Tá yih ch'áng k'iú.

Crier, one who makes proclamation, 傳號 ˏch'ün hò². Ch'uen háu, 通傳嘅 ˏt'ung ˏch'ün ké'.

Crime 罪 tsúi². Tsúi, 罪過 tsúi² kwo'. Tsúi kwo, 罪惡 tsúi² ok,. Tsúi ngoh, 罪咎 tsúi² kau'. Tsúi kiú, 罪戾 tsúi² lui². Tsúi lí, 罪愆 tsúi² ˏhín. Tsúi k'ien, 愆尤 ˏhín ˏyau. K'ien yú, 辜 ˏkú Kú; to commit a crime, 犯罪 fán² tsúi². Fán tsúi, 行罪 ˏhang tsúi². Hang tsúi, 犯法 fán² fát,. Fán fáh; to punish a crime, 罰罪 fát, tsúi². Fáh tsúi; to expiate for a crime, 坐罪 tso² tsúi². Tso tsúi; to pardon a crime, 赦罪 shé' tsúi². Shié tsúi, 宥罪 yau² tsúi². Yú tsúi; to atone for a crime, 贖罪 shuk, tsúi². Shuh tsúi; a capital crime, 死罪 ʿsz tsúi². Sz tsúi; to involve one's self in a crime, 自取咎戾 tsz² ʿts'ü kau' lui². Tsz ts'ü kiú lí, 自取罪惡 tsz² ʿts'ü tsúi² ok,. Tsz ts'ü tsúi ngoh; there is no crime equal to this, 罪莫大於此 tsúi² mok, tái² ˏü ʿts'z. Tsúi moh tá yú ts'z, 罪莫大焉 tsúi² mok, tái² ˏín. Tsúi moh tá yen; to exile for a crime, 遣罪 ʿhín tsúi². K'ien tsúi.

Crimeless 無罪 ˏmò tsúi². Wú tsúi. 未有罪 mí² ʿyau tsúi². Wí yú tsúi.

Criminal, guilty of crime, 有罪 ʿyau tsúi². Yú tsúi, 有過 ʿyau kwo'. Yú kwo, 犯罪的 fán² tsúi² tik,. Fán tsúi tih, 犯法的 fán² fát, tik,. Fán fáh tih, 咎戾嘅 kau' lui² ke', 大犯 tái² fán². Tá fán; a criminal prosecution, 大案 tái² on'. Tá ngán, 重案 chung² on'. Chung ngán; a criminal case, involving life, 命案 meng² on'. Ming ngán; a criminal judge, 臬臺 ít, ˏt'oi. Nieh t'ái, 按察司 on' ch'át, ˏsz. Ngán ch'áh sz, 提刑 ˏt'ai ˏying. T'í hing, 臬司 ít, ˏsz. Nieh sz; criminal laws, 刑律 ˏying lut,. Hing liuh.

Criminal, malefactor, 犯人 fán² ˏyan. Fán jin, 罪人 tsúi² ˏyan. Tsúi jin, 兇犯 ˏhung fán². Hiung fán, 重犯 chung² fán². Chung fán, 隸人 tai² ˏyan. Lí jin, 囚犯 ˏts'au fán². Ts'au fán; to cage a criminal, 囚犯 ˏts'au fán². Ts'au fán; a cage in which criminals are carried, 囚籠 ˏts'au ˏlung. Ts'au lung.

Criminality, guiltiness, 有罪 ʿyau tsúi². Yú tsúi, 有罪過 ʿyau tsúi² kwo'. Yú tsúi kwo.

Criminally, in violation of a public law, 犯法 fán² fát,. Fán fáh; criminally prosecuted, 告大案 kò' tái² on'. Káu tá ngán.

Criminate, to accuse, 告罪 kò' tsúi². Káu tsúi, 罪之 tsúi² ˏchí. Tsúi chí, 歸罪於人 ˏkwai tsúi² ˏü ˏyan. Kwei tsúi yú jin, 加罪 ˏká tsúi². Kiá tsúi, 譴責 ʿhín chák,. K'ien tseh; to criminate one's self, 自罪 tsz² tsúi². Tsz tsúi.

Criminated, charged with a crime, 罪過 tsúi² kwo'. Tsúi kwo, 告過罪 kò' kwo' tsúi². Káu hwo tsúi, 譴責過 ʿhín chák, kwo'. K'ien tseh kwo.

Crimination, the act of accusing, 告罪者 kò' tsúi² ʿché. Káu tsúi ché.

Crimp, brittle, 脆 ts'ui'. Ts'ui.

Crimp, to catch, to seize, 捉 chuk,. Chuh.

Crimp, one who decoys men and carries them off by force or deception, 拐子 ʿkwái ʿtsz. Kwái tsz, 拐子佬 ʿkwái ʿtsz ʿlò. Kwái tsz láu, 摩頭佬 ˏmo ˏt'au ʿlò, 猪仔頭 ˏchü ʿtsai ˏt'au.

Crimping machine 縐機 tsau' ˏkí. Tsau kí.

Crimple, to contract or draw together, 縐埋 tsau' ˏmái. Tsau mái; to curl, 攣埋 ˏlün ˏmái, 攣縮 ˏlün shuk,.

Crimpling, contracting, 縮埋 shuk, ˏmái. Shuh mái; shrinking, 縐埋 tsau' ˏmái. Tsau mái; curling, 攣埋 ˏlün ˏmái.

Crimson, a deep red color, 胭脂 ˏín ˏchí. Yen chí, 深紅 ˏsham ˏhung. Shin hung; a red tinged with blue, 紫 ʿtsz. Tsz, 紫粉 ʿtsz ʿfan. Tsz fan; a red color in general, 大紅 tái² ˏhung. Tá hung, 呀囉色 ˏngá ˏlán shik,, 絲 ˏchü. Chú.

Crimson, to dye with crimson, 染深紅 'ím ˏsham ˏhung. Yen shin hung, 染絳 'ím kong'. Yen káng.

Crimson, to blush, 變色 pín' shik˪. Pien sih.

Cringe, to bend with servility, 自卑靡 tsz² ˏpí 'mí. Tsz pí mí, 自卑屈 tsz² ˏpí wat˪. Tsz pí k'iuh, 跨 䟦 ˏkw'á ˏp'í. Kw'á p'í; to make court by mean compliances, 諂佞 'ch'ím ning². Chen ning, 諂屈 'ch'ím wat˪. Chen k'iuh, 諂媚太過 'ch'ím mí² t'ái' kwo'. Chen mei t'ái kwo, 伊優 ˏí ˏyau. Í yú.

Cringe, a bow, 卑躬 ˏpí ˏkung. Pí kung; servile civility, 諂媚 'ch'ím mí². Chen mei, 自卑諂 tsz² ˏpí 'ch'ím. Tsz pí chen.

Cringer, one who cringes, 自卑諂的人 tsz² ˏpí 'ch'ím tik˪ ˏyan, 下作嘅人 há² tsok˪ ké' ˏyan, 諂媚者 'ch'ím mí² 'ché. Chen mei ché.

Cringle, a hole in the bolt-rope of a sail, with a ring or thimble in it, 纜圈 lám² ˏhün. Lán k'iuen.

Crinkle, to turn or wind, 灣行 ˏwán ˏhang. Wán hang; to wrinkle, 縐埋 tsau' ˏmái. Tsau mái.

Crinkle, to form with short turns or wrinkles, 作縐紋 tsok˪ tsau' ˏman. Tsoh tsau wan, 做縐紋 tsò² tsau' ˏman. Tso tsau wan.

Crinkled 縐 tsau'. Tsau, 縐埋 tsau' ˏmái. Tsau mái.

Crinum asicaticum, 文樹蘭 ˏman shü² ˏlán. Wan shú lán.

Crinoidean, } terms applied to extinct fossil radiated
Crinoidea, } animals, related to some of the stars, 石蓮蛙 shek˪ ˏlín 'p'ong. Shih lien p'áng, 石星 shek˪ ˏsing. Shih sing.

Cripple, a lame person, 跛脚的 ˏpai kéuk˪ tik˪. Pí kioh tih, 跛者 ˏpai 'ché, 亞跛 á' ˏpai, 跛佬 ˏpai 'lò, 瞞跚 ˏmún ˏshán. Mwán shán.

Cripple, to deprive of the use of the limbs, 打跛 'tá ˏpai, 整跛 'ching ˏpai; to cripple a ship, 打壞船 'tá wái² ˏshün. Tá hwái ch'uen; to cripple one's resources, 耗費本錢 hò' fai' 'pún ˏts'ín. Háu fí pun tsien, 花耗本錢 ˏfá hò' 'pún ˏts'ín. Hwá háu pun ts'ien, 損耗本錢 'sün hò' 'pún ˏts'ín. Sun háu pun ts'ien.

Crippling, depriving of the use of the limbs, 打跛 'tá ˏpai. Tá pí, 整跛 'ching ˏpai; ditto, as of one's resources, 耗 hò' fai'. Háu fí, 花耗 ˏfá hò'. Hwá háu.

Crisis, in medical science, the change of a disease which indicates recovery or death, 病到轉 peng² tò' 'chün. Ping táu chuen, 病到頭 peng² tò' ˏt'au. Ping táu t'au, 病轉 peng² 'chün. Ping chuen.

Crisp, curled, 攣 ˏlün. Liuen; crisp hair, 攣毛 ˏlün ˏmò. Liuen máu; brittle, 脆 ts'ui'. Ts'ui, 易破 í² p'o'. Í p'o; ditto, as cakes, 酥 ˏsú. Sú, 爽 'shong. Shwáng, 爽脆 'shong ts'ui'. Shwáng ts'ui, 鬆酥 ˏsung ˏsú. Sung sú, 鬆脆 ˏsung ts'ui'. Sung ts'ui; crisp and sweet, 爽甜 'shong ˏt'ím. Shwáng t'ien.

Crisp, to, as the hair, 捲 'kün. Kiuen, 捲髮 'kün fát˪. Kiuen fáh; to cause to wave slightly, 蕩漾 tong² yéung². Táng yáng, 漾漾 yéung² yéung². Yáng yáng; crisped brooks, 漾溪 yéung² ˏk'ai. Yáng k'í.

Crispat, } rough with waving lines, 蕩漾的 tong²
Crispated, } yéung² tik˪. Táng yáng tih.

Crispation, the act of curling, 捲髮者 'kün fát˪ 'ché. Kiuen fáh ché, 攣捲者 ˏlün 'kün 'ché.

Crisped, curled, 攣 ˏlün, 捲過 'kün kwo'. Kiuen kwo; made brittle, 整脆 'ching ts'ui'. Ching ts'ui, 酥嘅 ˏsú ké'.

Crisping, curling, 捲 'kün. Kiuen.

Crisping-iron, 捲髮鉗 'kün fát˪ ˏk'ím. Kiuen fáh k'ien.

Crisping-pin, a curling iron, 捲髮針 'kün fát˪ ˏcham. Kiuen fáh chin.

Crispisulcant, undulating, as lightning is represented, 攣曲的 ˏlün huk˪ tik˪, 蜿蜒 'ün ˏín. Yuen yen.

Crispness, a state of being curled, 攣 ˏlün; brittleness, 脆 ts'ui'. Ts'ui, 鬆酥 ˏsung ˏsú. Sung sú.

Crispy, curled, 攣 ˏlün. Liuen, 捲 'kün. Kiuen; brittle, 脆 ts'ui'. Ts'ui, 爽脆 'shong tsui'. Shwáng ts'ui.

Criss-cross-row, the Alphabet, 字母 tsz² 'mò. Tsz mú.

Cristate, crested, 冠的 ˏkún tik˪. Kwán tih, 鬐的 kai' tik˪. Kí tih.

Criterion, a rule of judging, 法 fát˪. Fáh, 法度 fát˪ tò². Fáh tú, 有可以定者 'yau 'ho 'í teng² 'ché. Yú k'o í ting ché, 有可以决事者 'yau 'ho 'í küt˪ sz² 'che. Yú k'o í kiueh sz ché, 審事之法度 'sham sz² 'chí fát˪ tò². Shin sz chí fáh tú, 制度 chai' tò². Chí tú.

Critic, a person skilled in judging of literary works, 批評者 ˏp'ai ˏp'ing 'ché. P'í p'ing ché, 評閱者 ˏp'ing üt˪ 'ché. P'ing yueh ché, 校訂者 káu' ting' 'ché. Kiáu ting ché, 批訂者 ˏp'ai ting' 'ché. P'í ting ché; a judge, 明决者 ˏming küt˪ 'ché. Ming kiueh ché, 定奪者 teng² tüt˪ 'ché. Ting toh ché, 卓奪者 ch'éuk˪ tüt˪ 'ché. Ch'oh toh ché; one who censures or finds fault, 議論人者 'í lun² ˏyan 'ché. Í lun jin ché, 說人長短嘅 shüt˪ ˏyan ˏch'éung 'tün ké'.

Critical, relating to criticism, 批評的 ˏp'ai ˏp'ing tik˪. P'í p'ing tih, 評訂的 ˏp'ing ting' tik˪. P'ing ting tih, 評書的 ˏp'ing ˏshü tik˪. P'ing shú tih, 評閱的 ˏp'ing üt˪ tik˪. P'ing yueh tih; capable of judging with accuracy, 卓奪的 ch'éuk˪ tüt˪ tik˪. Ch'oh toh tih, 明决的 ˏming küt˪ tik˪. Ming kiueh tih, 定奪的 teng² tüt˪ tik˪. Ting toh tih; inclined to find fault, 議人的 'í ˏyan tik˪. Í jin tih, 講人長短的 'kong ˏyan ˏch'éung 'tün tik˪. Kiáng jin ch'áng twán tih; a critical moment, 危險之時 ˏngai 'hím ˏchí ˏshí. Wei hien chí shí, 危時 ˏngai ˏshí. Wei shí, 危險之際 ˏngai 'hím ˏchí tsai'. Wei hien chí tsí; in a critical situation, 危險之地 ˏngai 'hím ˏchí tí². Wei hien chí tí, 危險之處 ˏngai 'hím ˏchí ch'ü'. Wei

hien chí ch'ú; to arrive at the critical moment, 到得喏 tò' tak, ngám, 到得恰可 tò' tak, háp, 'ho. Táu teh hiáh k'o, 正危之時而到 ching' ngai chí shí í tò'. Ching wei chí shí rh táu, 臨險之際而至 lam 'hím chí tsai' í chí'. Lin hien chí tsí rh chí.

Critically, in a critical manner, 批議 p'ai 'í. P'í í, 批評 p'ai p'ing. P'í p'ing; critically situated, 危險之間 ngai 'hím chí kán. Wei hien chí kien, 臨險 lam 'hím. Lin hien.

Criticalness, the state of being critical, 危險 ngai 'hím. Wei hien, 事到危者 sz² tò' ngai 'ché. Sz táu wei ché, 事到極者 sz² tò' kik, 'ché. Sz táu kih ché.

Criticise, to examine and judge critically, 評 p'ing. P'ing, 訂 ting'. Ting, 辯 pín². Pien, 批評 p'ai p'ing. P'í p'ing, 評閱 p'ing üt. P'ing yueh, 評訂 p'ing ting'. P'ing ting, 批閱 p'ai üt. P'í yueh, 攪 tau. Tau; to censure, 貶 'pín. Pien, 彈 t'án. T'án, 彈議 t'án 'í. T'án í, 詆譏 'tai 'wai. Tí wei; to criticise a book, 評書 p'ing shü. P'ing shú, 訂書 ting' shü. Ting shú; to criticise people's actions, 說人舉動 shüt, yan 'kü tung². Shwoh jin kü tung, 褒貶人 pò 'pín yan. Páu pien jin.

Criticised 評過 p'ing kwo'. P'ing kwo, 訂過 ting' kwo'. Ting kwo, 辯過 pín² kwo'. Pien kwo, 批評過 p'ai p'ing kwo'. P'í p'ing kwo.

Criticism, the art of judging with propriety of the beauties and faults of a literary performance, or of any production in the fine arts, 批評者 p'ai p'ing 'ché. P'í p'ing ché, 評訂者 p'ing ting' 'ché. P'ing ting ché, 考訂之藝 'háu ting' chí ngai². K'áu ting chí í, 褒貶 pò 'pín. Páu pien; given to criticism, 好彈人者 hò' t'án yan 'ché. Háu t'án jin ché, 好彈論人者 hò' t'án lun² yan 'ché. Háu t'án lun jin ché, 好枝格人者 hò' chí kák, yan 'ché. Háu chí keh jin ché.

Critique 批評 p'ai p'ing. P'í p'ing, 評書 p'ing shü. P'ing shú, 辯論 pín² lun². Pien lun, 評閱 p'ing üt. P'ing jueh, 批評之理 p'ai p'ing chí 'lí. P'í p'ing chí lí.

Crizzel, } a kind of roughness on the surface of
Crizzeling, } glass, which clouds its transparency, 皺面 hái mín², 玻璃之皺 po lí chí hái.

Croak, to make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog or other animal, 鬧 náu². Náu, 做蛙蛙聲 tsò² wá wá shing. Tso wá wá shing, 做蛤蟆聲 tsò² kòp, 'ná shing, 蛙鳴 wá ming. Wá ming; to caw, to cry, as a raven or crow, 作鴉鴉聲 tsok, á á shing.

Croaker, one who murmurs or grumbles, 鼓氣嘅人 'kú hí' ké' yan.

Croceous, like saffron, 像似荳蔻花 tséung² 'ts'z tau² k'au' fá. Siáng sz tau k'au hwá; yellow, 黃 wong. Hwáng.

Crock, soot, 火煙煤 'fo t'ám múi. Ho t'án mei.

Crock, pot, 碭 t'áp. T'áh, 瑆碭 ch'ing t'áp. Ch'ing t'áh.

Crockery, earthenware, 缸瓦 kong 'ngá. Káng yá, 缸瓦器 kong 'ngá hí'. Káng yá k'í; see China and Porcelain.

Crocket, in Gothic architecture, a term applied to curved and bent foliage, running up on the edge of a gable, pinnacle &c., 連頂葉 lín 'teng íp. Lien ting yeh.

Crockotoa 白鶯哥 pák ang ko. Peh ying ko.

Crocodile 鱷魚 ngok ü. Ngoh yú, 鰐魚 ngok ü. Ngoh yú, 鼉龍 t'o lung. T'o lung.

Crocodile tears 詐喊 chá' hám'. Chá hien. 佯泣 yéung yap. Yáng kih, 僞淚 ngai² lui². Wei lí.

Crocus, saffron, a genus of plants, 番紅花 fán hung fá. Fán hung hwá; yellow powder, 黃粉 wong 'fan. Hwáng fan, 黃顏料 wong ngán liú². Hwáng yen liáu.

Croker, a water fowl, 水鵲名 'shui ts'éuk meng. Shwui ts'ioh ming.

Crone, an old woman, 醜婦 'ch'au 'fú. Ch'au fú, 老妓 'lò kí². Láu kí; an old ewe, 老羊母 'lò yéung 'ná, 老羊母 'lò yéung 'mò. Láu yáng mú.

Crony, a familiar friend, 心腹朋友 sam fuk p'ang 'yau. Sin fuh p'ang yú, 知心之友 chí sam chí 'yau. Chí sin chí yú, 故友 kú' 'yau. Kú yú.

Crook, any bend, turn or curve, 彎曲之器 wán huk chí hí'. Wán k'iuh chí k'í, 攣曲嘅物 lün huk ké' mat, 鈎子 kau 'tsz. Kau tsz; a shepherd's staff, 牧童之杖 muk t'ung chí chéung². Muh t'ung chí cháng, 牧羊之鈎 muk yéung chí kau. Muh yáng chí kau; a pastoral staff, 主教權柄 'chü káu' k'ün peng'. Chú kiáu k'iuen ping; an artifice, 詭計 'kwai kai'. Kwei kí; to attain an end by hook or by crook, 委曲得嚟 'wai huk tak lai.

Crook, to bend, 彎 wán. Wán, 彎曲 wán huk. Wán k'iuh, 拗 'áu, 攣 lün, 屈攣 wat lün. K'iuh liuen, 扭曲 'nau huk. Niú k'iuh, 扭歪 'nau 'mé; to pervert, 委曲 [道理], 'wai huk [tò² 'lí]. Wei k'iuh [táu lí]; to crook or bend the finger, 攣指 lün 'chí. Liuen chí, 僂指 lau 'chí. Lau chí.

Crook, to bend, 自彎 tsz² wán. Tsz wán, 自曲 tsz² huk. Tsz k'iuh, 自攣 tsz² lün. Tsz liuen.

Crook-back 佗背佬 t'o púi' 'lò. T'o pei láu, 僂背 lau púi'. Lau pei, 亞佗 á' t'o.

Crook-backed 佗背 t'o púi'. T'o pei, 攣背嘅 lün púi' ké', 疙子 t'o 'tsz. T'o tsz.

Crook-kneed 攣膝的 lün sat tik. Liuen sih tih.

Crooked 彎 wán. Wán, 曲 huk. K'iuh, 攣 lün. Liuen, 僂 lau. Lau, 彎曲 wán huk. Wán k'iuh, 攣曲 lün huk. Liuen k'iuh, 歪歪 wái 'mé, 歪歪歪歪的 wái wái 'mé 'mé tik, 奸奸竅 ngan ngan hiú', 拘 k'ü. K'ü, 折 chít. Cheh; crooked forceps, 曲鉗 huk k'ím. K'iuh k'ien; a crooked knife, 彎刀 wán tò. Wán táu; crooked fingers, 攣指 lün 'chí. Liuen chí; a crooked needle, 彎針 wán cham. Wán chin; perverse, 枉 'wong. Wáng, 委曲 'wai huk.

Wei k'iuh, 横逆 wáng² yik₂. Hung nih, 汚曲 ˏú huk₅. Wú k'iuh, 邪 ˏts'é. Sié, 枉 'wong. Wáng, 蹇 'kín. Kien, 扭頸 'nau 'keng; wood with crooked grain, 扭紋木 'nau ˏman muk₂. Niú wan muh; a high crooked nose, 鷲哥鼻 ˏang ˏko pí². Ying ko pí; crooked ways, 曲行 huk₅ ˏhang. k'iuh hang, 歪行 ˏwái ˏhang. Wái hang; crooked legs, 攣脚 ˏlün kéuk₅. Liuen kioh; crooked toes, 攣脚指 ˏlün kéuk₅ 'chí. Liuen kioh chí, 蹁 ˏpín. Pien; crooked paths among the mountains, 嵯 'ch'án. Ch'án; crooked and straight, 曲直 huk₅ chik₂. K'iuh chih; a little crooked, 拗拗的 áu' áu' tik₅.

Crookedly, in a winding manner, 彎曲 ˏwán huk₅. Wán k'iuh, 之字嗷樣 ˏchí tsz² 'kòm yéung². Chí tsz kán yáng.

Crookedness 彎曲 ˏwán huk₅. Wán k'iuh; perverseness, 枉道 'wong tò². Wáng táu, 横逆 wáng² yik₂. Hung nih; deformity of a glibbous body, 歪歪嘅 ˏwái 'mé ké'.

Crop, the craw, or first stomach of a fowl, 膝 sù', 膝窩 sù' ˏwo, 鳥腱 'niú kín². Niáu kien; the harvest, 造 tsò². Tsáu; the early crop, 早造 'tsò tsò². Tsáu tsáu; the late crop, 晚造 'mán tsò². Wán tsáu; a crop of rice, 一造穀 yat₅ tsò² kuk₅. Yih tsáu kuh; one crop a year, 一年一熟 yat₅ ˏnín yat₅ shuk₂. Yih nien yih shuh; two crops, 兩造 'léung tsò². Liáng tsáu, 兩熟 'léung shuk₂. Liáng shuh; a good crop, 一造豐熟 yat₅ tsò² ˏfung shuk₂. Yih tsáu fung shuh, 禾豐稔 ˏwo ˏfung 'nam. Ho fung jin, 大熟 tái² shuk₂. Tá shuh, 好禾造 'hò ˏwo tsò². Háu ho tsáu, 好收成 'hò ˏshau ˏshing. Háu shau ching; a bad crop, 冇得收 'mò tak₅ ˏshau, 歉收 híp₂ ˏshau. Hieh shau; the top or highest part of a thing, 頂 'teng. Ting, 尾 'mí. Wí; the crop of a tree, 樹杪 shü² 'miú. Shú miáu; to take in the crop, 收割 ˏshau kot₅. Shau koh, 收穫 ˏshau wok₂. Shau hwoh, 刈禾 ngái² ˏwo. Yái ho, 割禾 kot₅ ˏwo. Koh ho; a sacrifice of thankgiving to the earth in winter for ripening crops, 八蜡 pát₅ ch'á'.

Crop, to cut off the ends of anything, 剪頂 'tsín 'teng. Tsien ting; to pluck, 採 'ts'oi. Ts'ái, 摘 chák₂. Tseh; to crop flowers, 採花 'ts'oi ˏfá. Ts'ái hwá; to crop the ears of corn, 摘穗 chák₂ sui². Tseh sui; to crop the field, 收割 ˏshau kot₅. Shau koh, 歛 'lím. Lien; to crop a horse, 剪耳尖 'tsín 'í ˏtsím. Tsien rh tsien.

Crop-out, to ripen to a full crop, 成熟 ˏshing shuk₂. Ching shuh; to crop out, as an inclined strata, 現出 ín² ch'ut₅. Hien ch'uh, 至地面 chí' tí² mín². Chí tí mien.

Crop-sick 食到饜 shik₂ tò' ím'. Shih táu yen.

Cropped, cut off, 剪過 'tsín kwo'. Tsien kwo; plucked, 採過 'ts'oi kwo'. Ts'ái kwo, 摘過 chák₂ kwo'. Tseh kwo; reaped, 收過 ˏshau kwo'. Shau kwo.

Cropper, a pigeon with a large crop, 大嗉鳩 tái² sù' ˏkau.

Cropping, cutting off, 剪 'tsín. Tsien; pulling off, 摘 chák₂. Tseh, 採 'ts'oi. Ts'ái.

Crosier, a bishop's crook or pastoral staff, 主教權柄 'chü káu' ˏk'ün peng'. Chú kiáu k'iuen ping.

Croslet 小十字嘅野 'siú shap₂ tsz² ké' 'yé.

Cross, an instrument of torture and execution, 十字架 shap₂ tsz² ká'. Shih tsz kiá; the ensign of the Christian religion, 耶穌教號 Yésú káu' hò². Yésú kiáu háu; the religion itself, 耶穌教 Yésú káu'. Yésú kiáu, 基督之教 Kítuk ˏchí káu'. Kítuh chí kiáu; difficulties, 難 nán². Nán, 横逆之事 wáng² yik₂ ˏchí sz². Hung nih chí sz, 灾難 ˏtsoi nán². Tsái nán; to bear the cross, 担十字架 ˏtám shap₂ tsz² ká'. Tán shih tsz kiá, 受苦難 shau² 'fú nán². Shau k'ú nán, 當難 ˏtong nán². Táng nán; to make a cross, as the Rom. Cath., 打十字 'tá shap₂ tsz². Tá shih tsz; ditto, instead of a signature, 打十字 'tá shap₂ tsz². Tá shih tsz, 打指模 * 'tá 'chí ˏmò. Tá chí mú; the sufferings of Christ by crucifixion, 基督受十字架之難 Kítuk shau² shap₂ tsz² ká' ˏchí nán². Kítuh shau shih tsz kiá chí nán; the doctrine of Christ's sufferings and of the atonement, or of salvation by Christ, 基督受難贖罪之道 Kítuk shau² nán² shuk₂ tsúi² ˏchí tò². Kítuh shau nán shuh tsúi chí táu, 十字架之道 shap₂ tsz² ká' ˏchí tò². Shih tsz kiá chí táu; a cross street, 十字街 shap₂ tsz² ˏkái. Shih tsz kiái; a cross road, 十字路 shap₂ tsz² lò². Shih tsz lú.

Cross, athwart, 横 ˏwáng. Hung.

Cross, transverse, 横 ˏwáng. Hung, 從横 ˏtsung ˏwáng. Tsung hung; oblique, 斜 ˏts'é. Sié; adverse, 横 ˏwáng. Hung, 横禍 ˏwáng wo². Hung ho, 違逆 ˏwai yik₂. Wei nih, 嗟嘅 ngák₂ ké'; vexatious, 淹悶嘅 ˏím mún² ké', 兇横的 ˏhung ˏwáng tik₅. Hiung hung tih; peevish, fretful, 囂横 ˏhiú ˏwáng. Hiáu hung, 惡僻 ok₅ p'ik₅. Ngoh p'ih, 横逆 wáng² yik₂. Hung nih; what makes you so cross? 你乜咁横 'ní mat₅ kòm' ˏwáng; cross words, 横話 ˏwáng wá². Hung hwá, 離奇嘅話 ˏlí ˏk'í ké' wá²; a cross day, 凶日 ˏhung yat₂. Hiung jih; a cross presentation, 横生 ˏwáng ˏshang. Hung sang; a cross examination, 横詰 ˏwáng k'ít₅. Hung kieh; a cross child, 刁横嘅仔 ˏtiú ˏwáng ké' 'tsai, 刁蠻 ˏtiú ˏmán, 頑皮 ˏwán ˏp'í. Hwán p'í, 發性 fát₅ sing'.

Cross, to draw or run a line across another, 打十字 'tá shap₂ tsz². Tá shih tsz; to lay across, 打横放下 'tá ˏwáng fong' há². Tá hung fáng hiá, 縱横置下 ˏtsung ˏwáng chí' há². Ts'ung hung chí hiá; to cancel, 打交加 'tá ˏkáu ˏká. Tá kiáu kiá; to cross one's self, 打十字號 'tá shap₂ tsz² hò². Tá shih tsz háu; to cross the cudgels, 打横戈 'tá ˏwáng ˏkwo. Tá hung ko, 投降 ˏt'au ˏhong. T'au hiáng; to cross the Church, 横過禮拜堂 ˏwáng kwo' 'lai pái' ˏt'ong. Hung kwo lí pái ˏt'áng; to cross a river, to wade through, 行過水 ˏhang kwo' 'shui. Hang kwo shwui, 泝 ˏp'ang.

* In China.

P'ang, 潛 ˏts'ím. Ts'ien; to cross the river, 過河 kwo' ˏho. Kwo ho, 過水 kwo' 'shui. Kwo shwui, 濟河 tsai' ˏho. Tsí ho, 渡 tò². Tú, 涉河 shíp₂ ˏho. Sheh ho; to cross a river in the same boat, 同舟共濟 ˏt'ung ˏchau kung² tsai'. T'ung chau kung tsí; to cross over the street, 打橫過街 'tá ˏwáng kwo' ˏkái. Tá hung kwo kiái; to cross one's plan, 阻人計 'cho ˏyan kai'. Tsú jin kí, 橫阻人計 ˏwáng 'cho ˏyan kai'. Hung tsú jin kí; to counteract, 阻礙 'cho ngoi². Tsú ngái, 逆人 yik₂ ˏyan. Nih jin; to hinder by authority, 橫壓 ˏwáng át₂. Hung yáh, 橫止 ˏwáng 'chí. Hung chí; to cross the breed of an animal, 過雜種 kwo' tsáp₂ 'chung. Kwo tsáh chung, 雜種相過 tsáp₂ 'chung ˏséung kwo'. Tsáh chung siáng kwo; to cross the ocean, 過海 kwo' 'hoi. Kwo hái; to cross the legs, 交脚 ˏkáu kéuk₂. Kiáu kioh, 盤脚 ˏp'ún kéuk₂. Pw'án kioh.

Cross, to cross, or go across, 踰 ˏü. Yú, 跨 'kwá. Kwá, 經 ˏking. King.

Cross-armed, 橫枝的 ˏwáng ˏchí tik₂. Hung chí tih; melancholy, 憂色 ˏyau shik₂. Yú sih.

Cross-arrow, an arrow of a cross-bow, 弩箭 'nò tsín'. Nú tsien.

Cross-bands, suspenders, 十字帶 shap₂ tsz² tái'. Shih tsz tái.

Cross-bar 閘 cháp₂. Cháh, 槓 ˏkong. Káng, 橫木 ˏwáng muk₂. Hung muh; the cross-bar of a gate, 門關 ˏmún ˏkwán. Mun kwán; ditto, the small slide or bar, 閂 ˏshán. Swán, 楗 ˏlín. Lien; the cross-bar of a carriage, 車之橫木 ˏkü ˏchí ˏwáng muk₂. Kü chí hung muh, 輶 ˏngai. Í, 梶 ˏngai. Í, 軛 ˏnai. Ní; the cross-bar of a bedstead, 桯 ˏt'ing. T'ing, 床橫 ˏch'ong wáng². Chw'áng hung; the cross-bar on the top of two posts, 頭拱 ˏt'au 'kung. T'au kung, 栭 ˏí. Rh.

Cross-barred, secured by transverse bars, 關過 ˏkwán kwo', 有關 'yau ˏkwán. Yú kwán, 有欄子 'yau ˏlung 'tsz. Yú lung tsz; cross-barred, as silks or satins, 斜紋 ˏts'é ˏman. Sié wan.

Cross-bar-shot, a bullet with an iron bar passing through it, 橫鐵碼子 ˏwáng t'ít₂ 'má 'tsz. Hung t'ieh má tsz.

Cross-bearer 担十字架者 ˏtám shap₂ tsz² ká' 'ché. Tán shih tsz kiá ché.

Cross-bill 橫稟 ˏwáng 'pan. Hung pin, 乞除控告之事 hat₂ ˏch'ü hung' kò' ˏchí sz². K'ih ch'ú k'ung káu chí sz; name of a bird, 橫嘴雀 ˏwáng 'tsui tséuk₂. Hung tsui tsioh.

Cross-bite, a cheat, 阨事 ngak₂ sz².

Cross-bow 弩 'nò. Nú, 弮 ˏkün. Kiuen; to let off the cross-bow, 放弩 fong' 'nò. Fáng nú.

Cross-bower 放弩者 fong' 'nò 'ché. Fáng nú ché.

Cross-breed 雜種 tsáp₂ 'chung. Tsáh chung.

Cross-bun 十字餅 shap₂ tsz² 'peng. Shih tsz ping.

Cross-examination 橫詰者 ˏwáng k'ít₂ 'ché. Hung kieh ché.

Cross-examine, to, 橫詰 ˏwáng k'ít₂. Hung kieh, 盤人 ˏp'ún ˏyan. Pw'án jin.

Cross-eyed 橫眼㖞 ˏwáng 'ngán ké', 斜視 ˏts'é shí². Sié shí, 斜眼 ˏts'é 'ngán. Sié yen.

Cross-grained, having the grain or fibres across or irregular, 橫紋木 ˏwáng ˏman muk₂. Hung wan muh; perverse, 逆情 yik₂ ˏts'ing. Nih ts'ing, 木强 muk₂ 'k'éung. Muh k'iáng, 舛情 'ch'ün ˏts'ing. Ch'uen ts'ing, 乖張 ˏkwái ˏchéung. Kwái cháng.

Cross-jack 悝名 'lí ˏmeng. Lí ming.

Cross-legged, having the legs across, 交脚的 ˏkáu kéuk₂ tik₂. Kiáu kioh tih, 盤脚 ˏp'ún kéuk₂. Pw'án kioh; to sit ditto, 盤埋坐 ˏp'ún ˏmái tso². Pw'án mái tso, 盤脚坐 ˏp'ún kéuk₂ tso². Pw'án kioh tso, 盤膝而坐 ˏp'ún sat₂ ˏí tso². Pw'án sih rh tso, 蹲 ˏts'ün. Ts'un, 跏趺 ˏká ˏfú. Kiá fú, 蹲踞 ˏts'ün ˏí. Ts'un í, 跨 'kwá. Kwá, 踑踞 ˏkí kü². Kí kü.

Cross-like 類似十字 lui² 'ts'z shap₂ tsz². Lui sz shih tsz.

Cross-piece 橫木 ˏwáng muk₂. Hung muh.

Cross-pin 橫閂 ˏwáng ˏshán. Hung swán.

Cross-purpose 橫計 ˏwáng kai'. Hung kí; a riddle, 謎 mí². Mí.

Cross-question 橫問 ˏwáng man². Hung wan.

Cross-row, the alphabet, 話之字母 wá² ˏchí tsz² 'mò. Hwá chí tsz mú.

Cross-sea, waves running across others, 橫浪 ˏwáng long². Hung láng.

Cross-way } 橫路 ˏwáng lò². Hung lú; an obscure
Cross-road } path intersecting the main road, 橫徑 ˏwáng king'. Hung king, 小徑 'siú king'. Siáu king.

Cross-wise, across, 橫 ˏwáng. Hung.

Cross-wort 泥胡菜 ˏnai ˏú ts'oi'. Ní hú ts'ái.

Crossed, having a line drawn over, 打過橫線 'tá kwo' ˏwáng sín'. Tá kwo hung sien; canceled, 打過交加 'tá kwo' ˏkáu ˏká. Tá kwo kiáu kiá; thwarted, 阻碍過 'cho ngoi² kwo'. Tsú ngái kwo.

Crossly, athwart, 橫 ˏwáng. Hung.

Crossness, peevishness, 噘情 ngák₂ ˏts'ing, 逆情 yik₂ ˏts'ing. Nih ts'ing, 拗頸 áu' 'keng.

Crotch, a fork or forking, 丫 ˏá. Yá, 丫叉 ˏá ˏch'á. Yá ch'á; the crotch of a branch, 椏枝 ˏá ˏchí. Yá chí, 丫枝 ˏá ˏchí. Yá chí; a crook, 鈎 ˏkau. Kau.

Crotched, having a crotch, 丫㖞 ˏá ké', 丫叉的 ˏá ˏch'á tik₂. Yá ch'á tih.

Crotchet, brackets, ([ ]) 雙馬號 ˏshéung 'má hò². Shwáng má háu; ditto in building, 丫柱 ˏá 'ch'ü. Yá ch'ú; ditto in music, a note or character, equal in time to half a minim and the double of a quaver, ♩.. 3, 樂引之號 ngok₂ 'yan ˏchí hò². Yoh yin chí háu; a whim, 怪意 kwái' í'. Kwái í.

Crotchety, whimsical, 怪心的 kwái' ˏsam tik₂. Kwái sin tih.

Croton tiglium, 芭荳 ˏpá tau². Pá tau; croton oil, 芭荳油 ˏpá tau² ˏyau. Pá tau yú.

Crouch, to bend down, 屈 wat. K'iuh, 卑屈 pí wat. Pí k'iuh, 屈躬 wat kung. K'iuh kung, 卑躬 pí kung. Pí kung; to lie close to the ground, 伏 fuk. Fuh, 跧 ts'ün. Ts'iuen, 蹲 ts'ün. Ts'un, 蹲踞 ts'ün kü². Ts'un kü; to bend servilely, 屈節 wat tsít. K'iuh tsich, 趨媚 ts'ü mí². Ts'ü mei, 下作 há² tsok. Hiá tsoh, 充詘 ch'ung wat. Ch'ung k'iuh, 婉孌 'ün 'chün. Yuen chuen, 跨眦 kw'á p'í. Kw'á p'í.

Crouching, cringing, 屈氣 wat hí'. K'iuh k'í, 婉孌 'ün 'chün. Yuen chuen, 跨眦 kw'á p'í. Kw'á p'í; a crouching tiger, 伏虎 fuk 'fú. Fuh hú; a crouching person, 下作慨人 há² tsok ké' yan, 屈氣之人 wat hí' chí yan. K'iuh k'í chí jin; a crouching manner, 卑屈之樣 pí wat chí yéung². Pí k'iuh chí yáng. 恐怀 'háu ngá. K'iáu yá, 伏態 fuk t'ái'. Fuh t'ái; a serpent crouching in the earth, 龍蹯於坭 lung p'ún ü nai. Lung pw'án yú ní.

Croup, cynanche trachealis, 哮喉 háu há. Hiáu hiá, 哮喘 háu 'ch'ün. Hiáu ch'uen, 喉症 hau ching'. Hau ching.

Croup, the rump of a fowl, 鷄屎窟 kai 'shí fat; ditto of a horse, 馬尻 'má tuk.

Crout 菜 ts'oi'. Ts'ái; sour-crout, 酸菜 sün ts'oi'. Swán ts'ái, 鹹菜 hám ts'oi'. Hien ts'ái.

Crow, a large black bird, of the genus corvus, 烏 ú. Wú, 烏鴉 ú á. Wú yá, 老鴉 'lò á. Láu yá, 鴉鵲 á ts'éuk. Yá ts'ioh, 鴉烏 wan² 'niú. Yun niáu; the white crow, 白烏 pák 'niú. Peh niáu; to pluck a crow, to contend about a trifle, 爲小事爭 wai² 'siú sz² cháng. Wei siáu sz tsang; ditto a bar of iron with a beak, crook, or two claws, used in raising and moving heavy weights, &c., 動釗 tung² ts'iú. Tung ts'iáu, 起貨鈎 'hí fo' kau. K'í ho kau; the voice of the cock, 鷄鳴 kai ming. Kí ming, 鷄啼 kai t'ai. Kí t'í, 鷄叫 kai kiú'. Kí kiáu, 鷄唱 kai ch'éung'. Kí ch'áng.

Crow (pret. and pp. crowed), to, as a cock, 鳴 ming. Ming, 啼 t'ai. T'í; to boast in triumph, 誇大 kw'á tái². Kw'á tá, 誇張 kw'á chéung. Kw'á cháng.

Crow-bar 動釗 tung² ts'iú. Tung ts'iáu.

Crow-foot 虱呂草 shat 'lü 'ts'ò. Sih lü ts'áu.

Crow-net 雀網 tséuk 'mong. Tsioh wáng.

Crow-pheasant 芒公 mong kung. Wáng kung.

Crowing 鳴 ming. Ming, 啼 t'ai. T'í; boasting, 誇大 kw'á tái². Kw'á tá.

Crowd, a collection, 衆多 chung' to. Chung to; ditto of people, 衆 chung', 衆人 chung' yan. Chung jin, 一羣人 yat kw'an yan. Yih k'iun jin, 一堆人 yat túi yan. Yih túi jin, 一隊人 yat túi² yan. Yih túi jin, 大衆集會 tái² chung' tsap úi². Tá chung tsih hwui, 甡 shang. Sang, 侁侁 san san. Sin sin, 詵詵 san san. Sin sin, 駪 san. Sin; a crowd or throng, as in the street, 擠擁 tsai 'yung. Tsí yung, 偪擁 pik 'yung. Pih yung, 兼偪 kím pik. Kien pih; a crowd of things, 物件偪密 mat kín² pik mat. Wuh kien pih mih; what a crowd! 眞正偪人 chan ching' pik yan. Chin ching pih jin, 眞至擠擁 chan chí' tsai 'yung. Chin chí tsí yung; a dense crowd, 偪得好緊 pik tak 'hò 'kan. Pih teh háu kin, 好偪 'hò pik. Háu pih, 偪得兼身唔轉 pik tak kím shan m 'chün; crowds passing along, 行人儦儦 hang yan piú piú. Hang jin piáu piáu; the noise and tramp of a crowd, 駪駪 san san. Sin sin; the hum of a crowd, 哄 hung'. Hung, 哄衆 hung' chung', 緝緝翩翩 ts'ap ts'ap p'ín p'ín. Tsih tsih p'ien p'ien; a crowd of islands, 一羣島 yat kw'an 'tò. Yih k'iun táu; the lower order of people, 下流 há² lau. Hiá liú, 愚民 ü man. Yú min, 呆民 ngoi man. Ngái min, 蚩民 ch'í man. Ch'í min, 賤人 tsín² yan. Tsien jin; collected in a large crowd, 雲集 wan tsap. Yun tsih; a large crowd, 大衆 tái² chung'. Tá chung; a crowd in front crying out and another pressing from behind, 前呼後擁 ts'ín fú hau² 'yung. Ts'ien hú hau yung.

Crowd, to press, 偪 pik. Pih, 逼 pik. Pih, 挨 ái. Yái, 擠 tsai. Tsí, 擁 'yung. Yung, 擠擁 tsai 'yung. Tsí yung, 擁塞 'yung sak. Yung seh, 偪緊 pik 'kan. Pih kin, 毗 piú². Pí; to drive together, 聚會 tsü² úi². Tsü hwui, 聚衆 tsü² chung'. Tsü chung, 集衆 tsap chung'. Tsih chung; to crowd behind, 人多跟尾 yan to kan 'mí. Jin to kin wí, 擁從 'yung tsung². Yung tsung; to crowd those before, 擁前去 'yung ts'ín hü'. Yung ts'ien k'ü, 擁上前 'yung 'shéung ts'ín. Yung sháng ts'ien; to crowd, as things, 堆 túi. Túi, 堆埋 túi mái. Túi mái; to fill to excess, 擁塞太多 'yung sak t'ái' to. Yung seh t'ái to, 擠得多過頭 tsai tak to kwo' t'au, 擁得擠 'yung tak tsai², 偪得擠 pik tak tsai²; to dun, 偪討 pik 't'ò. Pih t'áu, 偪取 pik 'ts'ü. Pih ts'ü; to crowd sail, 揚帆太多 yéung fán t'ái' to. Yáng fán t'ái to.

Crowd, to press in numbers, 落得滿過至 lok tak 'mún kwo' chí'; to urge forward, 偪前去 pik ts'ín hü'. Pih ts'ien k'ü, 催促 ts'úi ts'uk. Ts'úi ts'uh; to crowd in, 入衆 yap chung'. Jih chung; to crowd with, 團聚 t'ün tsü². Tw'án tsü, 紛紛聚埋 fan fan tsü² mái. Fan fan tsü mái; to crowd around one, 四圍偪密 sz' wai pik mat. Sz wei pih mih.

Crowded, collected and pressed, 好偪 'hò pik. Háu pih, 偪實 pik shat. Pih shih, 偪密 pik mat. Pih mih, 兼密 kím mat, 芒芒 mong mong. Wáng wáng, 厖雜 p'ong tsáp. P'áng tsáh, 龍茸 lung yung. Lung jung, 繽紛 pan fan. Pin fan, 市集 'shí tsap. Shí tsih; crowded to excess, 偪到死咁淒涼 pik tò' 'sz kòm' ts'ai léung. Pih táu sz kán ts'í liáng, 偪到氣都絕 pik tò' hí' tò tsüt. Pih táu k'í tú tsiueh, 偪到氣都唔抖得出 pik tò' hí' tò m 't'au tak ch'ut; the way is all crowded, 人咁隘 yan kòm' ai'; many

crowded together, 人多聚集 ˏyan ˎto tsü² tsap₂. Jin to tsü tsih, 雲集 ˏwan tsap₂. Yun tsih; very crowded, a great jam, 兼兼擁擁 ˎkím ˎkím ʿyung ʿyung, 挨挨挝挝 ˎái ˎái pung' pung'. Yái yái ping ping.

Crowding 擠擁 ˎtsai ʿyung. Tsí yung, 雲集 ˏwan tsap₂. Yun tsih, 偪緊 pik₂ ʿkan. Pih kin, 堆 ˎtúi. Túi; rather crowding against, 䞣䞣吓 piú² piú² ʿhá; all are pushing and crowding, 大家 褪䞣 tái² ˎká t'an' piú².

Crown, an ornament worn on the head by kings and sovereign princes, 冕旒 ʿmín ˏlau. Mien liú, 冠冕 ˎkún ʿmín. Kwán mien; regal power, 皇權 ˏwong ˏk'ün. Hwáng k'iuen, 王之權勢 ˏwong ˎchí ˏk'ün shai'. Wáng chí k'iuen shí; to come to the crown, 登位 ˎtang wai². Tang wei; to renounce the crown, 退位 t'úi' wai². T'úi wei; to wear the crown, 戴冕旒 tái' ʿmín ˏlau. Tái mien liú; crown-prince, 太子 t'ái' ʿtsz. T'ái tsz; a wreath or garland, 花冕 ˎfá ʿmín. Hwá mien, 花冠 ˎfá ˎkún. Hwá kwán; a bridal crown, 鳳冠 fung² ˎkún. Fung kwán; honorary distinction, 榮威 ˏwing ˎwai. Yung wei, 榮華 ˏwing ˏwá. Yung hwá, 榮幸 ˏwing hang². Yung hang; the crown of the head, 頂 ʿteng. Ting, 顛頂 ˎtín ʿteng. Tien ting; the top of a mountain, 山頂 ˏshán ʿteng. Shán ting, 山巔 ˏshán ˎtín. Shán tien; a crown, a coin stamped with the figure of a crown, 一塊銀 yat₂ fái' ˏngan. Yih kw'ái yin; the crown of a rose diamond, 花金剛石頂 ˎfá ˎkam ˎkong shek₂ ʿteng. Hwá kin káng shih ting; the crown of an egg, 鷄蛋頂 ˎkai tán² ʿteng. Kí tán ting; the crown of a hat, 帽頂 mò² ʿteng. Máu ting; shaven crown, 禿頂 t'uk₂ ʿteng. T'uh ting, 光頭 ˎkwong ˏt'au. Kwáng t'au, 法頂 fát₂ ʿteng. Fáh ting.

Crown, to invest with a crown or regal ornament, 加冕旒 ˎká ʿmín ˏlau. Kiá mien liú; to invest with regal dignity and power, 立爲王 lap₂ ˏwai ˏwong. Lih wei wáng, 封爲王 ˎfung ˏwai ˏwong. Fung wei wáng; to cover the top, 蓋頂 k'oi' ʿteng. K'ái ting; to dignify, 加榮 ˎká ˏwing. Kiá yung, 加威 ˎká ˎwai. Kiá wei, 加榮威 ˎká ˏwing ˎwai. Kiá yung wei; to reward, 賞 ʿshéung. Sháng; to terminate or finish, 成工 ˏshing ˎkung. Ching kung; to crown our wishes, 滿願 ʿmún ün². Mwán yuen; to crown with success, 萬事遂願 mán² sz² sui² ün². Wán sz sui yuen, 事事成就 sz² sz² ˏshing tsau². Sz sz ching tsiú.

Crown-glass, the finest sort of English window-glass, 上等料片 shéung² ʿtang liú² p'ín'. Sháng tang liáu p'ien.

Crown-line 頂線 ʿteng sín'. Ting sien.

Crown-post 當中之柱 ˎtong ˎchung ˎchí ʿch'ü. Táng chung chí ch'ú.

Crown-wheel, in a watch, the swing-wheel, 鞦韆輪 ˎts'au ˎts'ín ˏlun. Ts'iú ts'ien lun.

Crown-work, in fortification, an out-work running into the field, 兩角炮臺 ʿléung kok₂ p'áu' ˏt'oi. Liáng koh p'áu t'ái.

Crowned 加冕的 ˎká ʿmín tik₂. Kiá mien tih, 戴冕旒的 tái' ʿmín ˏlau tik₂. Tái mien liú tih, 戴冕嘅 tái' ʿmín ké'; honored, 受榮的 shau² ˏwing tik₂. Shau yung tih; recompensed, 受賞的 shau² ʿshéung tik₂. Shau sháng tih, 被賞嘅 pí² ʿshéung ké'; completed, 成就過 ˏshing tsau² kwo'. Ching tsiú kwo.

Crownless, without a crown, 無冕的 ˏmò ʿmín tik₂. Wú mien tih.

Crucial, in surgery, transverse, 橫 ˏwáng. Hung; severe, 嚴 ˏím. Yen, 交關 ˎkáu ˎkwán. Kiáu kwán.

Cruciate, see Excruciate.

Crucible 鍋 ˎwo. Ko, 堝 ˎwo. Ko, 鎔金鍋 ˏyung ˎkam ˎwo. Yung kin ko; a copper crucible, 銅鍋 ˏt'ung ˎwo. T'ung ko; one made of clay, 坭堝 ˏnai ˎwo. Ní ko, 坭窩 ˏnai ˎwo. Ní wo.

Cruciferous, a family of plants having the four petals of the flower in the form of a cross, 十字的 shap₂ tsz² tik₂. Shih tsz tih, 十字形的 shap₂ tsz² ˏying tik₂. Shih tsz hing tih.

Crucified, put to death on the cross, 釘於十字架 ˎteng ˎü shap₂ tsz² ká'. Ting yú shih tsz kiá; ditto, in China, 問絞 man² ʿkáu. Wan kiáu.

Crucifier 釘十字架者 ˎteng shap₂ tsz² ká' ʿché. Ting shih tsz kiá ché, 問絞者 man² ʿkáu ʿché. Wan kiáu ché.

Crucifix, a cross on which the body of Christ is fastened in effigy, 十字架之像 shap₂ tsz² ká' ˎchí tséung². Shih tsz kiá chí siáng, 十字架之號 shap₂ tsz² ká' ˎchí hò². Shih tsz kiá chí háu; among the Rom. Catholics, 吾主耶穌受苦之像 ˏng ʿchü Yésú shau² ʿfú ˎchí tséung². Wú chú Yésú shau k'ú chí siáng.

Crucifixion 釘十字架者 ˎteng shap₂ tsz² ká' ʿché. Ting shih tsz kiá ché; the punishment of ditto, 釘十字架之刑 ˎteng shap₂ tsz² ká' ˎchí ˏying. Ting shih tsz kiá chí hing.

Cruciform 十字形 shap₂ tsz² ˏying. Shih tsz hing, 十字嗷樣子 shap₂ tsz² ʿkòm yéung² ʿtsz. Shih tsz kán yáng tsz.

Crucify *, to, 釘十字架 ˎteng shap₂ tsz² ká'. Ting shih tsz kiá, 釘在十字架上 ˎteng tsoi² shap₂ tsz² ká' shéung². Ting tsái shih tsz kiá sháng; in China *, 問絞 man² ʿkáu. Wan kiáu; to subdue, 壓 át₂. Yáh, 壓服 át₂ fuk₂. Yáh fuh; to crucify the flesh, 釘肉於十字架 ˎteng yuk₂ ˎü shap₂ tsz² ká'. Ting juh yú shih tsz kiá; "I am crucified with Christ †," 我與基督同釘於十字架 ʿngo ʿü Kítuk ˏt'ung ˎteng ˎü shap₂ tsz² ká'. Wo yú Kítuh t'ung ting yú shih tsz kiá.

Crucifying 釘十字架 ˎteng shap₂ tsz² ká'. Ting shih tsz kiá; in China, 問絞 man² ʿkáu. Wan kiáu.

* In China the criminals are in general tied upon the cross and then strangled. Very frequently they are tortured before being put to death. † Rom. 6, 6. Gal. 5, 24. 2. 20.

Crude, raw, not cooked or prepared by heat or fire, 生 ˏshang. Sang, 粗 ˏts'ò. Ts'ú; crude drugs, 生藥 ˏshang yéukˎ. Sang yoh; unripe, 唔熟 ˏm shukˎ, 未熟 mí² shukˎ. Wí shuh; not digested, 唔消化的 ˏm ˏsiú fá' tikˎ; crude notions, 意思未透 í' sz' mí² t'au'. I sz wí t'au, 想唔透 'séung ˏm t'au', 唔透澈嘅意思 ˏm t'au' ch'ít, ké' í' sz', 意思未熟 í' sz' mí² shukˎ. Í sz wí shuh, 意思未就 í' sz' mí² tsau². Í sz wí tsiú, 唔消化嘅意思 ˏm ˏsiú fá' ké' í' sz'; a crude affair, 未成器 mí² ˏshing hí'. Wí ching k'í.

Crudely, without due preparation, 生嘅 ˏshang ké', 粗 ˏts'ò. Ts'ú; without form or arrangement, 唔透嘅 ˏm t'au' ké'.

Crudeness, rawness, 生者 ˏshang 'ché. Sang ché; a state of being unformed, 未成嘅 mí² ˏshing ké', 未熟者 mí² shukˎ 'ché. Wí shuh ché, 未透者 mí² t'au' 'ché. Wí t'au ché.

Crudity 唔消化嘅 ˏm ˏsiú fá' ké', 未消化之物 mí² ˏsiú fá' ˏchí matˎ. Wí siáu hwá chí wuh; rawness, 生者 ˏshang 'ché. Sang ché; something in a crude state, 未成器的 mí² ˏshing hí' tikˎ. Wí ching k'í tih.

Cruel 狠惡 ˏlong okˎ. Láng ngoh, 殘忍 ˏts'án 'yan. Ts'án jin, 殘 ˏts'án. Ts'án, 虐 yéukˎ. Yoh, 兇悍 ˏhung hon². Hiung hán, 兇猛 ˏhung 'mang. Hiung mang, 兇暴 ˏhung pò². Hiung páu, 兇虐 ˏhung yéukˎ. Hiung yoh, 兇惡 ˏhung okˎ. Hiung ngoh, 狠心 ˏlong ˏsam. Láng sin, 慘酷 'ts'ám hukˎ. Ts'án k'uh, 慘烈 'ts'ám lítˎ. Ts'án lieh, 猛烈 'mang lítˎ. Mang lieh; a cruel death, 受虐斃 shau² yéukˎ pai². Shau yoh pí, 被慘斃 pí² 'ts'ám pai². Pí ts'án pí; a cruel disappointment, 撞板 chong² 'pán. Chwáng pán; a cruel remark, 兇悍的話 ˏhung hon² tikˎ wá². Hiung hán tih hwá, 凄慘嘅話 ˏts'ai 'ts'ám ké' wá²; a cruel ruler, 虐王 yéukˎ ˏwong. Yoh wáng, 暴君 pò² ˏkwan. Páu kiun; a cruel officer, 虐官 yéukˎ ˏkún. Yoh kwán, 酷官 hukˎ ˏkún. K'uh kwán, 酷吏 hukˎ lí². K'uh lí²; cruel treatment, 刻薄待人 hákˎ pokˎ toi² ˏyan. K'eh poh tái jin; a cruel person, 殘忍嘅人 ˏts'án 'yan ké' ˏyan, 兇悍嘅人 ˏhung hon² ké' ˏyan; to be very cruel, 好殘忍嘅 'hò ˏts'án 'yan ké', 好兇猛嘅 'hò ˏhung 'mang ké'; a cruel disposition, 兇性 ˏhung sing'. Hiung sing, 狠惡之性 ˏlong okˎ ˏchí sing'. Láng ngoh chí sing.

Cruelly, in a cruel manner, 凄慘 ˏts'ai 'ts'ám. Ts'í ts'án, 兇然 ˏhung ˏín. Hiung jen; with cruelty, 兇悍 ˏhung hon². Hiung hán; to act cruelly, 行兇 ˏhang ˏhung. Hang hiung, 虐行 yéukˎ hang'. Yoh hing; to treat one cruelly, 待人兇悍 toi² ˏyan ˏhung hon². Tái jin hiung hán, 待人凄慘 toi² ˏyan ˏts'ai 'ts'ám. Tái jin ts'í ts'án.

Cruelty, a savage or barbarous disposition or temper, which is gratified in giving unnecessary pain or distress to others, 狠惡 ˏlong okˎ. Láng ngoh, 殘忍 ˏts'án 'yan. Ts'án jin, 殘忍者 ˏts'án 'yan 'ché. Ts'án jin ché, 殘虐者 ˏts'án yéukˎ 'ché. Ts'án yoh ché, 兇悍 ˏhung hon². Hiung hán, 兇猛者 ˏhung 'mang 'ché. Hiung mang ché; barbarous deed, 殘虐之事 ˏts'án yéukˎ ˏchí sz². Ts'án yoh chí sz, 兇猛之事 ˏhung 'mang ˏchí sz². Hiung mang chí sz; to treat one with great cruelty, 待得好刻薄 toi' tak 'hò hákˎ pokˎ. Tái teh háu k'eh poh, 待得好狠惡 toi² tak 'hò ˏlong okˎ. Tái teh háu láng ngoh, 兇悍待人 ˏhung hon² toi' ˏyan. Hiung hán tái jin.

Cruet 味罇 mí² ˏtsun. Wí tsun; cruet-stand, 五味架 'ng mí² ká'. Wú wí kiá.

Cruise, to, 巡 ˏts'un. Siun; to sail back and forth, 兩頭巡 'léung ˏt'au ˏts'un. Liáng t'au siun, 兩頭駛 'léung ˏt'au 'shai. Liáng t'au chí, 巡來巡去 ˏts'un ˏloi ˏts'un hü'. Siun lái siun k'ü 巡邏 ˏts'un lo². Siun lo; to rove on the ocean in search of an enemy's ships, 出洋巡 ch'ut ˏyéung ˏts'un. Ch'uh yáng siun, 緝敵船 ts'ap tikˎ ˏshün. Tsih tih ch'uen; to cruise about, as revenue cutters, 巡河 ˏts'un ˏho. Siun ho, 巡海 ˏts'un 'hoi. Siun hái, 巡河緝私 ˏts'un ˏho ts'ap ˏsz. Siun ho tsih sz.

Cruise, a voyage made in crossing courses, 巡海 ˏts'un 'hoi. Siun hái.

Cruiser, an armed ship that sails to and fro for capturing an enemy's ships, 巡船 ˏts'un ˏshün. Siun ch'uen, 師船 ˏsz ˏshün. Sz ch'uen, 搜船 'sau ˏshün. Sau ch'uen.

Cruising 巡 ˏts'un. Siun; cruising officers, 巡丁 ˏts'un ˏting. Siun ting.

Cruller 酥餅 ˏsú 'peng. Sú ping.

Crumb, } a small fragment or piece, 碎 sui'. Sui;
Crum, } a small piece of bread or other food, 餅碎 'peng sui'. Ping sui, 零碎 ˏling sui'. Ling sui, 餅屑 'peng sítˎ. Ping sieh; the soft part of bread, 麵飽中心 mín² ˏpáu ˏchung ˏsam. Mien páu chung sin.

Crumb-cloth 屑布 sítˎ pò'. Sieh pú, 檯下屑布 ˏt'oi há² sítˎ pò'. T'ái hiá sieh pú.

Crumble, to break into small pieces, 擘碎 mákˎ sui'. Pih tui.

Crumble, to fall into small pieces, 爛碎 lán² sui'. Lán sui, 自嚕碎 tsz² 'úi sui', 自嚕爛 tsz² 'úi lán²; ditto, as stone &c., 霉爛 ˏmúi lán². Mei lán; ditto, as wood, 朽爛 'yau lán². Hiú lán.

Crummy, soft, 軟 'ün. Yuen.

Crump, as, crumpfooted, 蹩脚 ˏp'ún kéukˎ. Pw'án kioh; crump-shouldered, 傻背 ˏlau púi'. Lau pei, 佗背 ˏt'o púi'. T'o pei, 龜背 ˏkwai púi'. Kwei pei.

Crumpet, a soft cake, baked upon an iron plate, 軟餅仔 'ün 'peng 'tsai.

Crumple, to shrink, 縮窠 shukˎ ˏch'áu. Shuh ch'áu, 縮縐 shukˎ tsau'. Shuh tsau; to draw or press into wrinkles or folds, 打窠 'tá ˏch'áu. Tá ch'áu, 責窠 chákˎ ˏch'áu, 拮窠 ˏchá ˏch'áu, 揸縐 ˏchá tsau'. Chá tsau, 責縐 chákˎ tsau'.

Crumpled 窠嘅 ˏch'áu ké', 窠嗡嗡 ˏch'áu ˏmang ˏmang.

Crup, } the buttocks, 㞗 tuk. Tuh, 臀 t'ün.
Croup, } Tw'án.

Crupper, the buttocks of a horse, 馬㞗 'má tuk. Má tuh; a strap of leather, which is buckled to a saddle and secured by the animal's tail, 鞦 ts'au. Ts'iú, 鞦子 ts'au 'tsz. Ts'iú tsz, 馬尾鞦 'má 'mí ts'au. Má wí ts'iú, 繉 ts'au. Ts'iú, 紂 chau². Chau.

Crural 脚嘅 kéuk ké'; crural arteries, 脚脈管 kéuk mak² 'kún. Kioh meh kwán.

Crusade, a military expedition, 戰伐 chín' fát. Chen fáh; ditto, against the Mohammedans, 爲聖教伐回回國 wai² shing' káu' fát Úiúi kwok. Wei shing kiáu fáh Hwuihwui kwoh; a military expedition sent by order of the French government against the Waldenses and others who dissented from the Church of Rome, 法皇殺害正教之稱 Fát wong shát hoi² ching' káu' chí ch'ing. Fáh hwáng sháh hái ching kiáu chí ch'ing.

Cruse, a small cup, 杯仔 púi 'tsai. Pei tsz, 罇仔 tsun 'tsai.

Cruset, a goldsmith's crucible or melting pot, 鎔金之堝 yung kam chí wo. Yung kin chí ko.

Crush, to press or squeeze into a mass, 搾爛 chá' lán². Chá lán, 責爛 chák lán², 挾爛 kíp lán². Kieh lán, 挾破 kíp p'o'. Kieh p'o, 壓爛 át lán². Yáh lán, 壓壞 át wái². Yáh hwái, 壓碎 át sui'. Yáh sui, 舂碎 chung sui'. Chung sui, 舂爛 chung lán²; to crush in the hand, 揸爛 chá lán². Chá lán; to crush sugar, also, to crush the cane, 搾糖 chá' t'ong. Chá t'áng; to crush apples, 搾平菓 chá' p'ing 'kwo. Chá p'ing ko; to crush one's limbs, 責碎四肢 chák sui' sz' chí. Tseh sui sz chí; to crush to death, 責死 chák 'sz. Tseh sz; to overwhelm and beat down by power, 彈壓 t'án át. T'án yáh, 壓服 át fuk. Yáh fuh; to crush a rebellion, 壓亂 át lün². Yáh lwán; to crush by despotism, 强壓 k'éung át. K'iáng yáh, 霸服 pá' fuk. Pá fuh; to crush a cup of wine, 飲杯酒 'yam púi 'tsau. Yin pei tsiú.

Crush, to be pressed into a smaller compass by external weight or force, 責實 chák shat². Tseh shih, 責住 chák chü², 責緊 chák 'kan. Tseh kin.

Crush, a violent collision, 撞碎 chong² sui'. Chwáng sui, 搥碎 pung' sui'. Ping sui.

Crushed 搾爛過 chá' lán² kwo'. Chá lán kwo, 責爛過 chák lán² kwo', 舂爛過 chung lán² kwo'. Chung lán kwo, 舂碎過 chung sui' kwo'. Chung sui kwo; subdued, 彈壓過 t'án át kwo'. T'án yáh kwo; grievously oppressed, 强逼過 k'éung pik kwo'. K'iáng pih kwo.

Crushing, pressing or squeezing into a mass, 搾爛 chá' lán². Chá lán, 責爛 chák lán², 舂爛 chung lán². Chung lán; subduing by force, 彈壓 t'án át. T'án yáh, 强壓 k'éung át. K'iáng yáh.

Crust 皮 p'í. P'í, 硬皮 ngáng² p'í. Ngang p'í; the crust of rice, that adheres to the boiler, 飯焦 fán² tsiú. Fán tsiáu; a crust of bread, 麵包皮 mín² páu p'í; a piece of crust, 餅屑 'peng sít. Ping sieh; a shell, 殼 hok. Koh; a scab, 靨 'ím. Yen; the crust of the earth, 地皮 tí² p'í. Tí p'í.

Crust, to cover with a hard case or coat, 結皮 kít p'í. Kieh p'í; to cover with a scab, 結靨 kít 'ím. Kieh yen; to concrete, or freeze, 結皮 kít p'í. Kieh p'í, 堅皮 kín p'í. Kien p'í.

Crustacea 蟹類 'hái lui². Hiái lui.

Crustaceous, belonging to the crustacea, 蟹類的 'hái lui² tik. Hiái lui tih, 節殼嘅 tsít hok ké'; pertaining to crust, 皮的 p'í tik. P'í tih, 殼的 hok tik. Koh tih, 皮嗰樣 p'í 'kòm yéung². P'í kán yáng.

Crustated, covered with a crust, 殼的 hok tik. Koh tih, 有節殼的 'yau tsít hok tik. Yú tsieh koh tih.

Crustation, an adherent crust, 殼 hok. Koh, 節殼 tsít hok. Tsieh koh, 結皮者 kít p'í 'ché.

Crusty, like crust, 類似皮 lui² 'ts'z p'í. Lui sz p'í, 像似皮 tséung² 'ts'z p'í. Siáng sz p'í, 像似殼 tséung² 'ts'z hok. Siáng sz koh; surly, snappish, 拂戾嘅 pat lui² ké', 拂戾的 pat lui² tik. 惡僻 ok p'ik. Ngoh p'ih; do not be so crusty, 唔好咁拂戾 m 'hò kòm' pat lui².

Crutch, a staff with a curving crosspiece at the head, 丫叉杖 á ch'á chéung². Yá ch'á cháng, 倚杖 'í chéung². Í cháng; old age, 老弱 'lò yéuk. Láu joh.

Crutched, supported with cruthes, 倚丫叉杖的 'í á ch'á chéung² tik. Í yá ch'á cháng tih, 倚杖嘅 'í chéung² ké'.

Cry (pret. and pp. cried), to weep, 叫 kiú'. Kiáu, 喊 hám'. Hien, 哭 huk. Kuh, 涕哭 t'ai huk. T'í kuh, 哭泣 huk yap. Kuh kih, 泣啼 yap t'ai. Kih t'í, 啼哭 t'ai huk. T'í kuh, 呼號 fú hò. Hú háu, 噦啼 wing t'ai. Yung t'í, 咳嘿 hoi t'ai. Hái t'í; to cry out, 叫 kiú'. Kiáu, 呼喊 fú hám². Hú hien, 叫喊 kiú' hám'. Kiáu hien, 傳呼 ch'ün fú. Ch'uen hú, 大呼 tái² fú. Tá hú, 喝 hot. Hoh; to cry a thing out, 喊通透 hám' t'ung t'au'. Hien t'ung t'au; to cry out with a loud voice, 大聲呼喊 tái² sing fú hám'. Tá shing hú hien; to cry out against, 傳唔好 ch'ün m 'hò; all cry out against, 通傳唔好 t'ung ch'ün m 'hò; to cry bitterly, 痛哭 t'ung' huk. T'ung kuh, 苦哭 'fú huk. K'ú kuh, 哀哭 oi huk. Ngái kuh; to cry murder, 喊救命 hám' kau' meng². Hien kiú ming; to cry fire, 喊救火 hám' kau' 'fo. Hien kiú ho; to cry mercy, 求恩 k'au yan. K'iú ngan, 喊求恩 hám' k'au yan. Hien k'iú ngan; to cry thieves, 喊賊 hám' ts'ák. Hien ts'ih, 叫賊 kiú' ts'ák. Kiáu ts'ih; to cry down, 講唔好 'kong m 'hò, 喊甚 hám' sham², 傳唔好 ch'ün m 'hò; to cry for help, 呼救 fú kau'. Hú kiú, 喊救 hám' kau'.

Hien kiú; to cry goods, as hawkers, 喊賣 hám' mái². Hien mái, 遊街喊賣 ˏyau ˏkái hám' mái². Yú kiái hien mái; to cry unto, 懇求 'han ˏk'au. K'an k'iú, 乞求 hat, ˏk'au. K'ih k'iú; to cry up, 喝彩 hot, 'ts'oi. Hoh ts'ái, 讚美 tsán' 'mí. Tsán mei; to cry against, 傳派 ˏch'ün p'ái'. Ch'uen p'ái, 傳譭 ˏch'ün 'wai. Ch'uen wei, 傳壞 ˏch'ün wái². Ch'uen hwái; ditto, by way of reproof, 喊責 hám' chák,. Hien tseh; to cry to, 仰喊 'yéung hám'. Yáng hien, 懇求 'han ˏk'au. K'an k'iú; to cry to heaven, 仰天喊 'yéung ˏt'ín hám'. Yáng t'ien hien, 仰天懇求 'yéung ˏt'ín 'han ˏk'au. Yáng t'ien k'an k'iú; to cry, as an infant, 呱呱 ˏwá ˏwá. Wá wá, 小兒喊 'siú ˏí hám'. Siáu rh hien, 嬰兒喊 ˏying ˏí hám'. Ying rh hien; to cry and weep, 呱呱而泣 ˏwá ˏwá ˏí yap,. Wá wá rh kih; to cry out for the breast, 喊羅食 hám' 'lo shik,. Hien lo shih, 喊擺乳飲 hám' 'lo 'ü 'yam, 嗷嗷待哺 ˏngò ˏngò toi² ˏpò. Ngau ngau tái pú; to cry out from pain, 喊痛 hám' t'ung'. Hien t'ung, 呼痛 ˏfú t'ung'. Hú t'ung; to cry to clear the road, 喝道 hot, tò². Hoh táu, 唱道 ch'éung' tò². Ch'áng táu; the beggars cry in the street, 花子叫街 ˏfá 'tsz kiú' ˏkái. Hwá tsz kiáu kiái.

Cry (pl. cries), a loud sound uttered by the mouth of an animal, 喊聲 hám' ˏsing. Hien sing; weeping or lamentation, 哀哭 ˏoi huk,. Ngái kuh, 哭聲 huk, ˏsing. Kuh sing, 叫聲 kiú' ˏsing. Kiáu sing, 喊聲 hám' ˏsing. Hien sing; exclamation of triumph, 歡聲 ˏfún ˏsing. Hwán sing; a proclamation, 傳呼 ˏch'ün ˏfú. Ch'uen hú, 通傳者 ˏt'ung ˏch'ün 'ché. T'ung ch'uen ché; a loud cry, 大聲 tái² ˏsing. Tá sing; to utter a loud cry, 大聲喊 tái² ˏsing hám'. Tá sing hien; acclamation, 喝彩 hot, 'ts'oi. Hoh ts'ái; a loud voice in distress, 呼救聲 ˏfú kau' ˏsing. Hú kiú sing; ditto, in prayer, 大呼求 tái² ˏfú ˏk'au. Tá hú k'iú, 大聲呼求 tái² ˏsing ˏfú ˏk'au. Tá sing hú k'iú; public report or complaints, 喧傳 ˏhün ˏch'ün. Hiuen ch'uen, 嘩然 ˏwá ˏín. Hwá jen; noise, 喧嘩 ˏhün ˏwá. Hiuen hwá; fame, 名聲 ˏmeng ˏsing. Ming sing; the cry of a child, 呱呱聲 ˏwá ˏwá ˏsing. Wá wá sing, 啾 ˏts'au. Ts'iú, 嬰兒喊聲 ˏying ˏí hám' ˏsing. Ying rh hien sing; the cry of a dog, 獟獟聲 ˏháu ˏháu ˏsing. Hiáu hiáu sing, 嗃嗃聲 ˏhò ˏhò ˏsing. Háu háu sing; the cry of bears and tigers, 嗥聲 ˏhò ˏsing. Háu sing, 號聲 ˏhò ˏsing. Háu sing; the cry of a bird, 鳴 ˏming. Ming, 咯 kuk,. Kuh, 咈 pít,. Pieh, 嘯 sò'. Sáu; the cry of a hen, 咯喔 uk, ák,. Uh uh; the cry of a fox, 儆儆 ˏí ˏí. Í í; ditto of a deer or stag, 呦呦 ˏyau ˏyau. Yú yú; ditto of a camel, 駱駝聲 lok, ˏt'o ˏsing. Loh t'o sing, 鵠 hot,. Hoh.

Cryer, a kind of hawk, 鷐 ˏchín. Chen.

Crying 喊 hám'. Hien, 哭 huk,. Kuh, 叫 kiú'. Kiáu, 啼 ˏt'ai. T'í, 哭泣 huk, yap,. Kuh kih.

Crying, clamor, 哀哭 ˏoi huk,. Ngái kuh, 大喊 tái² hám'. Tá hien, 哀哀聲 ˏoi ˏoi ˏsing. Ngái ngái sing.

Cryophorus 凝水機 ˏying 'shui ˏkí. Ying shwui kí, 擎水機 ˏk'ing 'shui ˏkí.

Crypt 穴 üt,. Yueh, 峒 ˏt'ung. T'ung, 禮拜堂下之塋 'lai pái' ˏt'ong há² ˏchí ˏying. Lí pái t'áng hiá chí ying.

Cryptic, hidden, 隱 'yan. Yin, 隱微 'yan ˏmí. Yin wí.

Cryptogamia, } a class of plants whose stamens and
Cryptogamy, } pistils are not distinctly visible, 隱花類 'yan ˏfá lui². Yin hwá lui, 隱花之草木 'yan ˏfá ˏchí 'ts'ò muk,. Yin hwá chí ts'áu muh.

Cryptogamian } 隱花的 'yan ˏfá tik,. Yin hwá
Cryptogamic } tih.

Cryptographer, one who writes in secret characters, 書奧字者 ˏshü ò' tsz² 'ché. Shú ngau tsz ché.

Cryptography, the act of writing in secret characters, 書奧字者 ˏshü ò' tsz² 'ché. Shú ngau tsz ché, 書奧字之藝 ˏshü ò' tsz² ˏchí ngai². Shú ngau tsz chí í; the secret characters or cipher, 奧字 ò' tsz². Ngau tsz.

Crystal 晶 ˏtsing. Tsing; rock-crystal, 水晶 'shui ˏtsing. Shwui tsing, 玉瑛 yuk, ˏying. Yuh ying, 水精 'shui ˏtseng. Shwui tsing; white ditto, 白石瑛 pák, shek, ˏying. Peh shih ying; rose ditto, 紫石英 'tsz shek, ˏying. Tsz shih ying, 紅晶 ˏhung ˏtsing. Huug tsing; smocky ditto, 墨晶 mak, ˏtsing. Meh tsing; ditto cairngorm or tea-stone, 茶晶 ˏch'á ˏtsing. Ch'á tsing; crystal glass, 水晶料 'shui ˏtsing liú². Shwui tsing liáu; to form crystals, 結晶 kít, ˏtsing. Kieh tsing; to form salt crystals, 結鹵 kít, 'lò. Kieh lú; crystal palace, 水晶宮 'shui ˏtsing ˏkung, 晶料宮 ˏtsing liú² ˏkung. Tsing liáu kung.

Crystal, consisting of crystal, 晶的 ˏtsing tik,. Tsing tih, 晶嘅 ˏtsing ké'; clear, transparent, 晶 ˏtsing. Tsing, 透光 t'au' ˏkwong. T'au kwáng, 明朗 ˏming 'long. Ming láng.

Crystal-form 晶形 ˏtsing ˏying. Tsing hing.

Crystalline, consisting of crystal, 晶的 ˏtsing tik,. Tsing tih; resembling crystal, 像似晶 tséung' 'ts'z ˏtsing. Siáng sz tsing; transparent, 晶 ˏtsing. Tsing, 透光 t'au' ˏkwong. T'au kwáng; crystalline lens, 睛珠 ˏtsing ˏchü. Tsing chú, 眼珠 'ngán ˏchü. Yen chú, 眼睛珠 'ngán ˏtsing ˏchü. Yen tsing chú; the crystalline or vitreous humor, 晶水 ˏtsing 'shui. Tsing shwui.

Crystallizable 可結晶 'ho kít, ˏtsing. K'o kieh tsing, 可凝結 'ho ˏying kít,. K'o ying kieh.

Crystallization 結晶者 kít, ˏtsing 'ché. Kieh tsing ché, 凝晶者 ˏying ˏtsing 'ché. Ying tsing ché.

Crystallize, to cause to form crystals, 使結晶 'sz kít, ˏtsing. Sz kieh tsing.

Crystallize, to be converted into crystal, 結晶 kít, ˏtsing. Kieh tsing, 凝晶 ˏying ˏtsing. Ying tsing.

Crystallized, formed into crystal, 結過晶 kít, kwo' ˏtsing. Kieh kwo tsing.

Crystallographer 論晶者 lun² ˏtsing ʿché. Lun tsing ché, 論結晶之理者 lun² kít, ˏtsing ˏchí ʿlí ʿché. Lun kieh tsing chí lí ché.

Crystallography, the doctrine or science of crystallization, 結晶之理 kít, ˏtsing ˏchí ʿlí. Kieh tsing chí lí.

Cub, the young of the bear, 熊仔 ˏhung ʿtsai, 熊子 ˏhung ʿtsz. Hung tsz; ditto of the fox, 狐狸之子 ˏú ˏlí ˏchí ʿtsz. Hú lí chí tsz, 狐 ˏpúi. Pei; a clumsy young boy or girl, 狗仔 ʿkau ʿtsai, 猪仔 ˏchü ʿtsai.

Cub, to bring forth a cub or cubs, 生子 ˏshang ʿtsz. Sang tsz, 生仔 ˏshang ʿtsai.

Cubation 臥 ngo². Ngo, 臥床者 ngo² ˏch'ong ʿché. Ngo chw'áng ché.

Cubbed, brought forth, 生過 ˏshang kwo². Sang kwo.

Cube, a, 方平之體 ˏfong ˏp'ing ˏchí ʿt'ai. Fáng p'ing chí t'í; the cube root, 立方 lap, ˏfong. Lih fáng, 結方 kít, ˏfong. Kieh fáng.

Cubeb, the small spicy or aromatic berry of the piper or daphnidium cubeba, 澄茄 ˏch'ing ˏk'é. Ch'ing k'iá, 畢澄茄 pat, ˏch'ing ˏk'é. Pih ch'ing k'iá, 蓽茇 pat, pút. Pih poh.

Cubic } 方平的 ˏfong ˏp'ing tik. Fáng p'ing tih;
Cubical } a cubic foot, 一尺方平 yat, ch'ek, ˏfong ˏp'ing. Yih ch'ih fáng p'ing; a cubic inch, 一寸方平 yat, ts'ün² ˏfong ˏp'ing. Yih ts'un fáng p'ing; the cubic number, 方平數 ˏfong ˏp'ing shò². Fáng p'ing sú.

Cubiform, having the form of a cube, 方平之形 ˏfong ˏp'ing ˏchí ˏying. Fáng p'ing chí hing, 方平樣子 ˏfong ˏp'ing yéung² ʿtsz. Fáng p'ing yáng tsz.

Cubit, the ulna, 正肘骨 ching² ʿchau kwat. Ching chau kuh; in mensuration, the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middlefinger, 肘咁長 ʿchau kòm² ˏch'éung. Chau kán ch'áng, 一肘 yat, ʿchau. Yih chau; ditto, in China *, 一尺 yat, ch'ek. Yih ch'ih; a folding cubit measure, 摺尺 chíp, ch'ek. Cheh ch'ih; two cubits long, 兩尺長 ʿléung ch'ek, ˏch'éung. Liáng ch'ih ch'áng, 長二尺 ˏch'éung í² ch'ek. Ch'áng rh ch'ih.

Cucking-stool 榲水椅 ʿwan ʿshui ʿí. Wan shwui í.

Cuckold, a man whose wife is false to his bed, 龜公 ˏkwai ˏkung. Kwei kung, 龜佬 ˏkwai ʿlò. Kwei láu, 烏龜 ˏú ˏkwai. Wú kwei, 王八 ˏwong pát. Wáng páh, 王八蛋 ˏwong pát, tán². Wáng páh tán, 青頭 ˏts'eng ˏt'au. Ts'ing t'au.

Cuckold-maker, one who has criminal conversation with another man's wife, 姦夫 ˏkán ˏfú. Kien fú.

Cuckoldom, the act of adultery, 行姦淫者 ˏhang ˏkán ˏyam ʿché. Hang kien yin ché; the state of a cuckold, 爲青頭者 ˏwai ˏts'eng ˏt'au ʿché. Wei ts'ing t'au ché.

* One 尺 is equal to 14 1/10 inch. in English; and 13 7/12 Prussian. The cubit of the Sacred Scriptures is 22 inches in English.

Cuckoo, the, 鵑 ˏkün. Kiuen, 杜鵑 tò² ˏkün. Tú kiuen, 子規 ʿtsz ˏkw'ai. Tsz kwei, 子雉 ʿtsz ˏkw'ai. Tsz kwei, 鷓鴣 ˏtán ˏkwai. Tán kwei, 鷶鶀 mái² ˏngai. Mái wei, 怨鳥 ün² ʿniú. Yuen niáu; the cry of the cuckoo, 杜鵑啼 tò² ˏkün ˏt'ai. Tú kiuen t'í.

Cuckoo-bud, the butter-cup, 花名 ˏfá ˏmeng. Hwá ming.

Cucumber † 黃瓜 ˏwong ˏkwá. Hwáng kwá, 青瓜 ˏts'eng ˏkwá. Ts'ing kwá; white ditto, 白瓜 pák, ˏkwá. Peh kwá, 胡瓜 ˏú ˏkwá. Hú kwá.

Cucurbita, bottle gourd, 葫蘆 ˏú ˏlò. Hú lú.

Cucurbite, } a chemical vessel in the shape of a
Cucurbit, } gourd, 葫蘆甑 ˏú ˏlò tsang². Hú lú tsang.

Cud, the food which ruminating animals chew at leisure when not grazing or eating, 翻渣草 ˏfán ˏchá ʿts'ò. Fán chá ts'áu, 反齸之草 ʿfán chiú² ˏchí ʿts'ò. Fán chau chí ts'áu; to chew the cud, 翻噍 ˏfán tsiú². Fán tsiáu, 反噍 ʿfán tsiú². Fán tsiáu, 反齸 ʿfán chiú². Fán cháu, 倒嚼 ʿtò tséuk. Táu tsioh, 齸 ˏí. Í; ditto, said of sheep, 齸 shai². Shí; a portion of tobacco held in the mouth and chewed, 烟片 ˏin p'ín². Yen p'ien.

Cudbear, a plant much employed in dyeing, it gives a purple color, 紫花 ʿtsz ˏfá. Tsz hwá.

Cuddle, to retire from sight, 自匿 tsz² nik. Tsz nih; to lie close or snug, 安臥 ˏon ngo². Ngán ngo; to squat, 蹲埋坐 ˏp'ún ˏmái tso². Pw'án mái tso, 蹲膝而坐 ˏp'ún sat, ˏí tso². Pw'án sih rh tso.

Cuddle, to fondle, to hug, 相抱 ˏséung ʿp'ò. Siáng p'áu, 抱懷 ʿp'ò ˏwái. P'áu hwái, 對抱 túi² ʿp'ò. Túi p'áu, 含抱 ˏhòm ʿp'ò. Hán p'áu, 相攬 ˏséung ʿlám. Siáng lán.

Cuddled 蹲 ˏp'ún. Pw'án, 屈 wat. K'iuh, 攣埋 ˏlün ˏmái. Liuen mái.

Cuddy, a small cabin in the fore-part of a lighter or boat, 杉板前倉仔 ˏshám ʿpán ˏts'ín ˏts'ong ʿtsai; a very small apartment, 房仔 ˏfong ʿtsai, 倉仔 ˏts'ong ʿtsai,

Cuddy, a dolt, 蠢笨 ʿch'un pan². Ch'un pin, 鈍物 tun² mat. Tun wuh, 呆人 ˏngoi ˏyan.

Cudgel, a short, thick stick of wood, as may be used by the hand in beating, 木棒 muk, ʿpáng. Muh páng, 棒 ʿpáng, 棍 kwan². Kwan, 梃 ʿt'ing. T'ing, 杖 chéung². Cháng, 杻 ʿch'au. Ch'au, 棁 ʿting. Ting, 毆 ʿau. Ngau; a flat bamboo cudgel, used as an instrument of punishment, 板子 ʿpán ʿtsz. Pán tsz; to cross the cudgel, to forbear the contest, 橫棒 ˏwáng ʿpáng. Hung páng, 不忍打 pat, ʿyan ʿtá. Puh jin tá; to take up the cudgels, 執棒 chap, ʿpáng. Chih páng, 執棍 chap, kwan². Chih kwan.

Cudgel, to beat with a cudgel, 棍打 kwan² ʿtá.

† The 黃 clan being afraid of being called a squash or cucumber, substitute either 青 azure, or 胡 black in connection with the character 瓜.

Kwan tá, 杖打 chéung² 'tá. Cháng tá, 笞打 ˏch'í 'tá. Ch'í tá, 拷打 ˏháu 'tá. K'áu tá, 杖 chéung². Cháng, 笞杖 ˏch'í chéung². Ch'í cháng, 行杖 ˏhang chéung². Hang cháng, 棍 kwan'. Kwan, 俾棍打 'pí kwan' 'tá. Pí kwan tá; to beat in general, 打 'tá. Tá, 毆打 'au 'tá. Ngau tá, 打棍子 'tá kwan' 'tsz. Tá kwan tsz, 打木棍 'tá muk, kwan'. Tá muh kwan.

Cudgeled 拷打過 ˏháu 'tá kwo'. K'áu tá kwo, 笞杖過 ˏch'í chéung² kwo'. Ch'í cháng kwo, 毆打過 'au 'tá kwo'. Ngau tá kwo.

Cudweed 仙花 ˏsín ˏfá. Sien hwá.

Cue, tail or pig-tail, as worn by the Chinese, 辮 ˏpín. Pien, 辮子 ˏpín 'tsz. Pien tsz, 髻 ˏsháu. Sháu; to braid the cue, 拚辮 pan' ˏpín. Pin pien, 打辮 'tá ˏpín. Tá pien, 梳辮 ˏsho ˏpín. Sú pien; a large, loosely plaited cue, as Chinese girls wear, 大鬆辮 tái² ˏsung ˏpín. Tá sung pien; to wind the cue round the head, 繞辮 'iú ˏpín. Yáu pien, 繳辮 'k'iú ˏpín. K'iáu pien, 繳辮角 'k'iú ˏpín kok,. K'iáu pien koh; a false cue, 辮排 ˏpín ˏp'ái. Pien p'ái; the end of a thing, 尾 'mí. Wí, 終尾 ˏchung 'mí. Chung wí; the last word of a speech, a catch-word, 接言 tsíp, ˏín. Tsieh yen; a hint, 偈 kái². Kí, 暗號 òm' hò², Ngán háu; to give the cue of anything, 點醒 'tím 'seng. Tien sing, 指點 'chí 'tím. Chí tien, 提醒 ˏt'ai 'seng. T'í sing, 指偈 'chí kai². Chí kí, 指頭知尾 'chí ˏt'au ˏchí 'mí. Chí t'au chí wí; to take a cue, 知偈 ˏchí kai². Chí kí; to give a person his cue, 點醒人 'tím 'seng ˏyan. Tien sing jin, 提醒人 ˏt'ai 'seng ˏyan. T'í sing jin; the part which any man is to play in his turn, 輪接 ˏlun tsíp,. Lun tsieh; the straightrod used in playing billiards, 波棍 ˏpo kwan'. Po kwan.

Cuerpo, to be in, 未着大衫 mí² chéuk, tái² ˏshám. Wí choh tá sán, 獨着汗衫 tuk, chéuk, hon² ˏshám. Tuh choh hán sán; to walk in cuerpo, 著閒服 chéuk, ˏhán fuk,. Choh hien fuh; exposed in cuerpo, 抛露 ˏp'áu lò². P'áu lú.

Cuff, a blow with the fist, 摑巴掌 kwák, ˏpá 'chéung, —巴掌 yat, ˏpá 'chéung, 送一拳過去 sung' yat, ˏk'ün kwo' hü'. Sung yih k'iuen kwo k'ü, 摑一巴 kwák, yat, ˏpá; to be at fisticuffs, 交拳 ˏkáu ˏk'ün. Kiáu k'iuen; a cuff on the ear, 摑耳一巴 kwák, 'í yat, ˏpá; to go to cuffs, 相打 ˏséung 'tá. Siáng tá, 交拳 ˏkáu ˏk'ün. Kiáu k'iuen.

Cuff, to strike with the fist, as a man, 拳打 ˏk'ün 'tá. K'iuen tá, 打巴掌 'tá ˏpá 'chéung. Tá pá cháng; ditto with talons or wings, as a fowl, 相鬬 ˏséung tau'. Siáng tau.

Cuff, the fold at the end of a sleeve, 袖頭 tsau² ˏt'au, 袖口 tsau² 'hau. Siú k'au; ditto, the part of a sleeve of the official robes having the form of a horse-shoe, 馬蹄袖 'má ˏt'ai tsau². Má t'í siú; to conceal the hands in the cuffs, 袖手 tsau² 'shau. Siú shau, 籠埋手 ˏlung ˏmái 'shau. Lung mái shau.

Cuffed 拳打過 ˏk'ün 'tá kwo'. K'iuen tá kwo.

Cuffing, striking with the fist, 拳打 ˏk'ün 'tá. K'iuen tá.

Cuinage, the stamping of pigs of tin by the proper officer, 印錫條 yan' sek, ˏt'iú. Yin sih t'iáu.

Cuirass 鐵甲 t'ít, káp, T'ieh kiáh, 鎧 'hoi. K'ái.

Cuirassier, a soldier armed with a cuirass, 甲兵 káp, ˏping. Kiáh ping, 戴盔著甲之兵馬 tái' ˏkw'ai chéuk, káp, ˏchí ˏping 'má. Tái kw'ei choh kiáh chí ping má.

Cuish, defensive armor for the thighs, 脚甲 kéuk, káp,. Kioh kiáh.

Cul-de-sac, a street which is not open at both ends, 掘頭街 kwat, ˏt'au ˏkái, 掘頭路 kwat, ˏt'au lò'.

Culinary, relating to the kitchen, 廚的 ˏch'ü tik,. Ch'ú tih; ditto to the art of cookery, 煮藝的 'chü ngai' tik,. Chú í tih, 膳的 shín² tik,. Shen tih; used in kitchens, 廚房用的物 ˏch'ü ˏfong yung² tik, mat,. Ch'ú fáng yung tih wuh; culinary vegetables, 蔬菜 ˏsho ts'oi'. Sú ts'ái, 疏菜 ˏsho ts'oi'. Sú ts'ái, 白菜 pák, ts'oi'. Peh ts'ái, 青菜 ˏts'eng ts'oi'. Ts'ing ts'ai, 薛 ˏyéung. Yáng; culinary board, or the board superintending the emperor's table, 膳部 shín² pò². Shen pú.

Cull, to pick out, 揀出來 'kán ch'ut, ˏloi. Kien ch'uh lái, 擇出 chák, ch'ut,. Tseh ch'uh, 選出 'sün ch'ut,. Swán ch'uh, 揀擇 'kán chák,. Kien tseh.

Culled 揀過 'kán kwo'. Kien kwo, 擇過 chák, kwo'. Tseh kwo.

Cullender, a strainer, 隔渣盤 kák, ˏchá ˏp'ún. Keh chá pw'án.

Culler, one who picks or chooses from many, 揀出者 'kán ch'ut, 'ché. Kien ch'uh ché.

Culling 揀出 'kán ch'ut,. Kien ch'uh.

Cullion, a mean wretch, 醜陋嘅人 'ch'au lau² ké' ˏyan, 光棍 ˏkwong kwan'. Kwáng kwan; a dupe, 呆笨 ˏngoi pan², 笨佬 pan² 'lò.

Cullis, broth of boiled meat strained, 隔凈湯 kák, tseng² ˏt'ong. Keh tsing t'áng; a kind of jelly, 凝湯 ˏk'ing ˏt'ong.

Cully, a person who is meanly deceived, 蠢笨 'ch'un pan². Ch'un pin.

Cully, to trick, cheat or impose on, 阨騙人 ngak, p'ín' ˏyan, 光棍阨騙 ˏkwong kwan' ngak, p'ín'.

Cullying, deceiving, 阨騙 ngak, p'ín', 欺騙 ˏhí p'ín'. K'í p'ien, 棍騙 kwan' p'ín'. Kwan p'ien.

Culm, the stalk or stem of corn and grasses, 莖 ˏhang. Hang, 幹 kon'. Kán; the culm of grain, 藁 'kò. Káu; the dry ditto, 稿 'kò. Káu; the culm of the bamboo, 竿 ˏkon. Kán; anthracite coal, 石煤 shek, ˏmúi. Shih mei; culm of coal, 石煤粉 shek, ˏmúi 'fan. Shih mei fan.

Culmiferous, bearing culms, 生莖的 ˏshang ˏhang tik,. Sang hang tih.

Culminate, to come in the meridian, 上到中天 'shéung tò' ˏchung ˏt'in. Sháng táu chung t'ien, 行到中天 ˏhang tò' ˏchung ˏt'in. Hang táu

chung t'ien, 行到天頂 ,hang tò' ,t'ín 'teng; to be in the meridian, 在中天 tsoi² ,chung ,t'ín. Tsái chung t'ien, 在天心 tsoi² ,t'ín ,sam. Tsái t'ien sin, 在天頂 tsoi² ,t'ín 'teng.

Culminate, growing upwards, 直上生 chik, shéung² ,shang. Chih sháng sang.

Culminating 到天心 tò' ,t'ín ,sam. Táu t'ien sin, 頂 'teng. Ting; the culminating point of a mountain, 岡 ,kong. Káng, 山岡 ,shán ,kong. Shán káng.

Culmination, the highest point of altitude for the day, 天心 ,tín ,sam. T'ien sin, 在天心者 tsoi² ,t'ín ,sam 'ché. Tsái t'ien sin ché; the transit of a heavenly body over the meridian, 過天心者 kwo' ,t'ín ,sam 'ché. Kwo t'ien sin ché; the top, 岡 ,kong. Káng, 頂 'teng. Ting, 巔 ,tín. Tien.

Culpability 有罪者 'yau tsúi² 'ché. Yú tsúi ché, 可責者 'ho chák, 'ché. K'o tseh ché.

Culpable, deserving censure, 有錯 'yau ts'o'. Yú ts'o, 罪嘅 tsúi² ké', 罪的 tsúi² tik,. Tsúi tih, 有罪的 'yau tsúi² tik,. Yú tsúi tih, 有過的 'yau kwo' tik,. Yú kwo tih, 失錯的 shat, ts'o' tik,. Shih ts'o tih, 有過犯 'yau kwo' fán². Yú kwo fán, 有咎戾 'yau kau' lui². Yú kiú lí, 可責的 'ho chák, tik,. K'o tseh tih; the culpable party, 有罪嘅 'yau tsúi²ké', 罪歸他 tsúi² ,kwai ,t'á. Tsúi kwei t'á, 佢係罪的 'k'ü hai² tsúi² tik,. K'ü hí tsúi tih.

Culpableness, guilt, 咎戾 kau' lui². Kiú lí, 有罪者 'yau tsúi² 'ché. Yú tsúi ché; blameableness, 應責者 ,ying chák, 'ché. Ying tseh ché, 可責者 'ho chák, 'ché. K'o tseh ché.

Culpably, blameably, 以犯罪 'í fán² tsúi². Í fán tsúi.

Culprit, a criminal, 罪人 tsúi² ,yan. Tsúi jin, 犯人 fán² ,yan. Fán jin, 犯法者 fán² fát, 'ché. Fán fáh ché, 罪犯 tsúi² fán². Tsúi fán; a person arraigned in court for a crime, 被告罪者 pí² kò' tsúi² 'ché. Pí káu tsúi ché.

Cultirostral, a term applied to birds having a bill shaped like the colter of a plough, 犂刀嘴的 ,lai ,tò 'tsui tik,. Lí táu tsui tih.

Cultivatable, capable of being tilled, 可耕 'ho ,kang. K'o kang, 耕得嘅 ,kang tak, ké', 可易 'ho í². K'o í.

Cultivate, to till, 耕 ,kang. Kang, 畊 ,kang. Kang, 耕種 ,kang chung'. Kang chung, 耕植 ,kang chik,. Kang chih, 栽植 ,tsoi chik,. Tsái chih, 易 í². Í, 易治 í² chí². Í chí, 疇 ,ch'au. Ch'au, 佃 ,t'ín. T'ien, 農 ,nung. Nung, 耕農 ,kang ,nung. Kang nung; to cultivate rice, 種禾 chung' ,wo. Chung ho; to cultivate the mulberry, 種桑 chung' ,song. Chung sáng, 樹桑 shü² ,song. Shú sáng; to cultivate virtue, 修德 ,sau tak,. Siú teh, 畜德 ch'uk, tak,. Ch'uh teh, 修善 ,sau shín². Siú shen, 育德 yuk, tak,. Yuh teh, 修陰隲 ,sau ,yam chat,. Siú yin chih, 修陰德 ,sau ,yam tak,. Siú yin teh, 修陰功 ,sau ,yam ,kung. Siú yin kung; to cultivate excellent principles, 修道 ,sau tò². Siú táu; to cultivate the heart, 修心 ,sau ,sam. Siú sin, 修心田 ,sau ,sam ,t'ín. Siú sin t'ien, 耕心田 ,kang ,sam ,t'ín. Kang sin t'ien; to cultivate personal virtue, 修身 ,sau ,shan. Siú shin; to cultivate moral conduct, 修行 ,sau hang². Siú hing; to cultivate one's memory, 養知 'yéung chí'. Yáng chí; to cultivate acquaintance, 習交 tsap, ,káu. Sih kiáu, 交友 ,káu 'yau. Kiáu yú; to cultivate a savage, 教化野人 káu' fá' 'yé ,yan. Kiáu hwá yé jin.

Cultivated, tilled, 耕過 ,kang kwo'. Kang kwo, 種過 chung' kwo'. Chung kwo, 栽過 ,tsoi kwo'. Tsái kwo, 種植過 chung' chik, kwo'. Chung chih kwo; ditto, as virtue &c., 修過 ,sau kwo'. Siú kwo; ditto, as the memory, 養過 'yéung kwo'. Yáng kwo; civilized, 教化過 káu' fá' kwo'. Kiáu hwá kwo; cultivated land, 田土 ,t'ín 't'ò. T'ien t'ú, 田地 ,t'ín tí². T'ien tí, 田疇 ,t'ín ,ch'au. T'ien ch'au; cultivated fruits, 五菓 'ng 'kwo. Wú ko; [wild fruits, 山菓 ,shán 'kwo. Shán ko.]

Cultivating, as the field, 耕 ,kang. Kang; ditto, as virtue, 修 ,sau. Siú; ditto, as the memory, 養 'yéung. Yáng; ditto, as savages, 教化 káu' fá'. Kiáu hwá.

Cultivation, husbandry, 耕農 ,kang ,nung. Kang nung, 稼穡 ká' shik,. Kiá sih, 農事 ,nung sz². Nung sz; the cultivation of the soil, 耕田者 ,kang ,t'ín 'ché. Kang t'ien ché, 耕種者 ,kang chung' 'ché. Kang chung ché; the cultivation of rice, 種禾者 chung' ,wo 'ché. Chung ho ché; the cultivation of virtue, 修德者 ,sau tak, 'ché. Siú teh ché; the cultivation of savages, 教化野人者 káu' fá' 'yé ,yan 'ché. Kiáu hwá yé jin ché; the cultivation of letters, 修文 ,sau ,man. Siú wan; the cultivation of one's talent, 修已才 ,sau 'kí ,ts'oi. Siú kí ts'ái.

Cultivator, of the soil, 農夫 ,nung ,fú. Nung fú; the cultivator of virtue, 修德者 ,sau tak, 'ché. Siú teh ché; one who studies to improve, 學習者 hok, tsap, 'ché. Hioh sih ché; a civilizer, 教化者 káu' fá' 'ché. Kiáu hwá ché.

Culture, cultivation, 種植之事 chung' chik, ,chí sz². Chung chih chí sz, 耕種之事 ,kang chung' ,chí sz². Kang chung chí sz; the culture of rice, 種禾者 chung' ,wo 'ché. Chung ho ché; the culture of virtue, 修德者 ,sau tak, 'ché. Siú teh ché; the culture of right principles, 修理者 ,sau 'lí 'ché. Siú lí ché; the culture of letters, 修文者 ,sau ,man 'ché. Siú wan ché.

Culver, a wood-pigeon, 斑鳩 ,pán ,kau. Pán kiú.

Culverin 打遠炮 'tá 'ün p'áu'. Tá yuen p'áu.

Culvert, a passage under a road or canal, covered with a bridge, 水溝 'shui ,kau. Shwui kau, 陰渠 ,yam ,k'ü. Yin k'ü.

Cumber, to, as the memory, 加重記性 ,ká chung² kí' sing'. Kiá chung kí sing; to retard, 妨礙 ,fong ngoi². Fáng ngái, 阻碍 'cho ngoi². Tsú ngái; to cumber one's movement, 阻礙行動

'cho ngoi² ˌhang tung². Tsú ngái hang tung; to cumber with heavy weights, 加重野落去 ˌká 'ch'ung 'yé lok₂ hü', 以重物壓下 'í chung² mat₂ át₂ há². Í chung wuh yáh hiá; to perplex or trouble, 累 lui². Lui, 拕累 ˌt'o lui². T'o lui, 牽累 ˌhín lui². K'ien lui, 連累 ˌlín lui². Lien lui, 難爲 ˌnán ˌwai. Nán wei; to cumber one, 拕累人 ˌt'o lui² ˌyan. T'o lui jin, 難爲人 ˌnán ˌwai ˌyan. Nán wei jin; to be troublesome to, 淹悶人 ˌím mún² ˌyan. Yen mwán jin; to cumber, as brambles a field, 礙 ngoi². Ngái.

Cumber, hinderance, 阻礙者 'cho ngoi² 'ché. Tsú ngái ché; burdensomeness, 難負者 ˌnán fú² 'ché. Nán fú ché; distress, 艱難 ˌkán ˌnán. Kien nán.

Cumbered 阻礙過 'cho ngoi² kwo'. Tsú ngái kwo.

Cumbersome, troublesome, 難當的 ˌnán ˌtong tik₂. Nán táng tih, 難捱 ˌnán ˌngái. Nán yái, 難捱得住 ˌnán ˌngái tak₂ chü². Nán yái teh chú; vexatious, 淹悶的 ˌím mún² tik₂. Yen mwán tih, 煩悶嘅 ˌfán mún² ké'.

Cumbrance, burden, 重任 chung² yam². Chung jin, 重責 chung² chák₂. Chung tseh; embarrassment, 牽累之事 ˌhín lui² ˌchí sz². K'ien lui chí sz, 拕累之事 ˌt'o lui² ˌchí sz². T'o lui chí sz.

Cumbrous, burdensome, 重 chung². Chung, 難當的 ˌnán ˌtong tik₂. Nán táng tih, 難抵的 ˌnán 'tai tik₂. Nán tí tih; vexatious, 淹悶嘅 ˌím mún² ké'; obstructing each other, 阻碍嘅 'cho ngoi² ké'; confused, 亂嘅 lün² ké'.

Cumfrey, comfrey, comfry, 萇菪 ˌlong tong². Láng táng.

Cumin 茴香 ˌúi ˌhéung. Hwui hiáng.

Cumulate, to gather or throw into a heap, 積埋 tsik₂ ˌmái. Tsih mái, 積累 tsik₂ 'lui. Tsih lui, 堆埋 ˌtúi ˌmái. Túi mái, 堆積 ˌtúi tsik₂. Túi tsih, 積聚 tsik₂ tsü². Tsih tsü.

Cumulation, a heap, 一堆 yat₂ ˌtúi. Yih túi; see Accumulation.

Cumulative, composed of parts in a heap, 積埋的 tsik₂ ˌmái tik₂. Tsih mái tih, 積聚嘅 tsik₂ tsü² ké', 堆積嘅 ˌtúi tsik₂ ké'; a cumulative argument, 堆聚理論 ˌtúi tsü² 'lí lun². Túi tsü lí lun; in law, that augments, 加添的 ˌká ˌt'ím tik₂. Kiá t'ien tih.

Cumulose, full of heaps, 多堆之地 ˌto ˌtúi ˌchí tí². To túi chí tí.

Cumulus 堆壘之雲 ˌtúi 'lúi ˌchí ˌwan. Túi lui chí yun.

Cuneal, having the form of a wedge, 尖 ˌtsím. Tsien, 尖形 ˌtsím ˌying. Tsien hing, 楦噉形 tsun² 'kòm ˌying. Tsin kán hing.

Cuneate, } wedge-shaped, 尖形的 ˌtsím ˌying tik₂.
Cuneated, } Tsien hing tih, 木楔噉樣 muk₂ síp₂ 'kòm yéung².

Cuneiform } 尖的 ˌtsím tik₂. Tsien tih; cuneiform
Cuniform } letters, 尖字 ˌtsím tsz². Tsien tsz.

Cunning, knowing, 乖巧 ˌkwái 'háu. Kwái k'iáu, 伶俐 ˌling lí². Ling lí, 靈巧 ˌling 'háu. Ling k'iáu, 伎巧 kí² 'háu. Kí k'iáu; artful, 狡猾 'káu wát₂. Kiáu hwáh, 詭譎 'kwai kwat₂. Kwei kiueh, 奸猾 ˌkán wát₂. Kien hwáh, 奸巧 ˌkán 'háu. Kien k'iáu, 奸詐 ˌkán chá'. Kien chá, 奸計 ˌkán kai'. Kien kí, 獪猾 'kúi wát₂. Kwái hwáh, 詭猾 'kwai wát₂. Kwei hwáh, 滑稽 wát₂ ˌk'ai. Hwáh k'í, 詭詐 'kwai chá'. Kwei chá, 譎觚 kwat₂ ˌkú. Kiueh kú, 詭計 'kwai kai'. Kwei kí, 詐僞 chá' ngai². Chá wei; a cunning fellow, 詭譎嘅人 'kwai kwat₂ ké' ˌyan; a cunning rascal, 白哥鼻 pák₂ pí² ˌko.

Cunning-man 占卦嘅人 ˌchím kwá' ké' ˌyan.

Cunningly 巧 'háu. K'iáu, 巧然 'háu ˌín. K'iáu jen, 詭然 'kwai ˌín. Kwei jen, 詐然 chá' ˌín. Chá jen; with subtlety, 以詭計 'í 'kwai kai'. Í kwei kí, 以巧計 'í 'háu kai'. Í k'iáu kí.

Cunningness, cunning, 乖巧者 ˌkwái 'háu 'ché. Kwái k'iáu ché, 狡猾 'káu wát₂. Kiáu hwáh.

Cup, a, 杯 ˌpúi. Pei, 盃 ˌpúi. Pei, 盆 ˌfán. Fán, 盅 ˌchung. Chung; a shallow cup, 盞 'chán. Chán, 琖 'chán. Chán; a deep cup, 甌 ˌau. Ngau, 鍾 ˌchung. Chung; a wine cup, 酒杯 'tsau ˌpúi. Tsiú pei, 酒鍾 'tsau ˌchung. Tsiú chung, 酒斛 'tsau tséuk₂. Tsiú tsioh; a tea-cup, 茶杯 ˌch'á ˌpúi. Ch'á pei, 茶甌 ˌch'á ˌau. Ch'á ngau; a tobacco-cup, 烟甌 ˌín ˌau. Yen ngau; a butter-cup, 乳油盅 'ü ˌyau ˌchung. Jú yú chung; a custard cup, 吉時杯 kat₂ ˌshí ˌpúi; a covered tea-cup, 局盅 kuk₂ ˌchung. Kuh chung, 局鍾 kuk₂ ˌchung. Kuh chung; a pencil-cup, 筆升 pat₂ ˌshing. Pih shing; the inlaid cup and saucer used at weddings, 鑲杯鑲蓋 ˌséung ˌpúi ˌséung 'chán. Siáng pei siáng chán; a Chinese cup and saucer, 杯共碟 ˌpúi kung² típ₂. Pei kung tieh, 杯共船 ˌpúi kung² ˌshün; a cup and a bowl, 牙拋彈 ˌngá ˌp'áu tán²; a set of cups, 一套杯 yat₂ t'ò' ˌpúi. Yih t'áu pei; give me one cup, 俾一杯過我 'pí yat₂ ˌpúi kwo' 'ngo. Pí yih pei kwo wo; give me a cup of water, 俾杯水過我 'pí ˌpúi 'shui kwo' 'ngo. Pí pei shwui kwo wo; only one cup, 獨一个杯 tuk₂ yat₂ ko' ˌpúi, 獨一隻杯 tuk₂ yat₂ chek₂ ˌpúi. Tuh yih chih pei; a cup used as a lamp, 燈盞 ˌtang 'chán. Tang chán; a silver cup, 銀杯 ˌngan ˌpúi. Yin pei; the parting cup, 辭飲 ˌts'z 'yam. Ts'z yin; to be in one's cups, 飲醉 'yam tsuí'. Yin tsuí; he has got a cup too much, 飲得多過頭 'yam tak₂ ˌto kwo' ˌt'au. Yin teh to kwo t'au; to turn down the cups on the stand, 反玷 'fán tím'. Fán tien; cup and can, 知己朋友 ˌchí 'kí ˌp'ang 'yau. Chí kí p'ang yú; the cup of a flower, 花托 ˌfá t'ok₂, 蕚 ngok₂. Ngoh; the cup of an acorn, 梂 ˌk'au. K'iú, 櫟子盞 lik₂ 'tsz 'chán. Lih tsz chán; a scarifier, 放血機 fong' hüt₂ ˌkí. Fáng hiueh kí; the cup of blessing, 祝之杯 chuk₂ ˌchí ˌpúi. Chuh chí pei; the cup of suffering, 艱難之杯 ˌkán ˌnán ˌchí ˌpúi. Kien nán chí pei, 苦難 'fú nán². K'ú nán.

Cup, to, 放血 fong' hüt₂. Fáng hiueh.

Cup-bearer, an attendant of a prince, 進爵官 tsun' tséuk, ˏkún. Tsin tsioh kwán, 獻爵官 hín' tséuk, ˏkún. K'ien tsioh kwán, 太監 t'ái' kám'. T'ái kien, 司醞官 ˏsz 'wan ˏkún. Sz wan kwán; ditto at a feast, 掌酒者 'chéung 'tsau 'ché. Cháng tsiú ché, 司酒者 ˏsz 'tsau 'ché. Sz tsiú ché.

Cup-rose, the poppy, 阿芙蓉 ˏo ˏfú ˏyung. O fú yung.

Cup-shaped 杯噉樣 ˏpúi 'kòm yéung². Pei kán yáng.

Cupboard 碗碟櫃 'ún típ, kwai². Wán tieh kwei, 送碗櫃 sung' 'ún kwai². Sung wán kwei, 杯答 ˏpúi lok,. Pei loh, 藏食物處 ˏts'ong shik, mat, ch'ü'. Tsáng shih wuh ch'ú, 庋閣 'kwai kok,. Kwei koh, 玷 tím'. Tien.

Cupel, a small cup or vessel used in refining precious metal, 煉金杯 lín² ˏkam ˏpúi. Lien kin pei.

Cupel-dust, powder used in purifying metals, 煉金末 lín² ˏkam mút,. Lien kin moh.

Cupellation, the refining of gold, silver and some other metals in a cupel, 煉金者 lín² ˏkam 'ché. Lien kin ché.

Cupid, the god of love *, 愛情之神 oi' ˏts'ing ˏchí ˏshan. Ngái ts'ing chí shin.

Cupidity, hankering, 貪心 ˏt'ám ˏsam. T'an sin, 貪欲 ˏt'ám yuk,. T'an yuh, 貪望 ˏt'ám mong². T'an wáng, 貪想 ˏt'ám 'séung. T'an siáng, 戀慕 lün' mò². Lwán wú; covetousness, 貪婪 ˏt'ám ˏlám. T'an lán.

Cupola, a dome, 圓頂閣 ˏün 'teng kok,. Yuen ting koh, 反碗樣 'fán 'ún yéung². Fán wán yáng, 倒碗之狀 'tò 'ún ˏchí chong². Táu wán chí chwáng, 拱頂 'kung 'teng. Kung ting.

Cupped 放過血 fong' kwo' hüt,. Fáng kwo hiueh.

Cupping-glass 放血杯 fong' hüt, ˏpúi. Fáng hiueh pei.

Cupreous, coppery, 銅嘅 ˏt'ung ké'; consisting of copper, 係銅的 hai² ˏt'ung tik,. Hí t'ung tih, 銅做嘅 ˏt'ung tsò² ké'.

Cupressus, cypress, 栢樹 pák, shü². Peh shú; flat leaved ditto, 扁栢 'pín pák,. Pien peh.

Cupula, } the cup of an acorn, 椒 ˏk'au. K'iú.
Cupule, }

Cupuliferous 生椒 ˏshang ˏk'au. Sang k'iú.

Cur, a degenerate dog, 惡狗 ok, 'kau. Ngoh kau, 狗仔 'kau 'tsai, 猺貉 ˏfau lok,. Fau loh; a worthless man, 無主狗 ˏmò 'chü 'kau. Wú chú kau, 喪主之犬 song' 'chü ˏchí 'hün. Sáng chú chí k'iuen.

Curable, that may be healed, 可醫 'ho ˏí. K'o í, 可治 'ho chí². K'o chí, 可調治 'ho ˏt'iú chí². K'o t'iáu chí, 醫得 ˏí tak,. Í teh; a curable disease, 醫得嘅症候 ˏí tak, ké' ching' hau², 可醫之病 'ho ˏí ˏchí peng². K'o í chí ping.

Curableness 可醫者 'ho ˏí 'ché. K'o í ché.

Curacoa, a liqueur or cordial, flavored with orange peel, cinnamon and mace, 柑桂酒 ˏkòm kwai' 'tsau. Kán kwei tsiú.

Curacy } 牧師之職 muk, ˏsz ˏchí chik,. Muh
Curateship } sz chí chih.

Curate, a clergyman in the church of England, 牧師 muk, ˏsz. Muh sz; a stipendiary curate, 副牧師 fú' muk, ˏsz. Fú muh sz.

Curator, one who has the care and superintendence of anything, 掌管者 'chéung 'kún 'ché. Cháng kwán ché; the curator of an institution, 掌院 'chéung ün². Cháng yuen, 院長 ün² 'chéung. Yuen cháng; ditto of a university, 掌院學士 'chéung ün² hok, sz². Cháng yuen hioh sz; the curator of a museum, 奇珍館長 ˏk'í ˏchan 'kún 'chéung. K'í chin kwán cháng, 掌奇珍館者 'chéung ˏk'í ˏchan 'kún 'ché. Cháng k'í chin kwán ché; a guardian appointed by law, 受託理事者 shau² t'ok, 'lí sz² 'ché. Shau t'oh lí sz ché, 受託孤者 shau² t'ok, ˏkú 'ché. Shau t'oh kú ché.

Curb, of a bridle, 馬銜鏈 'má ˏhám ˏlín. Má hán lien; restraint, 約束 yéuk, ch'uk,. Yoh shuh, 管束者 'kún ch'uk, 'ché. Kwán shuh ché; a frame or a wall round the mouth of a well, 井欄 'tseng ˏlán. Tsing lán.

Curb, to restrain, 遏 át,. Ngoh, 約束 yéuk, ch'uk,. Yoh shuh, 管束 'kún ch'uk,. Kwán shuh, 拘束 ˏk'ü ch'uk,. K'ü shuh, 檢束 'kím ch'uk,. Kien shuh, 禁制 kam' chai'. Kin chí, 拘制 ˏk'ü chai'. K'ü chí, 禁壓 kam' át,. Kin yáh, 禁止 kam' 'chí. Kin chí, 壓住 át, chü². Yáh chú; to curb one's passions, 制慾 chai' yuk,. Chí yuh, 壓慾 át, yuk,. Yáh yuh, 禁壓私慾 kam' át, ˏsz yuk,. Kin yáh sz yuh, 壓制私慾 át, chai' ˏsz yuk,. Yáh chí sz yuh; to curb a horse, 勒馬 lak, 'má. Leh má; to curb one, 禁壓人 kam' át, ˏyan. Kin yáh jin; to curb one's self, 自檢守 tsz² 'kím 'shau. Tsz kien shau; difficult to curb one's lusts, 遏慾難 át, yuk, ˏnán. Ngoh yuh nán.

Curb-stone 路邊石 lò² ˏpín shek,. Lú pien shih.

Curbed 約束過 yéuk, ch'uk, kwo'. Yoh shuh kwo, 禁制過 kam' chai' kwo'. Kin chí kwo, 禁壓過 kam' át, kwo'. Kin yáh kwo.

Curd, of milk, 擎乳 ˏk'ing 'ü, 乳腐 'ü fú². Jú fú, 酪 lok,. Loh, 牛奶屎 † ˏngau 'nái 'shí, 酸 ˏlí. Lí, 醋 ˏí. Í, 酥 ˏchí. Chí; turned ditto, 腐乳 fú² 'ü. Fú jú; bean curd, 荳腐 tau² fú². Tau fú; bean curd jelly, 荳腐花 tau² fú² ˏfá. Tau fú hwá; curd cakes, 荳腐乾 tau² fú² ˏkon. Tau fú kán.

Curd, to cause to coagulate, 使擎 'sz ˏk'ing. Shí k'ing, 俾乳擎 'pí 'ü ˏk'ing.

Curdle, to, 擎 ˏk'ing, 擎結 ˏk'ing kít,, 結 kít,. Kieh, 凝 ˏying. Ying.

Curdled, coagulated, 擎過 ˏk'ing kwo', 擎結過 ˏk'ing kít, kwo', 凝結嘅 ˏying kít, ké', 擎埋嘅 ˏk'ing ˏmái ké'.

* In China the women worship the 金花菩薩, who though a female, nearly corresponds to cupid in her functions

† This expression should not be used, though it is the current one among the milkmen of Hongkong.

Curdy, like curd, 擎乳嗷樣 ˏk'ing ʿü ʿkòm yéung², 腐之樣 fú² ˏchí yéung². Fú chí yáng, 擎結的 ˏk'ing kít, tik,.

Cure, the act of healing, 醫病者 ˏí peng² ʿché. Í ping ché, 治病者 chí² peng² ʿché. Chí ping ché, 調病者 ˏt'iú peng² ʿché. T'iáu ping ché; remedy, 醫嘅方 ˏí ké' ˏfong, 醫的方法 ˏí tik, ˏfong fát,. Í tih fáng fáh; to engage to effect a complete cure, 包醫 ˏpáu ˏí. Páu í; complete restoration, 醫痊者 ˏí ˏts'ün ʿché. Í ts'iuen ché, 病癒 peng² ü². Ping yú.

Cure, to heal, 醫 ˏí. Í, 治病 chí² peng². Chí ping, 調病 ˏt'iú peng². T'iáu ping, 療 ˏliú. Liáu, 療疾 ˏliú tsat,. Liáu tsih, 愈 ü². Yú, 癒 ü². Yú, 痊 ˏts'ün. Ts'iuen, 去疾 hü' tsat,. K'ü tsih; to cure a disease, 醫病 ˏí peng². Í ping, 醫症候 ˏí ching' hau². Í ching hau; to engage to cure one for a certain amount of money, 包醫 ˏpáu ˏí. Páu í, 包醫好 ˏpáu ˏí ʿhò. Páu í háu; to cure one of opium smoking, 戒鴉片 kái' ˏá p'ín'. kiái yá p'ien, 戒食洋烟 kái' shik, ˏyéung ˏín. Kiái shih yáng yen; to cure the evils of a bad habit, 醫弊陋 ˏí pai² lau². Í pí lau; to cure the evils of a state, 療國疾 ˏliú kwok, tsat,. Liáu kwoh tsih; to cure by drying, 晒 shái'. Shái; to cure, as meat, olives, &c., 醃 ˏím. Yen, 醃藏 ˏím ˏts'ong. Yen tsáng, 豉鹽 shí² ˏím. Shí yen; ditto fish, 醃魚 ˏím ˏü. Yen yú, 鮑魚 ˏpáu ˏü. Páu yú, 漬魚 ˏtsz ˏü. Tsz yú, 餼魚 í' ˏü. Í yú; to cure fish by burying, 藏使爛 ˏts'ong ʿsz lán². Tsáng shí lán, 藏埋使腐 ˏts'ong ˏmái ʿsz fú². Tsáng mái shí fú; to cure by smoking, 熏 ˏts'au. Ts'iú; to cure, correct other things, 治 chí². Chí; to cure tea, 炒茶 ʿch'áu ˏch'á. Ch'áu ch'á.

Cured, healed, 醫過 ˏí kwo'. Í kwo; ditto by pickling, 醃過 ˏím kwo'. Yen kwo; ditto by smoking, 熏過 ˏts'au kwo'. Ts'iú kwo; ditto by using other ingredients for correction, 治過 chí² kwo'. Chí kwo.

Curer 醫生 ˏí ˏshang. Í sang, 醫者 ˏí ʿché. Í ché; ditto of meat &c., 醃者 ˏím ʿché. Yen ché.

Curfew, the ringing of the bell or bells at night, as a signal to the inhabitants to rake up their fires and retire to rest, 暮鐘 mò² ˏchung. Wú chung.

Curing, healing, 醫 ˏí. Í, 療 ˏliú. Liáu, 治 chí². Chí; preparing for preservation, 醃 ˏím. Yen, 熏 ˏts'au. Ts'iú, 晒 shái'. Shái.

Curing-house 晒糖房 shái' ˏt'ong ˏfong. Shái t'áng fáng, 熏糖房 hing' ˏt'ong ˏfong.

Curiosity, a strong desire to see something novel, 好探聽新事 hò' t'ám' t'eng' ˏsan sz². Háu t'an t'ing sin sz, 好探聽之心 hò' t'ám' t'eng' ˏchí ˏsam. Háu t'an t'ing chí sin, 貪知 ˏt'ám ˏchí. T'an chí; curiosity to see, 甚想見 sham² ʿséung kín'. Shin siáng kien; great curiosity to learn, 甚想知 sham² ʿséung ˏchí. Shin siáng chí, 甚想學 sham² ʿséung hok,. Shin siáng hioh; curiosity in dress, 好粧飾 hò' ˏchong shik,. Háu chwáng shih; an object of curiosity, 玩 ún². Wán, 古玩 ʿkú ún². Kú wán, 奇玩 ˏk'í ún². K'í wán, 奇物 ˏk'í mat,. K'í wuh, 玩器 ún² hí'. Wán k'í, 珍玩 ˏchan ún². Chin wán, 琛貴 ˏsham ʿtsun. Shin tsin; a rare curiosity, 奇玩 ˏk'í ún². K'í wán; to value, as a curiosity, 矜貴 ˏking kwai'; a valuable curiosity, 寶玩 ʿpò ún². Páu wán, 貴重的東西 kwai' chung² tik, ˏtung ˏsai. Kwei chung tih tung sí; natural or rare curiosities, 天寶 ˏt'ín ʿpò. T'ien páu, 天琛 ˏt'ín ˏsham. T'ien shin; the curiosities of a place, 地方嘅奇觀 tí² ˏfong ké' ˏk'í ˏkún; the curiosity of a town, 城之古玩 ˏshing ˏchí ʿkú ún². Ching chí kú wán, 城之奇觀 ˏshing ˏchí ˏk'í ˏkún. Ching chí k'í kwán; curiosities' shops, 古玩店 ʿkú ún' tím'. Kú wán tien, 古董舖 ʿkú ʿtung p'ò'.

Curious, strongly desirous to see what is novel, 好探聞 hò' t'ám' man². Háu t'an wan, 好探聞嘅 hò' t'ám' man² ké', 好打探新事 hò' ʿtá t'ám' ˏsan sz². Háu tá t'an sin sz; solicitous to see or to know, 貪見 ˏt'ám kín'. T'an kien, 想見 ʿséung kín'. Siáng kien, 貪知 ˏt'ám ˏchí. T'an chí, 想知 ʿséung ˏchí. Siáng chí; prying, 探嘅 t'ám' ké', 探報子 t'ám' pò' ʿtsz. T'an pú tsz, 好打理閒事的 hò' ʿtá ʿlí ˏhán sz² tik,. Háu tá lí hien sz tih, 好勝探奇 hò' shing' t'ám' ˏk'í. Háu shing t'an k'í; curious in seeking strange things, 頂尖 ʿteng ˏtsím. Ting tsien; careful not to mistake, 甚小心 sham² ʿsiú ˏsam. Shin siáu sin, 好細心 ʿhò sai' ˏsam. Háu sí sin; solicitous in selection, or difficult to please, 難得佢歡喜 ˏnán tak, ʿk'ü ˏfún ʿhí. Nán teh k'ü hwán hí, 難悅嘅 ˏnán üt, ké'; made with care, 做得精細 tsò² tak, ˏtseng sai'. Tso teh tsing sí, 做得精巧 tsò² tak, ˏtseng ʿháu. Tso teh tsing k'iáu; curious workmanship, 妙工 miú² ˏkung. Miáu kung, 巧工 ʿháu ˏkung. K'iáu kung, 精工 ˏtseng ˏkung. Tsing kung; singular, 出奇嘅 ch'ut, ˏk'í ké', 奇異的 ˏk'í í² tik,. K'í í tih, 詫異的 ch'á' í² tik,. Ch'á í tih; a curious affair, 出奇嘅事 ch'ut, ˏk'í ké' sz², 奇怪嘅事 ˏk'í kwái' ké' sz², 離奇嘅事 ˏlí ˏk'í ké' sz².

Curiously, in a singular manner, 奇然 ˏk'í ˏín. K'í jen, 詫然 ch'á' ˏín. Ch'á jen, 異常 í² ˏshéung. Í cháng; iuquisitively, 探然 t'ám' ˏín. T'an jen, 探聞 t'ám' man². T'an wan; curiously made, 做得精細 tsò² tak, ˏtseng sai'. Tso teh tsing sí, 做得巧妙 tsò² tak, ʿháu miú². Tso teh k'iáu miáu; neatly done, 做得甚美 tsò² tak, sham² ʿmí. Tso teh shin mei; unusually, 異常 í² ˏshéung. Í cháng, 奇異 ˏk'í í². K'í í.

Curiousness, see Curiosity.

Curl, to form into ringlets, 捲埋 ʿkün ˏmái. Kiuen mái, 捲起 ʿkün ʿhí. Kiuen k'í; to coil, as a serpent, 蟠 ˏp'ún. Pw'án, 盤埋 ˏp'ún ˏmái. Pw'án mái; to twist, 撓屈 ʿnáu wat,. Náu k'iuh; to curl the hair, 捲髮 ʿkün fát,. Kiuen fáh; curl it up, 捲起佢 ʿkün ʿhí ʿk'ü. Kiuen k'í k'ü.

Curl, to bend in contraction, 捲起 ʿkün ʿhí. Kiuen k'í, 捲埋 ʿkün ˏmái. Kiuen mái; to ripple, 旋紋

sün man, 連 lín. Lien; to roll over at the summit, as waves, 轉捲 'chün 'kün. Chuen kiuen; to shrink, 縮捲 shuk, 'kün. Shuh kiuen; to curl down in a corner, 捲埋一吓 'kün mái yat, 'há.

Curl, a ringlet of hair, 鬈 k'ün. K'iuen, 攣毛 lün mò. Liuen máu, 捲髮 'kün fát. Kiuen fáh, 卷髮 'kün fát. Kiuen fáh; curls on children, 髩 yam. T'án; undulation, 浪轉之貌 long² 'chün chí mau². Láng chuen chí mau; a winding in the grain of wood, 木之捲紋 muk, chí 'kün man. Muh chí kiuen wan.

Curled, turned or formed into ringlets, 捲過 'kün kwo'. Kiuen kwo, 捲起過 'kün 'hí kwo'. Kiuen k'í kwo.

Curling, bending, 捲起 'kün 'hí. Kiuen k'í, 捲埋 'kün mái. Kiuen mái.

Curling, a game on the ice, 戲名 hí' meng. Hí ming.

Curling-iron, } an instrument for curling the hair,
Curling-tongs, } 捲毛鉗 'kün mò k'ím. Kiuen máu k'ien, 捲髮鉗 'kün fát, k'ím. Kiuen fáh k'ien.

Curlingly 捲 'kün. Kiuen.

Curling, hair, 攣毛 lün mò. Liuen máu, 捲髮 'kün fát. Kiuen fáh, 鬈 k'ün. K'iuen, 局髮 kuk, fát. Kiuh fáh, 鬟 kwai'. Kwei; a curling mane, 騣鬃 kw'ai kwong. Kw'ei kwáng, 攣縈 lün tsung. Liuen tsung; full of ripples, 旋紋的 sün man tik. Siuen wan tih.

Curly-headed, } 攣頭髮 lün t'au fát. Liuen t'au
Curly-pated, } fáh, 攣毛嘅 lün mò ké'; 攣髮的 lün fát, tik. Liuen fáh tih.

Curmudgeon, an avaricious, churlish fellow, 守錢虜 'shau ts'ín 'lò. Shau ts'ien lú, 慳錢佬 hán ts'ín 'lò. K'ien ts'ien láu, 惜錢佬 sik, ts'ín 'lò. Sih ts'ien láu.

Currant, a small kind of dried grape, 小葡萄子 'siú p'ò t'ò 'tsz. Siáu p'ú t'áu tsz; the fruit of a well known shrub belonging to the genus ribes, 覆盆子 fuk, p'ún 'tsz. Fuh pw'án tsz, 覆盆子 fuk, p'ún 'tsz. Fuh pw'án tsz, 蘡薁 ying ü. Ying yú.

Currency, a flowing, passing or running, 通流 t'ung lau. T'ung liú, 通行 t'ung hang. T'ung hang, 週流 chau lau. Chau liú; a continued course in public opinion, 通行嘅意 t'ung hang ké' í', 通論之事 t'ung lun² chí sz². T'ung lun chí sz, 公信之事 kung sun' chí sz². Kung sin chí sz; local currency, 通寶 t'ung 'pò. T'ung páu; director of currency, 大司泉 tái² sz ts'ün Tá sz ts'iuen.

Current, flowing, 流 lau. Liú; circulating, 通行 t'ung hang. T'ung hang, 週流 chau lau. Chau liú, 通傳 t'ung ch'ün. T'ung ch'uen; current coin, 通寶 t'ung 'pò. T'ung pau; current price, 通價 t'ung ká'. T'ung kiá, 時價 shí ká'. Shí kiá, 市價 'shí ká'. Shí kiá, 通行價錢 t'ung hang ká' ts'ín. T'ung hang kiá ts'ien, 現今價錢 ín² kam ká' ts'ín. Hien kin kiá ts'ien; current expenses, 經費 king fai'. King fí, 常用 shéung yung². Cháng yung; current use, 通用 t'ung yung². T'ung yung; price current, 時價單 shí ká' tán. Shí kiá tán; popular custom, 通行 t'ung hang. T'ung hang, 時興 shí hing. Shí hing; the current year, 流年 lau nín. Liú nien, 今年 kam nín. Kin nien; fluent speech, 講得流利 'kong tak, lau lí². Kiáng teh liú lí.

Current, of a river, 流 lau. Liú, 潺湲 shán ún. Chán yuen; the current of a river, 河流 ho lau. Ho liú; a favorable current, 順流 shun² lau. Shun liú; adverse current, 逆流 ngák, lau, 逆流 yik, lau. Nih liú; a rapid current, 急流 kap, lau. Kih liú; a cross current, 橫流 wáng lau. Hung liú.

Currently, in constant motion, 常動 shéung tung². Cháng tung, 通流 t'ung lau. T'ung liú; generally, 大概 tái² 'k'oi. Tá k'ái, 常 shéung. Cháng; it is currently reported, 人人話 yan yan wá². Jin jin hwá, 通話 t'ung wá². T'ung hwá, 通傳 t'ung ch'ün. T'ung ch'uen; it is currently belived, 公信 kung sun'. Kung sin, 通信 t'ung sun'. T'ung sin.

Curricle, a chaise or carriage, with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast, 一輛車 yat, léung² kü. Yih liáng kü, 一架車 yat, ká' ch'é. Yih kiá ch'é.

Curriculum, a race-course, 鬥跑路 tau' 'p'áu lò². Tau p'áu lú.

Curried, as leather, 醃過皮 ím kwo' p'í. Yen kwo p'í, 湛過皮 chám' kwo' p'í. Ch'án kwo p'í.

Currier, a man who dresses and colors leather after it is tanned, 軟皮匠 'ün p'í tséung². Yuen p'í tsiáng, 柔皮匠 yau p'í tséung². Jau p'í tsiáng, 皮匠 p'í tséung². P'í tsiáng, 浸皮者 cham' p'í 'ché, 鞄 p'ok. P'oh, 鞄 p'áu. P'áu, 瓠 p'áu. P'áu, 韗 wan². Yun.

Currish, brutal, 殘忍 ts'án 'yan. Ts'án jin; snarling, 鼓氣嘅 'kú hí' ké'; malignant, 兇猛 hung 'mang. Hiung mang.

Curry powder, 咖哩粉 ká lí 'fan, 黃薑粉 wong kéung 'fan. Hwáng kiáng fan, 黃薑末 wong kéung mút. Hwáng kiáng moh; curry-stuff, 黃薑材料 wong kéung ts'oi liú². Hwáng kiáng ts'ái liáu; curry sauce, 咖哩 ká lí; curry fowl, 黃薑雞 wong kéung kai.

Curry, to dress leather after it is tanned, 醃皮 ím p'í. Yen p'í, 腌皮 ím p'í. Yen p'í, 湛皮 chám' p'í. Ch'án p'í, 作革 tsok, kák. Tsoh keh, 治皮 chí² p'í. Chí p'í, 鞣 'yéung. Yáng, 碟 shít. Sheh; to curry a horse, 刷馬 shát, 'má. Shwáh má, 擦馬 ts'át, 'má. Ch'áh má; to curry one's coat, 打人 'tá yan. Tá jin; to curry one another, 相打 séung 'tá. Siáng tá, 相抓 séung 'cháu. Siáng cháu, 相搽 séung 'wá; to tickle by flattery, to curry favor, 諂媚 'ch'ím mí². Chen mei, 揶揄 no 'nan; to curry favor by present, 買怕 'mái p'á'. Mái p'á.

Curry-comb 刷 shát,. Shwáh, 馬刷 'má shát,. Má shwáh.

Currying, as a horse, 刷 shát,. Shwáh, 擦 ts'át,. Ch'áh.

Curse, to utter a wish of evil against one, 咒 chau'. Chau, 咒詛 chau' cho'. Chau tsú, 咒咀 chau' cho'. Chau tsú, 咒祝 chau' ˌchü. Chau chú, 祝禳 ˌchü lái². Chú lái; to curse and scold, 咒罵 chau' má². Chau má; to injure, 害人 hoi² ˌyan. Hái jin, 加害 ˌká hoi². Kiá hái; to call for mischief or injury to fall upon, 念咒降殃 ním² chau' kong' ˌyéung. Nien chau kiáng yáng, 咒神降殃 chau' ˌshan kong' ˌyéung. Chau shin kiáng yáng, 咒神加禍 chau' ˌshan ˌká wo². Chau shin kiá ho; to curse one, 咒人 chau' ˌyan. Chau jin.

Curse, to utter imprecations, 賭咒 'tò chau'. Tú chau, 發咒 fát, chau'. Fáh chau; to curse and swear, 賭咒誓願 'tò chau' shai² ün². Tú chau shih yuen.

Curse, a malediction, 咒詛 chau' cho'. Chau tsú; to be a curse, 爲祝禳 ˌwai ˌchü lái². Wei chú lái, 爲咒 ˌwai chau'. Wei chau, 服咒者 fuk, chau' 'ché. Fuh chau ché; to utter a curse, 賭咒 'tò chau'. Tú chau, 咒人 chau' ˌyan. Chau jin; a curse rests upon them, 有咒殃在家堂 'yau chau' ˌyéung tsoi² ˌká ˌt'ong. Yú chau yáng tsái kiá t'áng, 他人服咒 ˌt'á ˌyan fuk, chau'. T'á jin fuh chau.

Cursed, execrated, 咒過 chau' kwo'. Chau kwo; to be cursed, 見詛 kín' cho'. Kien tsú, 被咒 pí² chau'. Pí chau, 服咒 fuk, chau'. Fuh chau, 被咒害 pí² chau' hoi². Pí chau hái; a cursed fellow, 咒詛慨人 chau' cho' ké' ˌyan, 服咒者 fuk, chau' 'ché. Fuh chau ché; a cursed woman, 咒詛婆 chau' cho' ˌp'o. Chau tsú p'o; abominable, 醜慨 'ch'au ké', 醜的 'ch'au tik,. Ch'au tih; to be the chief of the cursed, 咒人王 chau' ˌyan ˌwong. Chau jin wáng.

Cursedly 咒詛的 chau' cho' tik,. Chau tsú tih.

Cursedness, state of being under a curse, 服咒者 fuk, chau' 'ché. Fuh chau ché.

Curser, one who curses, 咒者 chau' 'ché. Chau ché, 賭咒者 'tò chau' 'ché. Tú chau ché.

Cursing 咒詛 chau' cho'. Chau tsú, 賭咒 'tò chau'. Tú chau.

Cursive, running, flowing, 草 'ts'ò. Ts'áu, 行 ˌhang. Hang; cursive hand, or running hand-writing, 草書 'ts'ò ˌshü. Ts'áu shú, 行書 ˌhang ˌshü. Hang shú, 撩字 'liú tsz².

Cursorily, in a running or hasty manner, 瞥然 p'ít, ˌín. P'ieh jen, 急卒 kap, ts'üt,. Kih tsuh, 迫卒 pik, ts'üt,. Pih tsuh.

Cursory 瞥 p'ít,. P'ieh, 卒 ts'üt,. Tsuh, 急 kap,. Kih, 猝然 ts'üt, ˌín. Tsuh jen; superficial, 苟且 'kau 'ch'é. Kau ts'ié, 輕率 ˌheng sut,. K'ing suh, 粗率 ˌts'ò sut,. Ts'ú suh; a cursory view, 一眼揸過 yat, 'ngán láp, kwo', 瞥見 p'ít, kín'. P'ieh kien, 揸眼睇 láp, 'ngán 't'ai, 卒然睇過 ts'üt, ˌín 't'ai kwo'. Tsuh jen t'í kwo; cursory men, runner, 聽差 t'ing' ˌch'ái. T'ing ch'ái.

Curst, hateful, detestable, 咒詛慨 chau' cho' ké' 醜陋的 'ch'au lau' tik,. Ch'au lau tih; malignant, 狠惡 ˌlong ok,. Láng ngoh, 兇惡 ˌhung ok,. Hiung ngoh.

Curtail, to shorten, 截短 tsít, 'tün. Tsieh twán, 切短 ts'ít, 'tün. Ts'ieh twán, 省短 'sháng 'tün. Sang twán, 簡短 'kán 'tün. Kien twán, 減省 'kám 'sháng. Kien sang, 割短 kot, 'tün. Koh twán; to cut off the end or a part, 截斷 tsít, 't'ün. Tsieh twán, 割斷 kot, 't'ün. Koh twán, 剪短 'tsín 'tün. Tsien twán; to curtail one's wages, 割人工銀 kot, ˌyan ˌkung ˌngan. Koh jin kung yin.

Curtail-step, the lowest step in a flight of stairs, ending at its outer extremity in a scroll, 階之低級 ˌkái ˌchí ˌtai k'ap,. Kiái chí tí kih.

Curtailed 截短過 tsít, 'tün kwo'. Tsieh twán kwo, 割短過 kot, 'tün kwo'. Koh twán kwo, 省過 'sháng kwo'. Sang kwo, 減過 'kám kwo'. Kien kwo.

Curtailing 截短 tsít, 'tün. Tsieh twán, 割短 kot, 'tün. Koh twán, 省 'sháng. Sang, 減 'kám. Kien.

Curtain, a, 帳 chéung'. Cháng, 帷 ˌwai. Wei, 幔 mán². Mwán, 帷幕 ˌwai mok,. Wei moh, 幃 ˌwai. Wei, 幄 uk,. Uh, 帡幪 ˌp'ing ˌmung. P'ing mung, 幎 mín². Mien, 幊 ˌfong. Hwáng, 幌 'fong. Hwáng, 幠帷 ˌt'ai ˌwai. T'í wei; bed-curtain, usually called mosquito-curtain, 蚊帳 ˌman chéung'. Wan cháng, 床帷 ˌch'ong ˌwai. Chw'áng wei; window curtains, 窓幕 ˌch'éung ˌlím. Chw'áng lien; cloth curtains, 布幕 pò' ˌlím. Pú lien; door curtain, 門幕 ˌmún ˌlím. Mun lien; a stage curtain, 戲房幕 hí' ˌfong ˌlím. Hí fáng lien; to raise the curtain, 扯起幕 'ch'é 'hí ˌlím, 上幕 'shéung ˌlím. Sháng lien, 開臺 ˌhoi ˌt'oi. K'ái t'ái; to drop the curtain, 落幕 lok, ˌlím. Loh lien, 收臺 ˌshau ˌt'oi. Shau t'ái; to close a scene, 完一出 ˌün yat, ch'ut,. Yuen yih ch'uh; to draw the curtain, 落埋幕 lok, ˌmái ˌlím. Loh mái lien; to open the mosquito-curtain, 拂開蚊帳 fat, ˌhoi ˌman chéung'. Fuh k'ái wan cháng; behind the curtain, in secret, 暗中 òm' ˌchung. Ngán chung, 喺焙定 'hai púi² téng², 私 ˌsz. Sz; curtain fringes, 蚊帳髣 ˌman chéung' ˌyam. Wan cháng t'án; curtain hooks, 蚊帳鈎 ˌman chéung' ˌkau. Wan cháng kau; curtain gauze, 蚊帳紗 ˌman chéung' ˌshá. Wan cháng shá; a carriage curtain, 維 ˌwai. Wei, 車維 ˌkü ˌwai. Kü wei; a tender curtain, a mother, 慈幃 ˌts'z ˌwai. Ts'z wei; the curtain becoming thin, women losing their modesty, 帷薄不羞 ˌwai pok, pat, ˌsau. Wei poh puh siú; the curtain of a fort, 砲臺連牆 p'áu' ˌt'oi ˌlín ˌts'éung. P'áu t'ái lien ts'iáng; tents, 帳 chéung'. Cháng, 營帳 ˌying chéung'. Ying cháng.

Curtain-lecture, reproof given in bed by a wife to

her husband, 枕頭狀 ʿcham ˏt'au chong². Chin t'au chwáng, 枕頭鬼話 ʿcham ˏt'au ʿkwai wá².

Curtal, a horse or dog with a docket tail, 倔尾的 kwat₂ ʿmí tik₅. Kiueh wí tih.

Curtal, brief, curt, 短 ʿtün. Twán, 有斬截嘅話 ʿyau ʿchám tsít₂ ké' wá², 斬釘截鐵嘅話 ʿchám ˏteng tsít₂ t'ít₅ ké' wá².

Curvated, bent in a regular form, 彎曲 ˏwán huk₅. Wán k'iuh, 彎曲嘅 ˏwán huk₅ ké'.

Curvature 彎曲者 ˏwán huk₅ ʿché. Wán k'iuh ché; curvature of a spine, 曲脊 huk₅ tsek₅. K'iuh tsih, 歪脊 ˏwái tsek₅. Wái tsih.

Curve, bending, 彎曲 ˏwán huk₅. Wán k'iuh, 攣曲 ˏlün huk₅. Liuen k'iuh; crooked, 曲 huk₅. K'iuh, 屈曲 wat₅ huk₅. K'iuh k'iuh; inflected in a regular form, and forming part of a circle, 弓 ˏkung. Kung, 彎弓 ˏwán ˏkung. Wán kung.

Curve, a bending without angles, 弓 ˏkung. Kung, 彎弓者 ˏwán ˏkung ʿché. Wán kung ché.

Curve, to bend, 彎 ˏwán. Wán, 打彎 ʿtá ˏwán. Tá wán, 打一彎 ʿtá yat₅ ˏwán. Tá yih wán, 打彎弓 ʿtá ˏwán ˏkung. Tá wán kung, 打弓 ʿtá ˏkung. Tá kung; to crook, 打彎曲 ʿtá ˏwán huk₅. Tá wán k'iuh, 攣曲 ˏlün huk₅. Liuen k'iuh, 屈攣 wat₅ ˏlün. K'iuh liuen; curve it, 彎過來 ˏwán kwo' ˏloi. Wán kwo lái.

Curved, bent, 彎曲 ˏwán huk₅. Wán k'iuh, 攣曲 ˏlün huk₅. Liuen k'iuh, 彎弓嘅樣 ˏwán ˏkung ʿkòm yéung². Wán kung kán yáng, 弓背的 ˏkung púi' tik₅. Kung pei tih; crooked, 曲 huk₅. K'iuh, 屈曲 wat₅ huk₅. K'iuh k'iuh, 僂 ˏlau. Lau, 喬 ˏk'iú. K'iáu, 區 ˏau. Ngau, 䫜謾 ˏlo ˏlau. Lo lau; awry, 歪歪 ˏwái ʿmé; curved lines, 曲線 huk₅ sín'. K'iuh sien, 旋紋 ˏsün ˏman; a curved line, 彎線 ˏwán sín'. Wán sien; curved forceps, 彎鉗 ˏwán ˏk'im. Wán k'ien, 彎鑷 ˏwán níp₂. Wán nieh; a curved needle, 彎針 ˏwán ˏcham. Wán chin; a curved knife, 彎刀 ˏwán ˏtò. Wán táu.

Curvet, a, 彎跳者 ˏwán t'iú' ʿché. Wán t'iáu ché; a prank, 馬騰躍 ʿmá ˏt'ang yéuk₅. Má t'ang yoh.

Curvet, to leap, to bound, 騰躍 ˏt'ang yéuk₅. T'ang yoh; to spring and form a curvet, 彎跳 ˏwán t'iú'. Wán t'iáu; to leap and frisk, 跳躍 t'iú' yéuk₅. T'iáu yoh.

Curvilinear, } consisting of curve lines, 曲 huk₅.
Curvilineal, } K'iuh, 曲線 huk₅ sín'. K'iuh sien, 曲線的 huk₅ sín' tik₅. K'iuh sien tih.

Curving, bending in a regular form, 彎的 ˏwán tik₅. Wán tih, 彎曲的 ˏwán huk₅ tik₅. Wán k'iuh tih, 彎弓的 ˏwán ˏkung tik₅. Wán kung tih; crooked, 曲 huk₅. K'iuh, 屈曲 wat₅ huk₅. K'iuh k'iuh, 攣曲 ˏlün huk₅. Liuen k'iuh.

Curvity, a bending in a regular form, 彎曲者 ˏwán huk₅ ʿché. Wán k'iuh ché.

Cuscuta, dodder, 無葉籐 ˏmò íp₂ ˏt'ang. Wú yeh t'ang.

Cushion, a pillow for a seat, 椅墊 ʿí tín². Í tien, 椅褥 ˏí yuk₂. Í juh, 椅簟 ʿí tín². Í tien; a small sofa cushion, 枕墊 ʿcham tín². Chin tien; a long ditto, 匠墊 k'ong' tín². K'áng tien; a saddle cushion, 馬褥 ʿmá yuk₂. Má juh, 鞍屜 ˏon shai'. Ngán shí; a cushion to kneel upon, 跪墊 kwai² tín². Kwei tien, 拜墊 pái' tín². Pái tien, 墊頭 tín² ˏt'au; to be beside the cushion, 出逕 ch'ut₅ kang'. Ch'uh king; to hit on the cushion, 打中 ʿtá chung'. Tá chung, 得其意 tak₅ ˏk'í í'. Teh k'í í; to miss the cushion, 唔得其意 ˏm tak₅ ˏk'í í', 不遂其意 pat₅ sui² ˏk'í í'. Puh sui k'í í; a leather cushion, 皮墊 ˏp'í tín². P'i tien.

Cushion, to seat on a cushion, 坐墊上 tso² tín² shéung². Tso tien sháng.

Cushioned, furnished with cushions, 有墊的 ʿyau tín² tik₅. Yú tien tih, 有墊嘅 ʿyau tín² ké'.

Cusp, the horn of the moon, 月角 üt₂ kok₅. Yueh koh.

Cuspated, pointed, 尖 ˏtsím. Tsien.

Cuspidal, ending in a point, 尖 ˏtsím. Tsien.

Cuspidate, having a sharp end, 尖尾的 ˏtsím ʿmí tik₅. Tsien wí tih.

Cuspidor 痰罐 ˏt'ám kún'. T'án kwán, 痰盂 ˏt'ám ˏü. T'án yú.

Custard, a composition of meat, eggs, sweetened, and baked or boiled, 吉時* kat₅ ˏshí. Kih shí, 鷄蛋牛乳茶 ˏkai tán² ˏngau ʿü ˏch'á. Kí tán niú jú ch'á; to boil custard, 燉吉時 tun' kat₅ ˏshí.

Custard-apple, bromelia 番荔枝 ˏfán lai² ˏchí. Fán lí chí, 密林檎 mat₂ ˏlam ˏk'am. Mih lin k'in.

Custody, a keeping, 守者 ʿshau ʿché. Shau ché, 保守者 ʿpò ʿshau ʿché. Páu shau ché, 看守者 ˏhon ʿshau ʿché. K'án shau ché; imprisonment, 丟監 ˏtiú ˏkám. Tiáu kien, 囚監 ˏts'au ˏkám. Ts'au kien; to be in custody, 坐監 tso² ˏkám. Tso kien; defense from a foe, 保護防敵 ʿpò ú² ˏfong tik₂. Páu hú fáng tih; in safe custody, 穩當 ʿwan tong'. Wan táng.

Custom, established mode, 規矩 ˏkw'ai ʿkü. Kwei kü, 慣例 kwán' lai². Kwán lí, 風俗 ˏfung tsuk₂. Fung suh, 習俗 tsáp₂ tsuk₂. Sih suh; established practice, 常規 ˏshéung ˏkw'ai. Cháng kwei, 定規 teng² ˏkw'ai. Ting kwei; to give one's custom to a tradesman, 幫襯人 ˏpong ch'an' ˏyan. Páng ch'in jin; let me have your custom, 幫襯我 ˏpong ch'an' ʿngo. Páng ch'in wo; it is his custom, 慣經 kwán' ˏking. Kwán king; it is his custom to go there, 常慣去彼 ˏshéung kwán' hü' ʿpí. Cháng kwán k'ü pí, 去慣 hü' kwán'. K'ü kwán; it is not my custom to act in that way, 唔慣嘅做 ˏm kwán' ʿkòm tsò²; custom is second nature, 慣習自然 kwán' tsáp₂ tsz² ˏín. Kwán sih tsz jen, 習慣成自然 tsáp₂ kwán' ˏshing tsz² ˏín. Sih kwán ching tsz jen; the Chinese custom, 唐人禮 ˏt'ong ˏyan ʿlai. T'áng jin lí, 唐人規矩 ˏt'ong ˏyan ˏkw'ai ʿkü. T'áng jin kwei kü, 唐人嘅習俗 ˏt'ong ˏyan ké' tsáp₂

* In the South of China.

tsuk₂; the custom of the world, 世俗 shai' tsuk₂. Shí suh.

Custom, see Accustom.

Custom, tax, customs, 稅 shui'. Shwui, 稅餉 shui' 'héung. Shwui hiáng, 餉銀 'héung ₍ngan. Hiáng yin; maritime custom-house duties, 洋餉 ₍yéung 'héung. Yáng hiáng; collector of customs, 關部 ₍kwán pò². Kwán pú, 關部大人 ₍kwán pò² tái² ₍yan. Kwán pú tá jin, 海關 'hoi ₍kwán. Hái kwán.

Custom-house, 海關 'hoi ₍kwán. Hái kwán, 關口 ₍kwán 'hau. Kwán k'au, 稅館 shui' 'kún. Shwui kwán, 稅廠 shui' 'ch'ong. Shwui chw'áng, 關廠 ₍kwán 'ch'ong. Kwán chw'áng, 鈔關 ₍ch'áu ₍kwán. Ch'áu kwán; custom-house officers, 稅吏 shui' lí². Shwui lí, 海關官員 'hoi ₍kwán ₍kún ₍ün. Hái kwán kwán yuen, 海關官差 'hoi ₍kwán ₍kún ₍ch'ái. Hái kwán kwán ch'ái, 收稅嘅人 ₍shau shui' ké' ₍yan, 收餉官 ₍shau 'héung ₍kún. Shau hiáng kwán, 關口爺們 ₍kwán 'hau ₍yé ₍mún. Kwán k'au yé mun; to slip the custom-house, 私過關 ₍sz kwo' ₍kwán. Sz kwo kwán, 闖關 ch'ong' ₍kwán. Ch'wáng kwán; customs' cruizers, 巡船 ₍ts'ün ₍shün. Siun ch'uen, 緝私船 ts'ap₂ ₍sz ₍shün. Tsih sz ch'uen; the officers of the customs' guard-boats, 巡丁 ₍ts'ün ₍ting. Siun ting.

Customable, common, 常習的 ₍shéung tsáp₂ tik₂. Cháng sih tih; habitual, 慣習 kwán' tsáp₂. Kwán sih, 慣經 kwán' ₍king. Kwán king, 常慣嘅做 ₍shéung kwán' 'kòm tsò². Cháng kwán kán tso; subject to the payment of the duties called customs, 上稅嘅 'shéung shui' ké', 要過稅的 iú' kwo' shui' tik₂. Yáu kwo shwui tih, 納稅的 náp₂ shui' tik₂. Náh shwui tih, 打餉嘅 'tá 'héung ké'.

Customably 照規矩 chiú' ₍kw'ai 'kü. Cháu kwei kü.

Customary, according to custom, 慣例 kwán' lai². Kwán lí, 照規矩 chiú' ₍kw'ai 'kü. Cháu kwei kü, 照常例 chiú' ₍shéung lái². Cháu cháng lí, 照定例 chiú' teng² lai². Cháu ting lí; customary presents, 常例嘅禮 ₍shéung lai² ké' 'lai, 循例的禮 ₍ts'un lai² tik₂ 'lai. Siun lí tih lí; customary walk, 照常逛 chiú' ₍shéung kwáng', 照常遊行 chiú' ₍shéung ₍yau ₍hang. Cháu cháng yú hang; accustomed, 慣 kwán'. Kwán.

Customed, see Accustomed.

Customer, one who frequents any place of sale for the purpose of purchasing goods, 買客 mái² hák₂. Mái k'eh, 主顧客 'chü kú' hák₂. Chú kú k'eh, 幫襯客 ₍pong ch'an' hák₂. Páng ch'in k'eh; you are his constant customer, 你常幫襯佢 'ní ₍shéung ₍pong ch'an' 'k'ü. Ní cháng páng ch'in k'ü; an ugly customer, 惡交易嘅 ok₂ ₍káu yik₂ ké', 唔好皮氣嘅人 ₍m 'hò ₍p'í hí' ké' ₍yan.

Custos, a keeper, 掌守者 'chéung 'shau 'ché. Cháng shau ché, 典守者 'tín 'shau 'ché. Tien shau ché.

Cut, (pret. and pp. cut), to, with a small knife, 割 kot₂. Koh, 截 tsít₂. Tsieh, 切 ts'ít₂. Ts'ieh; to cut with a large knife, 斬 'chám. Chán; to cut with scissors, 剪 'tsín. Tsien; to cut, as timber, 斬 'chám. Chán, 伐 fát₂. Fáh, 砍 'hòm. Kán; to cut with a pivot shear, 鍘 cháp₂. Sáh; to cut or engrave, 彫刻 ₍tiú hák₂. Tiáu k'eh, 刋 'hon. K'án, 刋刻 'hon hák₂. K'án k'eh; to cut, as gems, 琢 téuk₂. Choh; to carve, as meat, 切 ts'ít₂. Ts'ieh; to cut, kill, as a pig, 戴 ₍ts'ím. Ts'ien; to cleave, 破 p'o'. P'o, 切 ts'ít₂. Ts'ieh, 斲 téuk₂. Choh, 開 ₍hoi. K'ái; to cut, to form, 制 chai'. Chí; to penetrate, to effect deeply, 刺心 ts'z' ₍sam. Ts'z sin, 刮心 kat₂ ₍sam. Kih sin, 刮心刮肺 kat₂ ₍sam kat₂ fai'; to cross, to intersect, 截 tsít₂. Tsieh; to cross, 橫過 ₍wáng kwo'. Hung kwo; to castrate, 劏 ₍ím. Yen; to cut across, to pass by a shorter road, 捷徑去 tsít₂ king' hü'. Tsieh king k'ü, 直巡過去 chik₂ kang' kwo' hü'. Chih king kwo k'ü, 截短路 tsít₂ 'tün lò². Tsieh twán lú; to cut apart, 截斷 tsít₂ 't'ün. Tsieh twán, 割斷 kot₂ 't'ün. Koh twán; to cut asunder, 割開 kot₂ ₍hoi. Koh k'ái, 割斷 kot₂ 't'ün. Koh twán, 剪開 'tsín ₍hoi. Tsien k'ái, 切開 ts'ít₂ ₍hoi. Ts'ieh k'ái; to cut away, 割去 kot₂ hü'. Koh k'ü, 切去 ts'ít₂ hü'. Ts'ieh k'ü, 削去 séuk₂ hü'. Sioh k'ü, 斬斷 'chám 't'ün. Chán twán, 截斷 tsít₂ 't'ün. Tsieh twán; to cut away the painters, 斷甩纜 tün² lat₂ lám²; to cut down, to fell, 伐 fát₂. Fáh, 斬 'chám. Chán; to cut down trees, 伐木 fát₂ muk₂. Fáh muh; to cut down, as an enemy, 斬斃 'chám pai². Chán pí, 斬倒地 'chám 'tò tí². Chán táu tí; to depress, 壓人 át₂ ₍yan. Yáh jin; to humble, 令人羞愧 ling² ₍yan ₍sau kw'ai'. Ling jin siú kw'ei, 俾人見愧 'pí ₍yan kín' kw'ai'. Pí jin kien kw'ei; to silence, 塞口 sak₂ 'hau. Seh k'au; to cut off, 割去 kot₂ hü'. Koh k'ü, 切去 ts'ít₂ hü'. Ts'ieh k'ü, 截去 tsít₂ hü'. Tsieh k'ü, 割開 kot₂ ₍hoi. Koh k'ái, 分斷 ₍fan 't'ün. Fan twán; to cut off in chips, 削去 séuk₂ hü'. Sioh k'ü, 斲去 téuk₂ hü'. Choh k'ü; to cut off the head, 斬頭 'chám ₍t'au. Chán t'au, 斬首 'chám 'shau. Chán shau; to cut the flesh from the bones, 剔 t'ik₂. T'ih; to cut off the ears of corn, 刈 ₍wan. Yun; to cut off the ears, 割耳 kot₂ 'í. Koh rh; ditto, as a punishment, 馘 kwik₂. Yih, 刵 'í. Rh, 馘 kwik₂. Kih; to cut off the nose, 割鼻 kot₂ pí². Koh pí; ditto, as a punishment, 劓 pí². Pí, 劓 ít₂. Nieh; to cut off the hair, 割髮 kot₂ fát₂. Koh fáh, 髮 ₍kw'an. Kw'an, 祝髮 chuk₂ fát₂. Chuh fáh; to cut off the cue, 割辮 kot₂ ₍pín. Koh pien; to cut off the branches of trees, 刖 ngat₂. Wuh; to cut off a leg, 割脚 kot₂ kéuk₂. Koh kioh; to cut off the feet, 割足 kot₂ tsuk₂. Koh tsuh, 刖 üt₂. Yueh, 跀 üt₂. Yueh, 跀 ₍fi. Fi, 兀 ngat₂. Wuh, 斷脛 ch'éuk₂ king'. Ch'oh king; to extirpate, 剿滅 'tsiú mít₂. Tsiáu mieh, 滅絕 mít₂ tsüt₂. Mieh tsiuch, 剿絕 'tsiú tsüt₂. Tsiáu tsiuch, 剿

ts'ò'. Ts'áu, 剮 lut₂. Yuh, 除祓 ˌch'ü fat₅. Ch'ú fuh; to put to death untimely, 殀殺 ʿiú shát₅. Yáu sháh, 誅戮 ˌchü luk₂. Chú liuh; to cut off all intercourse, 絕交 tsüt₂ ˌkáu. Tsiueh kiáu, 决去 küt₅ hü'. Kiueh k'ü, 割袍斷義 kot₅ ˌp'ò tün² í². Koh p'áu twán í; to cut off affections, 割愛 kot₅ oi'. Koh ngái; to cut off posterity, 絕嗣 tsüt₂ tsz². Tsiueh tsz, 絕後 tsüt₂ hau²; to cut off one's retreat, 截路 tsít₂ lò². Tsieh lú, 截人歸路 tsít₂ ˌyan ˌkwai lò². Tsieh jin kwei lú; to cut off one's recources, 絕路 tsüt₂ lò². Tsiueh lú; heaven does not cut off men's recources, 天無絕人之路 ˌt'ín ˌmò tsüt₂ ˌyan ˌchí lò². T'ien wú tsiueh jin chí lú; heaven has cut me off, 天祝予 ˌt'ín chuk₅ ˌü. T'ien chuh yú; to separate, 分別 ˌfan pít₂. Fan pieh, 別開 pít₂ ˌhoi. Pieh k'ái; to remove, 除去 ˌch'ü hü'. Ch'ú k'ü; to take away, 取去 ʿts'ü hü'. Ts'ü k'ü; to end, to finish, 病絕 peng² tsüt₂. Ping tsiueh; to cut off an heir, to disinherit, 絕嗣 tsüt₂ tsz². Tsiueh tsz; to cut off a cock's head, 砍鷄頭 ʿhòm ˌkai ˌt'au. Kán kí t'au; to cut one off from the church, 逐出公會 chuk₂ ch'ut₅ ˌkung úi². Chuh ch'uh kung hwui, 驅出公會 ˌk'ü ch'ut₅ ˌkung úi². K'ü ch'uh kung hwui, 絕於公會 tsüt₂ ˌü ˌkung úi². Tsiueh yú kung hwui, 絕聖交 tsüt₂ ʿshing' ˌkáu. Tsiueh shing kiáu; to cut off all contentions, 絕其爭鬬 tsüt₂ ˌk'í ˌcháng tau'. Tsiueh k'í tsang tau; to cut off with shears, 裁 ˌts'oi. Ts'ái, 裁剪 ˌts'oi ʿtsín. Ts'ái tsien; to cut on, to hasten, 走 ʿtsau. Tsau, 快走 fái' ʿtsau. Kw'ái tsau; to urge or drive in striking, to quicken blows, 密打 mat₂ ʿtá. Mih tá; to cut open, 割開 kot₅ ˌhoi. Koh k'ái, 切開 ts'ít₅ ˌhoi. Ts'ieh k'ái; to cut out garments, 裁衣 ˌts'oi ˌí. Ts'ái í, 製衣裳 chai' ˌí ˌshéung. Chí í cháng; to cut out a pattern, 裁樣子 ˌts'oi yéung² ʿtsz. Ts'ái yáng tsz; to remove a part by cutting or carving, 彫 ˌtiú. Tiáu; to cut out a figure, 彫像 ˌtiú tséung². Tiáu siáng, 彫公仔 ˌtiú ˌkung ʿtsai; to scheme, 謀 ˌmau. Mau, 裁酌 ˌts'oi chéuk₅. Ts'ái choh, 裁度 ˌts'oi tok₂. Ts'ái toh; to prepare, to cut even, 劑 ˌtsai. Tsí, 切齊 ts'ít₅ ˌts'ai. Ts'ieh ts'í; to step in and take the place of, 擅絕 shín² tsüt₂. Shen tsiueh; to cut out a ship, 奪船 tüt₂ ˌshün. Toh ch'uen, 截奪船 tsít₂ tüt₂ ˌshün. Tsieh toh ch'uen; to cut short, to hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption, 截住 tsít₂ chü². Tsieh chú, 阻截 ʿcho tsít₂. Tsú tsieh; to shorten, 截短 tsít₂ ʿtün. Tsieh twán, 割短 kot₅ ʿtün. Koh twán, 剪短 ʿtsín ʿtün. Tsien twán; to cut up, to cut in pieces, 切碎 ts'ít₅ sui'. Ts'ieh sui, 切幼 ts'ít₅ yau'. Ts'ieh yú, 切爛 ts'ít₅ lán². Ts'ieh lán, 割碎 kot₅ sui'. Koh sui, 剪碎 ʿtsín sui'. Tsien sui, 斲碎 téuk₅ sui'. Choh sui, 斲爛 téuk₅ lán². Choh lán; to cut up, meat, 切肉 ts'ít₅ yuk₂. Ts'ieh juh; to eradicate, 剿滅 ʿtsiú mít₂. Tsiáu mieh; to cut up a dead body, 刨屍 ˌp'áu ˌshí. P'áu shí; to cut up firewood, 破柴 p'o' ˌch'ái. P'o ch'ái; to cut one's acquaintance, 割友 kot₅ ʿyau. Koh yú, 絕友 tsüt₂ ʿyau. Tsieuh yú, 遇友唔認 ü² ʿyau ˌm yan²; to cut a piece of bread, 切塊麵包 ts'ít₅ fái' mín² ˌpáu. Ts'ieh kw'ái mien páu; to cut a man's throat, 割人頸 kot₅ ˌyan ʿkeng. Koh jin king; to cut one's own throat, 自刎 tsz² ʿman. Tsz wan, 自剄 tsz² ʿking. Tsz king, 抹頸 mút₅ ʿkeng; to cut a book, 切書 ts'ít₅ ˌshü. Ts'ieh shú; to cut the beard, 剃鬚 t'ai' ˌsò. T'í sü; to cut the hair, 剪髮 ʿtsín fát₅. Tsien fáh; to cut a vein, 放血 fong' hüt₅. Fáng hiueh; to cut the ground, 犂田 ˌlai ˌt'ín. Lí t'ien, 反土 ʿfán ʿt'ò. Fán t'ú; to cut the sea, 破浪 p'o' long². P'o láng; to cut a ball, 剔球 ˌtiú ˌk'au. Tiáu k'iú, 打中波 ʿtá chung' ˌpo. Tá chung po, 打中球 ʿtá chung' ˌk'au. Tá chung k'iú; to cut grass, 割草 kot₅ ʿts'ò. Koh ts'áu, 刈草 ngai² ʿts'ò. Í ts'áu; to cut rice, 割禾 kot₅ ˌwo. Koh ho, 穫 wok₂. Hwoh; to cut the grass under one's feet, 割羅尾 kot₅ ˌlo ˌmí. Koh lo wí, 奪人之利 tüt₂ ˌyan ˌchí lí². Toh jin chí lí; to cut a gem, 琢玉 téuk₅ yuk₂. Choh yuh; to cut timber, 伐樹 fát₂ shü². Fáh shú; to cut a tree, 撇樹枝 p'ít₅ shü² ˌchí. P'ieh shú chí; to cut a figure, 張樣 ˌchéung yéung². Cháng yáng, 逞頭逞角 ʿch'ing ˌt'au ʿch'ing kok₅. Ch'ing t'au ch'ing koh; to cut a poor figure, 做細粒佬 tsò² sai' nap₂ ʿlò; to cut glass, 解玻璃 kái' ˌpo ˌlí. Kiái po lí; to cut hemp, 穫麻 wok₂ ˌmá. Hwoh má; to cut the bark, 破皮 p'o' ˌp'í. P'o p'í; to cut a body to pieces, 折割人 chít₅ kot₅ ˌyan. Cheh koh jin; to cut one's wages, 割工銀 kot₅ ˌkung ˌngan. Koh kung yin; may your race be cut off, 冚家剷 hòm² ˌká ʿch'án; to cut and plane, 剷 ʿchán. Chán, 鏟 ʿch'án. Ch'án; cut it open, 鈒開 cháp₂ ˌhoi. Sáh k'ái; to cut in slices, 切片 ts'ít₅ p'ín'. Ts'ieh p'ien, 切塊 ts'ít₅ fái'. Ts'ieh kw'ái; to cut the teeth, 出牙 ch'ut₅ ˌngá. Ch'uh yá; to cut in pieces, as a punishment, 凌遲 ˌling ˌch'í. Ling ch'í, 陵剮 ˌling ˌch'í. Ling ch'í; to cut into, 剖開 ʿp'au ˌhoi. P'au k'ái; to cut a notch, 刊 ˌí. Í; to cut with a saw, 鋸 kü'. Kü; to cut with a knife, 用刀割 yung² ˌtò kot₅. Yung táu koh, 俾刀割 ʿpí ˌtò kot₅. Pí táu koh; to cut a channel, 開渠 ˌhoi ˌk'ü. K'ái k'ü; to cut a capoun, 刜雞 sín' ˌkai. Sien kí.

Cut, to pass into and sever, 割開 kot₅ ˌhoi. Koh k'ái; to cut for a stone, 割沙淋石 kot₅ ˌshá ˌlam shek₂. Koh shá lin shih, 割出沙淋石 kot₅ ch'ut₅ ˌshá ˌlam shek₂. Koh ch'uh shá lin shih; to cut in, 占紙牌 ˌchím ʿchí ˌp'ái. Chen chí p'ái.

Cut, as cut and dried, prepared for use, 齊備過 ˌts'ai pí² kwo'. Ts'í pí kwo, 切便 ts'ít₅ pín². Ts'ieh pien, 整便 ʿching pín².

Cut, a gash, 傷口 ˌshéung ʿhau. Sháng k'au, 刀傷 ˌtò ˌshéung. Táu sháng, 刀口 ˌtò ʿhau. Táu k'au; a blow or cut with a stick, —擊 yat₅ kik₅. Yih kih; a blow or cut with a sword, — 斬 yat₅ ʿchám. Yih chán; a blow with a whip, — 鞭

yat, ˏpín. Yih pien; a channel made by cutting or digging, 溝 ˏkau. Kau, 渠 ˏk'ü. K'ü, 坑 ˏháng. Kang; a cut through a mountain, 鑿山路 tsok, ˏshán lò². Tsoh shán lú; a good cut of beef, 一塊牛肉 yat, fái' ˏngau yuk,. Yih hw'ái niú juh; a cut or slice, 一片 yat, p'ín'. Yih p'ien, 一切 yat, ts'ít,. Yih ts'ieh, 件 kín². Kien; a short cut of a road, 捷徑 tsít, king'. Tsieh king, 運巡 wan² kang'. Yun king; to take a short cut, 運巡去 wan² kang' hü'. Yun king k'ü; a cut in books, 繪像圖 'fúi tséung² ˏt'ò. Hwui siáng t'ú; ditto of landsapes, 形圖 ˏying ˏt'ò. Hing t'ú, 書圖 ˏshü ˏt'ò. Shú t'ú; the cut or stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed, 板圖 'pán ˏt'ò. Pán t'ú; the cut of one's dress, 衫樣 ˏshám yéung². Sán yáng, 衫㪚欵式 ˏshám ké' 'fún shik,, 衣式 ˏí shik,. Í shih; the Peking cut, 京樣 ˏking yéung². King yáng, 京欵 ˏking 'fún. King kw'án, 京式 ˏking shik,. King shih; the Parisian cut, 巴利士式 Pálísz shik,. Pálísz shih; cut and long tail, men of all kinds, 各色人等 kok, shik, ˏyan 'tang. Koh sih jin tang.

Cut-purse, a, 割荷包㪚 kot, ˏho ˏpáu ké', 小手 'siú 'shau. Siáu shau, 剪鈕 'tsín 'nau. Tsien nau, 執手 chap, 'shau. Chih shau.

Cut-throat, a murderer, 刺客 ts'z' hák,. Ts'z k'eh, 刎頸兇罪 'man 'keng ˏhung 'fí. Wan king hiung fí, 兇手 ˏhung 'shau. Hiung shau; cut-throat friendship *, 刎頸交 'man 'keng ˏkáu. Wan king kiáu.

Cut-water, the fore-part of a ship's prow, or knee of the head, which cuts the water, 鵝膝 ˏngo sù'.

Cutaneous, belonging to the skin, 皮㪚 ˏp'í ké', 皮的 ˏp'í tik,. P'í tih; cutaneous diseases, 皮病 ˏp'í peng². P'í ping, 皮膚之疾 ˏp'í ˏfú ˏchí tsat,. P'í fú chí tsih, 皮膚血熱 ˏp'í ˏfú hüt, ˏí,. P'í fú hiueh jeh, 痦 ˏhí. Hí.

Cutch, catechu, 兒茶 ˏí ˏch'á. Rh ch'á.

Cuticle, the exterior coat of the skin, 膚 ˏfú. Fú, 外皮 ngoi² ˏp'í. Wái p'í, 皮之外膜 ˏp'í ˏchí ngoi² mok,. P'í chí wái moh, 皰膜 pák, mok,. Peh moh; the external covering of the bark of a plant, 樹皮 shü² ˏp'í. Shú p'í; a thin skin formed on the surface of liquor, 泡 p'áu'. P'áu, 泡皮 p'áu' ˏp'í, 泡膜 p'áu' mok,. P'áu moh.

Cutlass, a broad curving sword, 腰刀 ˏiú ˏtò. Yáu táu, 佩刀 p'úi' ˏtò. Pei táu, 官刀 ˏkún ˏtò. Kwán táu.

Cutler 利器匠 lí² hí' tséung². Lí k'í tsiáng.

Cutlery 利器 lí² hí'. Lí hí, 鐵刀利器 t'ít, ˏtò lí² hí'. T'ieh táu lí k'í.

Cutlet, a small piece of meat for cooking, 一片肉 yat, p'ín' yuk, Yih p'ien juh; cutlet fowl, 吉列鷄 kat, lít, ˏkai. Kih lieh kí.

Cutter, one who cuts, 割者 kot, 'ché. Koh ché; an instrument that cuts, 刀 ˏtò. Táu; a fore-tooth, 門牙利齒 ˏmún ˏngá lí² 'ch'í. Mun yá lí ch'í; a small boat used by ships of war, 大杉板 tái² ˏshám 'pán. Tá sán pán; a fastboat, 快船 fái' ˏshün. Kw'ái ch'uen, 快艇 fái' 't'eng. Kw'ái t'ing; a revenue cutter, 巡船 ˏts'un ˏshün. Siun ch'uen.

Cutting, with a small knife, 割 kot,. Koh, 切 ts'ít. Ts'ieh; ditto with a large knife, 斬 'chám. Chán; ditto with scissors, 剪 'tsín. Tsien; ditto with an ax, 伐 fát,. Fáh, 斲 téuk,. Choh; deeply affecting with shame and remorse, 刺心 ts'z' ˏsam. Ts'z sin; keen, 伶俐 ˏling lí². Ling lí.

Cuttings, remnants, 截剩㪚野 tsít, shing² ké' 'yé, 裁餘 ˏts'oi ˏü. Ts'ái yú.

Cuttingly 刺然 ts'z' ˏín. Ts'z jen.

Cutting-bill 刈鎌 ˏkau ˏlím. Kau lien.

Cutting-board 砧板 ˏcham 'pán. Chin pán.

Cuttle-fish, 墨魚 mak, ˏü. Meh yú, 烏賊 ˏú ts'ák,. Wú ts'ih, 烏賊魚 ˏú ts'ák, ˏü. Wú ts'ih yú; the octopus or eight-armed cuttle-fish, 張魚 ˏchéung ˏü. Cháng yú, 鰌魚 ˏyau ˏü. Yú yú; cuttle-fish-bone, 海鰾蛸 'hoi ˏp'iú ˏsiú. Hái p'iáu siáu, 墨魚骨 mak, ˏü kwat,. Meh yú kuh; a foul mouthed fellow, 爛口佬 lán² 'hau 'lò.

Cwt, centumweight, a hundred weight, 百磅重 pák, pong² chung². Peh páng chung.

Cyanas, the water lily, 蓮花 ˏlín ˏfá. Lien hwá.

Cyanic acid, 洋靛質酸 ˏyéung tín² chat, ˏsün. Yáng tien chih swán.

Cyanogen, an essential ingredient in Prussian blue, 洋靛質 ˏyéung tín² chat,. Yáng tien chih, 洋靛氣 ˏyéung tín² hí'. Yáng tien k'í.

Cyathiform, the form of a cup, a little widened at the top, 坦口樣子 't'án 'hau yéung² 'tsz. T'án k'au yáng tsz, 坦口的形 't'án 'hau tik, ˏying. T'án k'au tih hing.

Cycas 蕃利市錢 ˏfán lí² 'shí ˏts'ín. Fán lí shí ts'ien.

Cycle, a, of 60 years, 花甲子 ˏfá káp, 'tsz. Hwá kiáh tsz, 六十花甲子 luk, shap, ˏfá káp, 'tsz. Luh shih hwá kiáh tsz; to complete a cycle, 登花甲 ˏtang ˏfá káp,. Tang hwá kiáh; a cycle of five years, 小運 'siú wan². Siáu yun; a cycle of ten years, 大運 tái² wan². Tá yun; the cycle of one's life, divided into smaller cycles of five and ten years, 命運 meng² wan². Ming yun; the cycle of the moon, or golden number, or Metonic cycle, 章 ˏchéung. Cháng; the cycle of the sun, or solar cycle, a period of 28 years, 日運 yat, wan². Jih yun, [即係二十八年]; an imaginary orb or circle in the heavens, 渾天儀 wan² ˏt'ín ˏí. Hwan t'ien í; a cycle of knowledge, 知環 chí' ˏwán. Chí hwán; to form a cycle, 成運 ˏshing wan². Ching yun; a cycle of years, 時運 ˏshí wan². Shí yun.

Cyclometry, the art of measuring cycles and circles, 度 tò². Tú, 環 ˏwán. Hwán, 法 fát,. Fáh.

Cyclopean 單眼人 ˏtán 'ngán ˏyan. Tán yen jin.

Cyclopedia, } the circle or compass of the arts and
Cyclopædia, } sciences, 知環總錄 chí' ˏwán 'tsung

* Said to express the tenderest friendship.

luk₂. Chí hwán tsung luh, 知環總論 chí' ₍wán 'tsung lun². Chí hwán tsung lun; see Encyclopedia.

Cyclops 單眼人 ₍tán 'ngán ₍yan. Tányen jin; the kingdom of the cyclops, 單眼人國 ₍tán 'ngán ₍yan kwok₂. Tán yen jin kwoh.

Cyclostomous, having a circular mouth or aperture, 環口嘅 ₍wán 'hau ké'.

Cygnet, a young swan, 鵠子 kuk₂ 'tsz. Huh tsz, 天鵝仔 ₍t'ín ₍ngo 'tsai.

Cylinder, a long circular body of uniform diameter, and its extremities forming equal parallel circles, 長圓體 ₍ch'éung ₍ün 't'ai. Ch'áng yuen t'í.

Cylindrical 長圓的 ₍ch'éung ₍ün tik₂. Ch'áng yuen tih, 長圓嘅 ₍ch'éung ₍ün ké'.

Cylindriform 長圓形 ₍ch'éung ₍ün ₍ying. Ch'áng yuen ling.

Cymatium, the top molding of a cornice, 禳線頭坑 ₍kw'an sín' ₍t'au ₍háng. K'iun sien t'au kang.

Cymbal, a musical instrument of brass, in a circular form, like a dish, about six or eight inches in diameter, 銅鈸 ₍t'ung pút₂. T'ung poh, 鐃鈸 ₍náu pút₂. Náu poh, 大吵 tái² 'ch'áu. Tá ch'áu; small cymbals, 小鈸 'siú pút₂. Siáu poh.

Cyma, } a kind of penicle, that has the appearance
Cyna, } of an umbel, like those of the common laurustinus, or elder-bush, 倒遮形 'tò ₍ché ₍ying. Táu ché hing.

Cymbidium 玉蝶蘭 yuk₂ típ₂ ₍lán. Yuh tieh lán.

Cynanchea tonsillaris, 喉嚨症 ₍hau ₍lung ching'. Hau lung ching, 喉中病 ₍hau ₍chung peng². Hau chung ping, 喉瘤 ₍hau ₍ú. Hau hú.

Cynic, } having the qualities of a surly dog, 狗
Cynical, } 性嘅 'kau sing' ké', 犬性的 'hün sing' tik₂. K'iuen sing tih; snarling, 鼓氣嘅 'kú hí' ké'; austere, 嚴 ₍ím. Yen.

Cynic, a surly or snarling man, 鼓氣嘅人 'kú hí' ké' ₍yan, 局肅嘅 kuk₂ suk₂ ké', 一泡氣嘅人 yat₂ ₍p'áu hí' ké' ₍yan.

Cynicism, austerity, 局肅之事 kuk₂ suk₂ ₍chí sz², 鼓氣之事 'kú hí' ₍chí sz², 犬性者 'hün sing' 'ché. K'iuen sing ché.

Cynics, a sect of snarling philosophers, who valued themselves on their contempt of riches, of arts, sciences, and amusements, 局肅的人 kuk₂ suk₂ tik₂ ₍yan, 犬性嘅人 'hün sing' ké' ₍yan.

Cynomorium 肉蓯蓉 yuk₂ ₍sung ₍yung. Juh sung yung.

Cynosure, the constellation of the little bear, 北極星宿 pak₂ kik₂ ₍sing suk₂. Pih kih sing suh.

Cypher, see Cipher.

Cyphonism 以蜜糖塗犯人之身,引蟲而噬之 'í mat₂ ₍t'ong ₍t'ò fán² ₍yan ₍chí ₍shan, 'yan ₍ch'ung ₍í shai² ₍chí. Í mih t'áng t'ú fán jin chí shin, yin ch'ung rh shí chí.

Cypraea 紫貝 'tsz púi'. Tsz pei, 貝子 púi' 'tsz. Pei tsz.

Cypress, Cupressus, 栢樹 pák₂ shü². Peh shú, 扁栢 'pín pák₂. Pien peh, 羅漢松 ₍lo hon' ₍ts'ung. Lo hán sung.

Cyprinus, see Carp.

Cyst, a bag which includes morbid matter in animal bodies, 囊仔 ₍nong 'tsai, 膿囊 ₍nung ₍long. Nung náng.

Cystitis, inflammation of the bladder, 膀胱熱 ₍p'ong ₍kwong ít₂. P'áng kwáng jeh.

Cystotomy, the act or practice of opening cysts, 破囊者 p'o' ₍nong 'ché. P'o náng ché.

Czar, a king, chief, 王 ₍wong. Wáng, 主 'chü. Chú, 皇帝 ₍wong tai'. Hwáng tí; a title of the Emperior of Russia, 峨羅斯皇之稱 Ngolosz ₍wong ₍chí ₍ch'ing. Ngolosz hwáng chí ch'ing.

Czarowitz, the title of the eldest son of the czar of Russia, 峨羅斯皇太子之稱 Ngolosz ₍wong t'ái' 'tsz ₍chí ₍ch'ing. Ngolosz hwáng t'ái tsz chí ch'ing.

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